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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

THROUGH

Hon. Henry Wilson,
Natick.

3 Apr. 1861.

36TH C

36th Congress, 2d Session. } SENATE. { Ex. Doc.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ON THE

STATE OF THE FINANCES,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

WASHINGTON:
THOMAS H. FORD, PRINTER.
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REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ON

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

JANUARY 21, 1861.—*Resolved*, That there be printed, for the use of the Senate, 10,000 copies of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances, 500 of the same for the use of the Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 4, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to an act to establish the Treasury Department," approved May 10, 1800, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the first day of July, 1859, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1860, the balance in the treasury was		$4,339,275 54
The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year 1860 were as follows:		
For the quarter ending September 30, 1859—		
From customs	$15,947,670 62	
From public lands	470,244 62	
From miscellaneous sources	379,650 61	
From treasury notes, per act December 23, 1857	3,611,300 00	
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	210,000 00	
		20,618,865 85
For the quarter ending December 31, 1859—		
From customs	10,785,849 93	
From public lands	445,535 36	
From miscellaneous sources	149,392 76	
From treasury notes, per act December 23, 1857	4,064,500 00	
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	60,000 00	
		15,505,278 05
Carried forward		40,463,419 44

Brought forward		$40,463,419 44
For the quarter ending March 31, 1860—		
From customs	$14,962,783 68	
From public lands	505,591 83	
From miscellaneous sources	245,447 36	
From treasury notes, per act December 23, 1857	5,588,200 00	
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	1,110,000 00	
		22,412,022 87
For the quarter ending June 30, 1860—		
From customs	11,491,207 64	
From public lands	357,185 90	
From miscellaneous sources	236,273 58	
From treasury notes, per act December 23, 1857	6,131,200 00	
		18,215,867 12
Making the aggregate means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860		81,091,309 43

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, were as follows:

For the quarter ending September 30, 1859	20,007,174 76
For the quarter ending December 31, 1859	16,025,526 69
For the quarter ending March 31, 1860	20,377,502 70
For the quarter ending June 30, 1860	21,051,898 57
	77,462,102 72

Which amount was applied to the respective branches of the public service as follows:

To civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous services	27,969,870 84
To service of Interior Department (Indians and pensions)	3,955,686 59
To service of War Department	16,409,767 10
To service of Navy Department	11,513,150 19
To the public debt	17,613,628 00
As exhibited in detail in statement No. 1	77,462,102 72

Deducting the expenditures for the fiscal year 1860 from the aggregate receipts during that year, there remained in the treasury on the 1st July, 1860, the balance of		3,629,206 71

The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1861, from July 1 to September 30, 1860, were:

From customs	$16,119,831 22	
Carried forward		3,629,206 71

Brought forward	$16,119,831 22	$3,629,206 71
From public lands	$281,100 84	
From miscellaneous sources	318,857 98	
		16,719,790 04
The estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year 1861, are:		
From customs	$40,000,000 00	
From public lands	2,250,000 00	
From miscellaneous sources	750,000 00	
From loan authorized June 22, 1860	21,000,000 00	
		64,000,000 00
Making the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year 1861		84,348,996 75
The expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, that ending 30th September, 1860, were as follows:		
For civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous services	$6,440,003 77	
For service of Interior Department, (Indians and pensions)	1,679,575 24	
For service of War Department	5,352,771 42	
For service of Navy Department	2,578,678 88	
For payment of creditors of Texas, per act 28th February, 1855	1,282 81	
For redemption of treasury notes	375,400 00	
For interest on public debt	115,560 47	
		16,543,472 59
The estimated expenditures from appropriations heretofore made by law, during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year 1861, according to the report of the Register, are		46,935,232 58
The loan of 22d June, 1860, the amount of which is stated among the means of the fiscal year 1861, is expressly required to be applied to the redemption of treasury notes; the amount of those notes and interest thereon, deducting $375,400 redeemed during the first quarter, as stated in the expenditures of that quarter, is		20,624,600 00
Making the aggregate expenditure ascertained and estimated for the current fiscal year 1861		84,103,105 17
Which amount, deducted from the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year 1861, as before stated, leaves a balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1861, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1862, of		245,891 58

The foregoing statement assumes that the whole sum embraced in the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year will be actually called for within the year. The amount stated, $46,935,232 58, does not include the entire balance of the appropriations heretofore made by law, but such sums as the respective departments have indicated may probably be required. But in practice, for many years past, the sums drawn from the treasury during any year have been much less than the amounts estimated as required within such year, according to the character of the appropriations and the exigencies of the public service. It may be therefore fairly anticipated that should the operations of the government proceed in their ordinary course, at least four millions of dollars more may be deducted from the estimated expenditures of the current fiscal year, increasing the balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1861, to that extent.

Estimates for the fiscal year from 1*st July*, 1861, *to* 30*th June*, 1862.

Estimated receipts from customs	$60,000,000 00
Estimated receipts from public lands	3,000,000 00
Estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources	1,250,000 00
Estimated balance in treasury on 1st July, 1861	245,891 58
Aggregate estimated means for fiscal year 1862	64,495,891 58
Estimated expenditures from permanent appropriations	9,626,386 20
Estimated expenditures from balance of former appropriations not before required	12,198,112 62
Estimates now submitted by the executive departments for appropriation by Congress	46,539,227 29
Aggregate estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1862	68,363,726 11
Showing a deficit of estimated means for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, of	3,867,834 53

The suggestions above made, as to not drawing from the treasury during the year the whole amount of the appropriations authorized by law, will apply to these estimates, so that instead of the above deficiency of $3,867,834 53, there will probably remain the treasury on the 1st July, 1862, a balance of about $8,000,000.

The correctness of this estimate of expenditures, for the present and next fiscal years, may be illustrated in another and simpler form. The entire expenditure of the government for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860, exclusive of the redemption of treasury notes, which are otherwise provided for, and the interest on the public debt, was $59,848,474 72, and in that sum was included $4,446,009 26, to meet a deficiency in the Post Office Department, produced by the failure of the post office appropriation bill at the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, thereby causing this amount to be paid and charged in the expenditure of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860, though in point of fact the service was rendered and the liability incurred in the preceding year. It should be borne in mind that this sum of $59,848,474 72, included not only payments growing out of such appropriations as had been estimated for by the department, but all other sums appropriated by Congress. There is no reason why the expenditure for the present or next fiscal year should exceed that of the last year. Allowing, however, a margin for an increase, it may be safely stated that the expenses for the two years will not exceed $60,000,000 each, making the amount to be provided for $120,000,000. The estimated means of the treasury for the same period are, for the present fiscal year, $63,348,996 75, and for the year ending the 30th June, 1862, $64,250,000, which would leave an excess of estimated means over estimated expenditure of $7,598,996 75.

The estimate of receipts into the treasury have been made without reference to the financial and commercial panic which has assumed so threatening an aspect within the last few days, and of which I shall speak more fully hereafter. The country was never in a more prosperous condition. Our planters and farmers have been blest, as a general rule, with abundant crops, and were realizing remunerative prices for all kinds of products. The exports of the last fiscal year had reached the enormous sum of $400,122,296, and the imports for the same period were $362,163,941, yielding a revenue from customs of $53,187,511 87. The exports of domestic produce for the present fiscal year, as far as they have been received, indicate an increase fully equal if not greater than that of preceding years, thus authorizing the estimate of increased revenue from that source. Apart, therefore, from the threatened embarrassments in the trade and business of the country, these estimates, both of expenditure and receipts, would be submitted to Congress with great confidence that they would not vary very far from the actual results.

It is impossible to anticipate the effects which this threatened revulsion will produce upon the business of the country. The absence of all the ordinary causes for such a state of things, leaves no data upon which to make calculations. All the elements of prosperity are in existence. Abundant crops, with remunerative prices, money seeking safe investments, and, indeed, everything to indicate more than the usual increase in trade and business. The causes which have so suddenly arrested this tide of prosperity must be looked for outside of the financial and commercial operations of the country. They are of a political character, and therefore so dependent for their ultimate effect upon future developments, that it is impossible at present to say what will be the extent of their influence. If, as some suppose, they are merely temporary and will soon pass away, then there will be no necessity for any action of Congress, except to provide for the embarrassments already existing in consequence of them. If, on the other hand, the effect should prove more permanent, the fact will be made manifest during the present session of Congress, and in time for such action as will provide the necessary means to carry on the operations of the government and preserve the public credit.

Already has the treasury been seriously affected by these causes. The receipts from customs for the last few days have greatly fallen off, and the limited amount received is composed, each day, of an increased proportion of treasury notes not yet due. The indications are that such will, at least for the present, continue to be the case. Not only so, but in consequence of the failure of bidders for the late loan to comply with the terms of their bid, a portion of the ordinary revenues has been withdrawn from the ordinary sources of expenditure to meet the payment of treasury notes past due and the interest thereon. This condition of things demands the immediate attention of Congress, and its early action will be required to enable the department to carry on the operations of the government and at the same time preserve unimpaired the public credit.

The permanent public debt on the 30th of June, 1860, was $45,079,203 08, and the outstanding treasury notes at that date amounted to $19,690,500, as will appear by reference to table No. 3, hereto appended.

By the act of June 22, 1860, provision was made for the redemption of treasury notes and payment of the interest thereon. This act provided for the issuing of stock for an amount not exceeding twenty-one millions of dollars, at a rate of interest "not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years." It was the policy of the department to negotiate this loan for such amounts and at such times as would place the money in the treasury to meet these treasury notes as they should fall due. To have negotiated the whole amount thereof, or any portion, in advance of the notes falling due, would have subjected the government to the unnecessary payment of interest during the time the money would have remained in the vaults of the treasury uncalled for. There was no power in the department to call in the treasury notes until they became due. Besides, the withdrawal of such an amount of specie from the public would have been attended with the most injurious effects upon the financial operations of the country. For these reasons, no negotiation of any portion of the loan was attempted until the 8th day of September, 1860, when proposals were invited for ten millions of the loan, which was ample to meet all the treasury notes that would fall due before the 1st of January, 1861. The rate of interest was fixed at five per centum per annum, under the conviction that the loan could be readily negotiated at that rate, for at that time the five per cent. stock of the United States was selling in the market at a premium of three per cent. The result realized this just expectation, and the whole amount offered was taken either at par or a small premium. Before, however, the time had arrived for payment on the part of the bidders, the financial crisis, to which I have already referred, came. Some of the bidders promptly complied with their proposals, and others were willing to do so, if required by the department, though it would be at a considerable sacrifice. Under these circumstances, an additional term of thirty days was given to all bidders who would deposit one-half of the amount of their bids within the time originally prescribed. Most of the bidders availed themselves of this extension, and made their deposits accordingly on or before the 22d of November, 1860. A portion, however, failed to do so, and to them the additional thirty days has been offered on condition that they would increase their forfeit deposit of one per cent. to five per cent. To this proposition no response has as yet been received. The amount of the loan awarded to this last class of bidders is $1,099,000.

The question presents itself, What action shall be taken in reference to the stock which may be thus forfeited? There is no power in the department, as the law now stands, to meet the case. It is recommended that Congress should immediately authorize the department to dispose of this stock upon the best possible terms, holding the defaulting bidders responsible for the difference between their bids and the amount for which the stock can now be negotiated. The necessities of the treasury demand prompt action on this subject. Not only are the treasury notes past due—rapidly coming in for redemption—but, as already stated, those not due are being paid in for customs, thereby withdrawing from the regular operations of the government its principal source of revenue.

The particulars in regard to the negotiation of the loan authorized by the act of June 22, 1860, required to be reported to Congress by the 3d section of the act, are contained in statement marked No. 48.

To meet the remaining outstanding treasury notes and interest thereon there is yet to be negotiated eleven millions of the stock authorized by the act of June 22, 1860. The statement just made of the difficulties attending the payment for the stock already sold—in connexion with the fact that capitalists, in the present condition of the country, seem unwilling to invest in United States stock at par—render it almost certain that this remaining eleven millions cannot now be negotiated upon terms acceptable to the government. The condition of the treasury is such that no serious delay can be indulged. I recommend, therefore, a repeal of so much of the act of June 22, 1860, as authorizes the issuing of this additional eleven millions of stock, and that authority be given for the issuing of treasury notes to the same amount, to be negotiated at such rates as will command the confidence of the country. To create that confidence, I recommend that the public lands be unconditionally pledged for the ultimate redemption of all the treasury notes which it may become necessary to issue. I make this recommendation of substituting treasury notes for stock the more readily from the conviction that there should always exist in the department power to issue treasury notes for a limited amount, under the direction of the President, to meet unforeseen contingencies. It is a power which can never be abused, as the amount realized from such source can only be used to meet lawful demands upon the treasury. No Secretary of the Treasury or President would ever exercise it except compelled to do so by the exigencies of the public service. On the other hand, it would enable the government to meet without embarrassment those sudden revulsions to which the country is always liable, and which cannot always be anticipated.

I have already stated that provision should be made at once to relieve the treasury from its present embarrassments, produced by the causes referred to. To do this, Congress should authorize the issuing of an additional amount of treasury notes, not less than ten millions of dollars. With these means the department will be enabled to meet all lawful demands upon it for the present. The extent of the financial crisis through which the country is now passing cannot now be determined, and until it is better known no policy can be recommended of a permanent character.

No change in the revenue laws can be made in time to meet these difficulties, and if it could, the same causes would produce the same results under any laws that might be passed. If Congress, however, should determine upon such a policy, either with a view to meet existing difficulties or for the purpose of providing for the payment of any portion of the public debt, I can only refer them for the views of the department to my former reports on that subject.

The attention of Congress is again called to the bill for the revision and consolidation of the revenue laws, prepared by the department and submitted at the first session of the last Congress, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives. The importance of adopting the changes and modifications contained in this measure cannot be too strongly urged upon the consideration of Congress. They would facilitate the operations of the department, reconcile conflicting provisions of law, and greatly reduce the expenditure in this branch of the public service. As stated in a former report, the department has already reduced the expense of collecting the revenue from customs, and with the aid which the passage of this law would afford, still further and greater reductions could be made with benefit to the public service.

In this connexion the attention of Congress is called to the condition of the revenue marine service. With the exception of the Harriet Lane, there are none but sail vessels employed in the service. Steam vessels are so rapidly supplanting sail vessels in the commercial business of the country, that the present sail vessels of the revenue service, however well adapted to a former state of things, are becoming almost useless for the purposes for which they are employed. I have before represented to Congress that this service could be transferred to the Navy Department with benefit to the public interest, and I entertain the same opinion still. If this should not be done, the policy should, at all events, be adopted of substituting as rapidly as possible steam for the sail vessels now used. It is due to the officers employed in this branch of the revenue service to say, that their pay does not correspond with the compensation paid to officers engaged in similar and less laborious duties. In the bill already referred to, an increase of their pay was recommended, and in my opinion it should be promptly carried out as an act of simple justice to a worthy class of public officers.

In each of my former annual reports I called the attention of Congress to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857 on the subject of deposits by the disbursing agents of the government. The impossibility of executing those provisions has been so fully discussed in those reports, that I deem it unnecessary at this time to do more than to refer to the subject, and repeat the recommendations of former reports. Congress should not permit a law to stand upon the statute books which cannot be executed, when by a few simple modifications the objects of the law can be fully effected, and the public interest protected against the apprehended evil.

The report of the director of the mint is herewith transmitted, marked No. 9. It appears that the amount of bullion received at the several mint establishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was $22,673,192 21 in gold, and $3,152,437 15 in silver; and that the coinage during the same period was $23,447,283 35 in gold, and $3,250,636 26 in silver, together with $342,000 in cents.

The report of the acting engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction is herewith submitted. It furnishes full details of the progress of the public buildings in course of construction.

The policy adopted by the department in reference to works of this character, and presented in former reports to Congress, has been continued during the past year. My views in reference to these works, and especially on the subject of marine hospitals, have been so often urged upon Congress, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more at this time than to say that each year's observation and experience confirm and strengthen former convictions. Accompanying the report of this officer will be found the action of the department, under the act of March 3, 1857, authorizing the analysis of iron ores. It will be found to be an instructive document on this great material interest of our country.

On the 16th February, 1857, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the "Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiries to be made, by two competent commissioners, into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay, for preventing abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States." Under the authority of this law, Professors Henry, Vethake, and R. E. Rogers, were appointed to act as such commissioners. On the 22d June, 1860, an additional appropriation of five thousand dollars was made to carry out the joint resolution of 1857. I herewith communicate the report of these commissioners, and the action of the department on the subject. If the objects which Dr. Barclay proposes to accomplish can be effected, it is difficult to estimate the advantage which would be derived by the government and the public from his discovery. The experiments already made have been attended with such results as to induce the opinion that it will prove entirely successful. Such is the strong conviction of my own mind to that effect, that I do not hesitate to recommend a sufficient appropriation be made to test fully the practicability of the measure, and at the same time to compensate Dr. Barclay liberally for his discovery. There should be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury for this purpose the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Congress at its last session authorized the appointment of delegates to represent this government in the International Statistical Congress, which met in London in July last. I had on two occasions called the attention of Congress to the importance of establishing uniform standards of weights and measures, a uniform unit of currency, and a uniform mode of preparing and keeping commercial statistics, among the commercial countries of the world It was with a view to these results that the authority was given for the appointment of delegates to this International Congress. Its action was therefore looked to with much interest, and the most beneficial results were anticipated from it. I regret to say that these expectations were all disappointed, and from a cause which it is not the province of this report to discuss. The honorable A. B. Longstreet, of South Carolina, was the only delegate from the United States who took his seat in the congress. I herewith submit his report, showing the reason of his withdrawal therefrom on the first day of its session. It is only necessary to say that the withdrawal of Judge Longstreet from the congress, and his refusal to return to its deliberations, received the entire approval of his government.

The report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, presenting the operations of this service for the last year, will be submitted to Congress at an early day.

The accompanying reports from the various bureaus of the department, marked from A to L, contain a detailed statement of their operations during the last fiscal year.

The general operations of the Treasury Department since my last annual report have been of the most satisfactory character. The country had gradually recovered from the revulsion of 1857, and its healthy and prosperous condition was felt in the relief thereby afforded to the public finances. Until within a short period, I had confidently expected to present to Congress at its present session a gratifying statement of the financial condition of the government. A different result, however, has been brought about by causes which could not be foreseen, and if foreseen, could not have been averted by any action of the department.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Vice President U. S. and President of the Senate.

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No. 1.

Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, *agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds and treasury notes funded.*

The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, were as follows:

From customs, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1859	$15,947,670 62	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1859.....	10,785,849 93	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1860........	14,962,783 68	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1860	11,491,207 64	
		$53,187,511 87
From sales of public land, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1859	470,244 62	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1859.....	445,535 36	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1860........	505,591 83	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1860.........	357,185 90	
		1,778,557 71
From miscellaneous and incidental sources..........		1,010,764 31
From treasury notes issued per act of December 23, 1857..........		19,395,200 00
From loan under act of June 14, 1858..........		1,380,000 00
Total receipts..........		76,752,033 89
Balance in the treasury July 1, 1859		4,339,275 54
Total means..........		81,091,309 43

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, were as follows:

CIVIL.

Legislative, including books	$2,619,529 43	
Executive	1,826,804 58	
Judiciary	1,181,667 93	
Governments in the Territories..........	183,421 49	
Surveyors and their clerks..........	109,080 24	
Officers of the mint and branches, and assay office in New York..........	106,625 00	
Assistant treasurers and their clerks..........	38,900 55	
Supervising and local inspectors, &c..........	82,626 19	
Total civil list..........		6,148,655 41

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Salaries of ministers	276,527 68
Salaries of secretaries and assistant secretaries of legation.	28,205 35
Intercourse with the Barbary powers	1,270 12
Salaries of consuls	252,304 01
Salary of secretaries of legation to China and Turkey as interpreters..........	9,009 39
Interpreters to consuls in China..........	3,300 64
Interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions..........	2,878 22
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad..........	40,862 74
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	25,545 00
Loss by exchange on drafts of consuls and commercial agents	8,256 92
Office rent of those consuls who are not allowed to trade .	22,247 77
Purchase of blank books, stationery, &c., for consuls	23.856 36

Relief and protection of American seamen	$212,023 29	
Expenses in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck	5,000 00	
Salary of commissioner to China and consuls to five ports.	2,500 00	
Salary of commissioner of claims in China	1,875 00	
Contingent expenses of the commissioner to China	155 46	
To defray the expenses of the Japanese embassy	50,000 00	
Adjustment of difficulties with the republic of Paraguay	4,097 04	
Expenses under 1st article of reciprocity treaty with Great Britain	9,135 00	
Compensation to commissioner, &c., to run and mark the boundary between the United States and British provinces bounding the Washington Territory	150,000 00	
Expenses attendant in the execution of the neutrality act	4,997 35	
Suppression of the slave trade	28,303 42	
Awards under 15th article of treaty between the United States and Mexico	1,000 00	
	1,163,291 28	
From which deduct excess of repayments above expenditure in account of the appropriation for "preservation of the archives of the several consulates"	83 77	
Total foreign intercourse		$1,163,207 15
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Mint establishment	467,179 89	
Contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping of the public revenue	10,334 11	
Compensation to persons designated to receive and keep the public moneys	1,388 46	
Building vaults as additional security to the public funds in sixty-six depositories	3,594 01	
Preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States	1,084 55	
Expenses of engraving, &c., treasury notes and certificates of stock	4,332 34	
Survey of the Gulf and Atlantic coast of the United States.	268,500 00	
Survey of the western coast of the United States	159,500 00	
Survey of the Florida reefs and keys	40,000 00	
Running a line to connect the triangulation of the Atlantic with that on the Gulf of Mexico	2,000 00	
Fuel and quarters of the officers of the army serving in the Coast Survey	5,000 00	
Publishing observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States	12,000 00	
Pay and rations of engineers of seven steamers used in the Coast Survey	12,000 00	
Repairs of the Crawford, &c., used in the Coast Survey	13,000 00	
Payment for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States	42,022 29	
Claims not otherwise provided for	743 86	
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, per act of August 10, 1846	30,910 14	
Results and accounts of the exploring expedition	4,320 00	
To replace the works of the exploring expedition destroyed by fire	1,000 00	
Payment per act of July 4, 1848, on account of Cherokee Indians remaining in North Carolina	20,484 46	
For mail services performed for the several departments of government, per section 12, act of March 3, 1847	200,000 00	
For further compensation to the Post Office Department for mail service performed for the two houses of Congress, &c., per act March 3, 1851	500,000 00	
To supply deficiencies in the revenues of the Post Office Department	8,196,009 26	

Interest due to contractors for carrying the mails, &c	$150,000	00
Transportation of mails from New Orleans, *via* Tehuantepec, to Ventosa and back	120,914	86
Transportation of mails between San Francisco and Olympia	92,399	76
Transportation of mails between the United States and foreign countries	431,096	84
Transportation of mails from Panama to California and Oregon, and back	174,125	00
Transportation of mails across the isthmus of Panama	25,000	00
Expenses of transmitting blanks and other matter by the United States mail connected with the census, per 17th and 23d sections act May 23, 1850	12,000	00
For blanks and other printing, &c., required for taking the eighth census	22,482	30
Ornamenting the Capitol with works of art	1,700	00
Continuation of the Treasury building	248,023	84
Lighting and ventilating the upper story of the Treasury building, &c	3,568	00
Building post offices, court-houses, &c	110,307	35
Public buildings in Territories	16,745	05
Settlement of the claims of the State of Maine, &c	2,300	36
Amount expended by State of Missouri in repelling an invasion of the Osage Indians	19,084	08
Payment of mortgage and interest on property in Pine street, New York	10,362	40
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	3,324,430	53
Repayment to importers of excess of deposites for unascertained duties	814,826	87
Debentures or drawbacks, bounties or allowances	585,158	39
Refunding duties on foreign merchandise imported	3,275	35
Refunding duties under act to extend the warehousing system	463	84
Refunding duties on fish and other articles under reciprocity treaty with Great Britain	82	36
Refunding duties collected in Mexico from military contributions	3,902	00
Debentures and other charges, per act of October 16, 1837	8,186	92
Proceeds of the sales of goods, &c., per act of April 2, 1844	843	05
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916	57
Additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c	5,467	28
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c	835,373	52
Building light-houses, and for beacons, buoys, &c	138,165	79
Life-boats, compensation of keepers of stations, &c	36,953	29
Marine hospital establishment	455,593	10
Building marine hospitals	150,547	70
Building custom-houses	455,276	72
Annual repairs of marine hospitals	12,013	62
Annual repairs of custom-houses	6,875	06
Relief of sundry individuals	256,175	79
Expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands	298,385	66
Survey of the public lands	287,273	97
Survey of public and private land claims in California	118,938	82
Survey of such of the private claims in New Mexico as shall have been confirmed by Congress, &c	13,070	35
Resurvey of public lands in States where the offices are closed	2,000	00
Preparing unfinished records of public and private surveys	11,038	13
Rent of surveyors general's offices, &c	19,079	22
Repayment for lands erroneously sold	67,592	84
Indemnity for swamp lands sold to individuals	59,080	43
Three per centum to the State of Illinois	3,927	12
Five per centum to the State of Louisiana	12,615	04
Two and three per centum to the State of Alabama	4,614	62
Two and three per centum to the State of Missouri	431,518	54
Running and marking boundary line between the United States and Texas	30,000	00

Running and marking western boundary line of Minnesota	$4,657 48	
Special council, &c., in defending the title to public property in California	38,560 44	
Expenses preparatory to taking the eighth census	8,000 00	
Expenses of packing and distributing Congressional journals	12,000 00	
To purchase 2,000 copies of the 11th volume of Statutes at Large	5,612 50	
Patent Office building, north front	108,000 00	
Alterations and repairs of public buildings in Washington, improvement of grounds, &c	30,157 00	
Compensation of public gardener, gate-keepers, laborers in public grounds, &c	16,731 50	
Compensation of auxiliary guard and policemen, &c	18,833 33	
Lighting the Capitol, President's House, &c., with gas	47,000 00	
Fuel for the President's House	1,800 00	
Refurnishing the President's House	7,950 98	
Making cases in Patent Office to receive books	3,600 00	
Preservation of collections of exploring expeditions	4,000 00	
Collections of agricultural statistics	40,000 00	
Drawings to illustrate the report of the Commissioner of Patents	6,000 00	
Equestrian statue of Washington	19,000 00	
Transporting and placing statue of Washington on pedestal	10,000 00	
Asylum for insane of District of Columbia, &c., purchase of site, &c	84,173 00	
Support, &c., of insane paupers of District of Columbia, army and navy of United States	24,500 00	
Support, &c., of transient paupers in Washington Infirmary	6,000 00	
Columbian Institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind of the District of Columbia	5,671 56	
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia	22,290 00	
Potomac and Eastern branch bridges, compensation to draw-keepers, &c	11,362 14	
Patent fund	219,573 53	
Sundry items	8,358 76	
Total miscellaneous		$20,658,007 92

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Indian department	2,727,655 28	
Pensions, military	956,828 44	
Pensions, naval	135,898 52	
Relief of sundry individuals	135,304 35	
Total under the Interior Department		3,955,686 59

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Army proper	13,044,559 80	
Military Academy	177,921 10	
Arming and equipping the militia	194,324 92	
Armories, arsenals, &c	1,182,265 61	
Fortifications and other works of defence	930,245 99	
Construction of roads, bridges, &c	163,933 44	
Improvement of rivers, harbors, &c	221,973 23	
Pay of militia and volunteers	25,664 61	
Extension of the Capitol of the United States	213,700 00	
Removing the dome of the Capitol	140,000 00	
Continuation of General Post Office building	55,000 00	
Relief of sundry individuals and miscellaneous	60,178 40	
Total under the War Department		16,409,767 10

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pay and subsistence, including medicines, &c.	$5,126,547 20	
Increase, repairs, ordnance, and equipment	1,390,041 23	
Contingent expenses	853,100 34	
Navy yards	634,005 46	
Magazines	108,300 61	
Hospitals	67,546 73	
Naval Academy	51,334 41	
Steam mail service	196,154 09	
Six steam frigates	91,115 39	
Five sloops-of-war	669,812 09	
Seven steam sloops and one steamer	811,792 51	
Marine corps, including marine barracks	609,651 77	
Relief of sundry individuals and miscellaneous	903,748 36	
Total under the Navy Department		$11,513,150 19

PUBLIC DEBT.

Old public debt	500 00	
Redemption of bounty land stock	300 00	
Redemption of stock, loan of 1846	2,100 00	
Reimbursement of treasury notes issued prior to December 23, 1857, paid in specie	150 00	
Payment to creditors of Texas, per act of September 9, 1850	6,563 38	
Payment of treasury notes, per act of December 23, 1857	14,426,700 00	
Interest on public debt, including treasury notes	3,177,314 62	
Total public debt		17,613,628 00
Total expenditures		77,462,102 72
Balance in the treasury July 1, 1860		3,629,206 71

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 21, 1860.

No. 2.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States from July 1 *to September* 30, 1860, *exclusive of trust funds.*

RECEIPTS.		
From customs		$16,119,831 22
From sales of public lands		281,100 84
From miscellaneous and incidental sources		318,857 98
		16,719,790 04
EXPENDITURES.		
Civil—foreign intercourse and miscellaneous		6,440,003 77
Interior, (pensions and Indian)		1,679,575 24
War		5,352,771 42
Navy		2,578,678 88
Payment to creditors of Texas	$1,282 81	
Payment of treasury notes, per act of December 23, 1857	375,400 00	
Interest on public debt, including treasury notes	115,560 47	
		492,243 28
		16,543,272 59

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 21, 1860.

No. 3.

Statement showing the amount of public debt of the United States on July 1, 1860.

Loan of 1842	$2,883,364 11
Loan of 1847	9,415,250 00
Loan of 1848	8,908,341 80
Loan of 1858	20,000,000 00
Texan indemnity	3,461,000 00
Loan of 1846	1,000 00
Texas debt	191,016 99
Old funded and unfunded debt	114,118 54
Treasury notes issued under acts prior to 1857	105,111 64
Treasury notes issued under act of December 23, 1857	19,690,500 00
	64,769,703 08

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 27, 1860.

No. 4.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, imported into the United States during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, *and* 1860.

Articles.	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bar iron ....cwt...	2,163,449	$5,362,785	1,734,041	$4,493,936	1,314,696	$3,318,913	1,904,534	$4,184,331	2,116,575	$4,473,866
Rod iron ....do....	193,890	478,523	315,735	809,901	167,709	426,490	137,454	332,801	837,220	576,720
Hoop iron ....pounds..	13,223,639	345,094	12,070,543	394,675	9,519,581	373,326	13,765,795	387,198	19,222,984	518,067
Sheet iron..........do....	31,387,353	814,348	36,047,576	1,082,389	29,523,002	945,973	27,868,353	752,975	30,173,670	839,065
Pig iron..........cwt...	1,180,239	1,171,085	1,035,882	1,001,742	839,717	739,949	1,450,346	1,049,200	1,429,956	1,905,865
Old and scrap iron ....do....	247,769	185,112	165,006	111,680	145,153	87,113	203,372	107,702	182,782	108,227
Railroad iron..........do....	3,109,916	6,179,280	3,586,107	7,455,596	1,514,905	2,987,576	1,399,312	2,274,032	2,443,491	3,709,378
Wire, cap and bonnet..........pounds..	155,376	4,892	162,914	6,168	174,067	6,900	231,822	14,299	236,144	11,558
Nails, spikes and tacks ....do....	2,292,696	127,879	3,550,329	188,756	1,483,697	100,481	860,366	84,804	1,349,846	122,936
Chain cables ....do....	15,850,788	485,568	9,874,762	293,124	5,946,722	155,408	6,613,280	174,701	4,932,904	130,580
Anchors and parts..........do....	221,123	39,866	842,828	32,980	190,109	8,072	301,379	13,510	286,860	9,804
Anvils and parts..........do....	960,809	46,828	1,173,877	67,226	800,620	45,275	836,750	50,805	740,331	47,894
Manufactures of iron and steel	....	6,810,685	....	7,521,625	....	5,350,343	....	5,574,508	....	7,248,965
Steel ....cwt...	271,079	2,538,323	292,154	2,633,614	214,317	1,873,111	284,106	2,047,730	409,966	2,794,353
		24,580,268	....	25,954,111	....	16,328,039	....	17,048,506	....	21,526,594

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 26,* 1860.

No. 5.

Statement exhibiting the value of merchandise imported during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1856–'57–'58, *and* '59, *respectively, with the duties accruing thereon; also, the value of articles imported free of duty during the same period, including those made free by the act of March* 3, 1857.

FREE UNDER ACT OF 1846.

Species of merchandise.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Animals for breed	$99,263	$48,345	$81,331	$705,787	$1,441,665
Bullion, gold	114,289	151,585	2,286,099	741,608	493,187
Bullion, silver	103,951	335,114	408,879	323,478	499,943
Specie, gold	876,016	6,503,051	9,279,969	1,383,789	2,015,599
Specie, silver	3,113,376	5,472,049	7,299,549	4,985,914	5,541,406
Cabinets of coins, medals, &c	127	247	14	386	273
Models of inventions and improvements in the arts	1,953	2,997	3,866	762	6,895
Teas	6,893,891	5,757,860	6,777,295	7,306,916	8,803,771
Coffee	21,514,196	22,386,879	18,341,081	25,063,333	21,768,939
Copper in plates suited to sheathing vessels	377,655	351,311	111,698	156,891	87,577
Copper ore	695,740	1,440,314	1,131,362	1,346,501	1,031,493
Cotton, unmanufactured	71,335	62,172	41,356	52,045	140,387
Adhesion felt, for sheathing vessels	9,206	20,156	10,843	56,490	46,549
Paintings and statuary of American artists	94,385	93,802	504,634	363,816	554,754
Specimens of natural history, &c	3,801	3,240	2,092	4,420	9,405
Sheathing metal	646,984	748,372	183,394	376,996	345,151
Platina, unmanufactured	51,465	53,714	37,581	63,006	64,572
Plaster, unground	115,165	90,168	82,313	78,996	99,423
Wearing apparel and other personal effects of emigrants and citizens dying abroad	362,872	413,780	321,831	332,924	197,973
Old junk and oakum	37,012	85,459	62,331	32,332	112,203
Garden seeds, trees, shrubs, plants, &c	371,264	386,504	392,440	573,889	448,309

Articles the produce of the United States brought back	1,287,881	1,201,476	1,244,692	1,440,497	1,157,625
Guano	331,576	279,026	525,376	429,685	525,307
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, colleges, seminaries of learning, &c	51,462	61,074	64,341	34,761	55,399
All other articles not subject to duty	19,730,891	20,781,411	15,225,696	16,915,925	20,934,364
Oil, and products of American fisheries—					
Oils—spermaceti, whale, and other fish	....	....	199,258	591,901	642,077
Other products of fisheries	....	....	137,654	139,817	112,040
	56,955,706	66,729,306	64,756,975	63,502,865	67,136,286

No. 5.—STATEMENT—Continued.

FREE UNDER ACT OF 1857.

Species of merchandise.	1856.			1857.			1858.	1859.	1860.
	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Argols or crude tartar							$66,785	$144,999	$109,703
Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning							322,456	174,829	198,095
Bark, Peruvian	15	$402,925	$60,438 75	15	$386,252	$57,937 80	813,184	315,292	449,575
Bells, old, and bell-metal							473	109	289
Berries, nuts, &c., including nutgalls, safflower, weld, &c., used in dyeing or composing dyes							12,828	76,062	50,168
Bismuth							3,266	4,771	5,786
Bitter apples							1,575	1,606	1,518
Bolting cloths	25	70,146	17,536 50	25	57,602	14,400 50	107,612	76,257	89,554
Bone-black	20	145	29 00	20	289	57 80	619	960	834
Bone, burnt							9,296		28,336
Bone dust									15,325
Brass, old	5	26,887	1,344 35	5	18,153	907,65	12,490	13,465	17,930
Brass, pigs							470		
Burr-stones, unmanufactured	10	86,979	8,697 90	10	111,211	11,121 10	65,423	56,738	67,247
Copper, in bars or pigs	5	1,388,812	69,440 60	5	1,659,513	82,975 65	745,932	801,482	196,996
Copper, old							322,619	124,006	291,027
Dragon's blood							223	356	255
Dyewood in sticks	5	796,802	39,840 10	5	866,048	43,302 40	887,486	729,596	838,186
Flax, unmanufactured	15	132,461	19,869 15	15	220,738	33,110 70	197,934	146,707	213,687
Glass, old, and fit only to be remanufactured							364	301	718
Hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal							500		14
Ivory, unmanufactured	5	320,100	16,005 00	5	507,483	25,374 15	401,387	374,037	413,421
Linseed not embracing flaxseed	20	1,741,260	348,252 00	20	3,003,824	600,764 80	3,243,174	2,415,243	2,753,411

Madder root	5	1,671,805	83,590 25	5	1,375,472	68,773 60	78,144	44,198	35,911
Madder, ground or prepared							643,642	2,156,403	784,671
Manures, substances expressly used for	......	....	....	......	....	....	56	2,258	572
Maps and charts	......	....	....	......	....	....	6,562	6,969	7,150
Palm-leaf, unmanufactured	......	....	....	......	....	....	34,880	30,674	99,557
Rags of every material except wool	5	1,239,168	61,958 40	5	1,448,125	72,406 25	971,126	1,376,777	1,540,244
Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured	......	....	....	......	....	....	171,813	400,315	113,122
Shingle-bolts and stave-bolts	......	....	....	......	....	....	3,889	10,109	14,793
Silk, raw, or reeled from the cocoon	15	991,234	148,685 10	15	953,734	143,060 10	1,300,065	1,330,890	1,235,976
Tin, bars	5	1,163,735	58,186 75	5	1,023,210	51,160 50	228,426	457,032	90,594
Tin, blocks							470,023	415,303	3,228
Tin, pigs							594,258	167,446	1,036,777
Wool, sheep's, unmanufactured, in value not exceeding 20 cents per pound	30	1,665,064	499,519 20	30	2,125,744	637,723 20	3,843,320	4,363,121	4,450,658
		11,697,523	1,433,393 05		13,757,398	1,843,076 20	15,562,300	16,218,251	15,155,328

No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Species of merchandise.	1856.			1857.		
	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
Manufactures of wool—						
Piece goods, including wool and cotton.	30	$11,683,476	$3,505,042 80	30	$11,009,605	$3,302,881 50
Shawls of wool, wool and cotton, silk, and silk and cotton	30	2,529,771	758,931 30	30	2,246,351	673,905 30
Blankets	20	1,205,300	241,060 00	20	1,630,973	326,194 60
Hosiery and articles made on frames	30	1,173,094	351,928 20	30	1,740,829	522,248 70
Worsted piece goods, including cotton and worsted	25	12,236,275	3,059,068 75	25	11,365,669	2,841,417 25
Woollen and worsted yarn	25	198,746	49,686 50	25	192,147	48,036 75
Manufactures of, not specified	30	505,004	151,501 20	30	693,640	308,092 00
Flannels	25	100.248	25,062 00	25	105,779	26,444 75
Baizes and bockings	25	117,561	29,390 25	25	119,835	29,958 75
Carpeting—						
Wilton, Saxony, Aubusson, Brussels, &c.	30	1,929,196	578,758 80	30	1,784,196	535,258 80
Not specified	30	283,122	84,936 60	30	397,994	119,198 20
Manufactures of cotton—						
Piece goods	25	19,110,752	4,777,688 00	25	21,441,082	5,360,270 50
Velvets	20	565,883	113,176 60	20	678,294	135,658 80
Cords, gimps, and galloons	30	194,005	58,201 50	30	213,824	64,147 20
Hosiery and articles made on frames	20	2,516,848	503,369 60	20	3,210,287	642,057 40
Twist, yarn, and thread	25	1,276,760	319,190 00	25	1,401,153	350,288 25
Hatters' plush, of silk and cotton	20	26,468	5,293 60	20	11,473	2,294 60
Manufactures of, not specified	25	2,227,283	556,820 75	25	1,729,613	432,403 25
Cottons bleached, printed, painted, or dyed—						
Piece goods wholly of cotton	....	....	....	....	....	....
All other manufactures wholly of cotton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silk and manufactures of silk—						
Piece goods	25	25,200,651	6,300,162 75	25	22,067,369	5,516,842 25
Hosiery and articles made on frames	30	611,298	183,389 40	30	839,299	251,789 70
Sewing silk	30	250,138	75,041 40	30	211,723	63,516 90
Twist	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hats and bonnets	30	102,827	30,848 10	30	151,192	45,357 60
Manufactures of, not specified	25	3,974,974	993,743 50	25	4,442,522	1,110,630 50
Floss	25	16,498	4,124 50	25	30,612	7,653 00
Raw	15	991,234	148,685 10	15	953,734	143,060 10
Bolting cloths	25	70,146	17,536 50	25	57,602	14,400 50
Silk and worsted piece goods	25	1,335,247	333,811 75	25	1,580,246	395,061 50
Goats' hair or mohair piece goods	25	307,328	76,832 00	25	503,993	125,998 25
Manufactures of flax—						
Linens bleached or unbleached	20	9,849,600	1,969,920 00	20	9,975,338	1,995,067 60
Hosiery and articles made on frames	30	4,921	1,476 30	30	6,912	2,073 60
Manufactures of, not specified	20	1,334,942	266,988 40	20	1,459,292	291,858 40
Manufactures of hemp—						
Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, and burlaps	20	88,051	17,610 20	20	130,864	26,172 80
Articles not specified	20	124,833	24,966 60	20	360,469	72,093 80
Sail duck, Russia, Holland, and ravens	20	12,850	2,570 00	20	14,180	2,836 00
Cotton bagging	20	27,996	5,599 20	20	14,069	2,813 80
Clothing—						
Ready-made	30	404,133	121,239 90	30	347,471	104,241 30
Articles of wear	30	1,574,211	472,263 30	30	1,571,517	471,455 10
Laces—						
Thread and insertings	20	410,591	82,118 20	20	321,961	64,392 20
Cotton insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c.	25	1,091,019	272,754 75	25	1,129,754	282,438 50
Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen	30	4,664,353	1,399,305 90	30	4,443,175	1,332,952 50
Floor cloth, patent painted, &c	30	8,091	2,427 30	30	9,524	2,857 20
Oil-cloth of all kinds	30	30,050	9,015 00	30	34,761	10,428 30
Lastings and mohair cloth for shoes and buttons	5	106,618	5,330 90	5	99,034	4,951 70
Gunny cloth and gunny bags	20	1,249,167	249,833 40	20	2,139,793	427,958 60
Matting, Chinese and other, of flags	25	221,795	55,448 75	25	207,587	51,896 75
Hats, caps, bonnets, flats, braids, and plaits of leghorn, straw, chip, or grass, &c.	30	1,935,254	580,576 20	30	2,246,928	674,078 40
Ditto of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise provided for	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manufactures of iron and steel—						
Muskets and rifles	30	40,946	12,283 80	30	61,170	18,351 00
Fire-arms not specified	30	576,435	172,930 50	30	541,175	162,352 50
Side-arms	30	3,015	904 50	30	5,294	1,588 20
Needles	20	246,060	49,212 00	20	250,320	50,064 00
Cutlery	30	1,698,094	509,428 20	30	2,140,824	642,247 20
Other manufactures and wares of, not specified	30	4,191,147	1,257,344 10	30	4,475,545	1,342,663 50
Cap or bonnet wire	30	4,892	1,467 60	30	6,168	1,850 40
Nails, spikes, tacks, &c	30	127,879	38,363 70	30	188,756	56,626 80
Chain cables	30	485,568	145,670 40	30	293,124	87,937 20

Continued.

1858.			1859.			1860.		
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
24	$7,626,830	$1,830,439 20	24	$11,259,693	$2,702,326 32	24	$12,788,074	$3,069,137 76
24	2,002,653	480,636 72	24	2,877,352	690,564 48	24	2,806,987	673,676 88
15	1,574,716	236,207 40	15	1,697,386	254,607 90	15	1,665,181	249,777 15
24	1,837,561	441,014 64	24	719,415	172,659 60	24	831,627	199,590 48
19	10,780,379	2,048,272 01	19	12,289,574	2,335,019 06	19	15,018,351	2,853,486 69
19	196,285	37,294 15	19	386,824	73,496 56	19	593,371	112,740 49
24	663,372	159,209 28	24	1,853,463	444,831 12	24	1,311,603	314,784 72
19	137,687	26,160 53	19	101,911	19,363 09	19	178,890	33,989 10
19	124,008	23,561 52	19	136,174	25,873 06	19	200,683	38,129 77
24 24	} 1,542,600	370,224 00	24	2,200,164	528,039 36	24	2,542,523	610,205 52
19	741,077	140,804 63	19	784,964	149,143 16	19	1,163,399	221,045 81
15	298,134	44,720 10	15	338,712	50,806 80	15	363,774	54,566 10
24	40,969	9,832 56	24	25,570	6,136 80	24	55,862	13,406 88
15	2,120,868	318,130 20	15	3,228,036	484,205 40	15	4,310,369	646,555 35
19	1,080,671	205,327 49	19	1,913,417	363,549 23	19	1,775,314	337,309 66
15	4,818	722 70	15	9,395	1,409 25	15	68,965	10,344 75
19	966,017	183,543 23	19	2,383,955	452,951 45	19	2,401,526	456,289 94
24	12,391,713	2,974,011 12	24	16,564,533	3,975,487 92	24	20,933,904	5,024,136 96
24	320,863	77,007 12	24	1,106,499	265,559 76	24	1,485,003	356,400 72
19	16,121,395	3,063,065 05	19	21,182,188	4,024,615 72	19	24,876,075	4,726,454 25
24	417,168	100,120 32	24	460,034	110,408 16	24	546,845	131,242 80
24	111,912	26,858 88	24	171,683	41,203 92	24	154,572	37,097 28
24	11,992	2,878 08	24	75,539	18,129 36	24	80,414	19,299 36
24	94,396	22,655 04	24	89,158	21,397 92	24	95,529	22,926 96
19	3,207,043	609,338 17	19	4,463,833	848,128 27	19	5,001,406	950,267 14
19	16,067	3,052 73	19	14,825	2,816 75	19	12,903	2,451 57
12	242,130	29,055 60	12	288,267	34,592 04	12	104,700	12,564 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	1,249,385	237,383 15	19	1,623,106	308,390 14	19	2,193,376	416,741 44
19	515,641	97,971 79	19	613,248	116,517 12	19	909,371	172,780 49
15	5,598,571	839,785 65	15	8,958,977	1,343,846 55	15	9,245,816	1,386,872 40
24	5,316	1,275 84	24	26,529	6,366 96	24	35,526	8,526 24
15	953,436	143,015 40	15	1,355,099	203,264 85	15	1,454,993	218,248 95
15	78,749	11,812 35	15	107,159	16,073 85	15	78,405	11,760 75
15	520,029	78,004 35	15	297,998	44,699 70	15	657,520	98,628 00
15	7,592	1,138 80	15	3,387	508 05	15	20,952	3,142 80
15	8,296	1,244 40	15	24,202	3,630 30	15	12,258	1,838 70
24	322,024	77,285 76	24	284,849	68,363 76	24	345,721	82,973 04
24	961,514	230,763 36	24	1,252,435	300,584 40	24	1,756,237	421,496 88
15	189,494	28,424 10	15	276,292	41,443 80	15	397,542	59,631 30
19	619,680	117,739 20	19	621,300	118,047 00	19	656,517	124,738 23
24	2,845,029	682,806 96	24	3,286,408	788,737 92	24	2,963,616	711,267 84
24	1,336	320 64	24	3,385	812 40	24	3,253	780 72
24	21,549	5,171 76	24	27,943	6,706 32	24	26,787	6,428 88
4	65,090	2,603 60	4	111,760	4,470 40	4	194,010	7,760 40
15	1,437,767	215,665 05	15	1,618,866	242,829 90	15	2,082,643	312,396 45
19	216,441	41,123 79	19	263,133	49,995 27	19	303,461	57,657 59
24	1,182,837	283,880 88	24	1,113,810	267,314 40	24	1,603,237	384,776 88
24	14,352	3,444 48	24	32,755	7,861 20	24	44,047	10,571 28
24	17,024	4,085 76	24	16,851	4,044 24	24	20,389	4,893 36
24	382,610	91,826 40	24	314,519	75,484 56	24	342,642	82,234 08
24	4,747	1,139 28	24	5,716	1,371 84	24	11,043	2,650 32
15	202,163	30,324 45	15	254,794	38,219 10	15	336,559	50,483 85
24	1,489,054	357,392 76	24	1,762,103	422,904 72	24	2,240,905	537,817 20
24	2,260,402	542,496 48	24	2,150,625	516,150 00	24	2,682,861	643,886 64
24	6,900	1,656 00	24	14,299	3,431 76	24	11,556	2,773 44
24	100,481	24,115 44	24	84,804	20,352 96	24	122,936	29,504 64
24	155,408	37,297 92	24	174,701	41,928 24	24	130,580	31,339 20

No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Species of merchandise.	1856.			1857.		
	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
Manufactures of iron and steel—						
Mill saws, crosscut and pit saws	30	$54,988	$16,496 40	30	$47,297	$14,189 10
Anchors and parts thereof	30	39,866	11,959 80	30	32,980	9,894 00
Anvils and parts thereof	30	46,828	14,048 40	30	67,926	20,377 80
Bar iron	30	5,352,785	1,605,835 50	30	4,423,935	1,327,180 50
Rod	30	478,523	143,556 90	30	809,901	242,970 30
Hoop	30	345,094	103,528 20	30	324,675	97,402 50
Sheet	30	814,342	244,302 60	30	1,082,389	324,716 70
Pig	30	1,171,085	351,325 50	30	1,001,742	300,522 60
Old and scrap	30	185,112	55,533 60	30	111,680	33,504 90
Railroad	30	6,179,280	1,853,784 00	30	7,455,596	2,236,678 80
Steel, cast, shear, and German	15	1,698,355	254,743 25	15	1,775,292	266,293 80
All other	20	839,968	167,993 60	20	858,322	171,664 40
Manufactures of steel, all other	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copper and manufactures of copper—						
In pigs, bars, and old	5	1,388,812	69,440 60	5	1,659,513	82,975 65
Wire	30	130	39 00	30	681	204 30
Braziers'	20	1,350	270 00	20	1,355	271 00
Copper bottoms	20	2,356	471 20	20	4,390	878 00
Manufactures of, not specified	30	235,752	70,725 60	30	166,704	50,011 20
Rods and bolts	20	....	....	20	20	4 00
Nails and spikes	20	808	161 60	20	1,723	344 60
Brass and manufactures of brass—						
In pigs, bars, and old	5	26,887	1,344 35	5	18,153	907 65
Wire	30	4,359	1,307 70	30	4,863	1,458 90
Sheet and rolled	30	71	21 30	30	68	20 40
Manufactures of, not specified	30	192,892	57,867 60	30	199,928	59,978 40
Tin and manufactures of tin—						
In pigs and bars	5	1,163,735	58,186 75	5	1,023,210	51,160 50
In plates and sheets	15	4,469,839	670,475 85	15	4,789,538	718,430 70
Foil	15	25,778	3,866 70	15	21,426	3,213 90
Manufactures of, not specified	30	24,176	7,252 80	30	31,922	9,576 60
Lead and manufactures of lead—						
Pig, bar, sheet, and old	20	2,528,014	505,602 80	20	2,305,768	461,153 60
Shot	20	24,056	4,811 20	20	15,437	3,087 40
Pipes	20	330	66 00	20	128	25 60
Manufactures of, not specified	30	1,834	550 20	30	2,076	622 80
Pewter, old	5	7,739	386 95	5	3,874	193 70
Manufactures of	30	135	40 50	30	570	171 00
Zinc and manufactures of—						
In pigs	5	10,158	507 90	5	44,764	2,238 20
In sheet	15	357,536	53,630 40	15	546,250	81,937 50
In nails	30	4,597	1,379 10	30	2,453	735 90
Spelter	5	527,024	26,351 20	5	447,812	22,390 60
Manufactures of, not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manufactures of gold and silver—						
Epaulets, wings, lace, galloons, tresses, tassels, &c	30	54,784	16,435 20	30	40,438	12,131 40
Gold and silver leaf	15	16,402	2,460 30	15	29,509	4,426 35
Jewelry, real or imitations of	30	475,685	142,705 50	30	503,653	151,095 90
Gems, set	30	7,263	2,178 90	30	4,437	1,331 10
Gems, otherwise	10	368,955	36,895 50	10	390,357	39,035 70
Manufactures of, not specified	30	77,743	23,322 90	30	78,131	23,439 30
Glaziers' diamonds	15	1,251	187 65	15	898	134 70
Clocks	30	52,036	15,610 80	30	79,147	23,744 10
Chronometers	10	20,246	2,024 60	10	16,442	1,644 20
Watches and parts of	10	3,800,754	380,075 40	10	3,823,039	382,303 90
Watch materials and unfinished parts of watches	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metallic pens	30	116,155	34,846 50	30	108,661	32,598 30
Pins in packs or otherwise	30	40,255	12,076 50	30	56,110	16,833 00
Buttons, metal	25	24,672	6,168 00	25	13,178	3,294 50
All other, and button moulds	25	816,383	204,095 75	25	912,871	228,217 75
Glass and manufactures of glass—						
Silvered	30	330,720	99,216 00	30	243,762	73,128 60
Paintings on glass, porcelain and colored	30	43,578	13,073 40	30	33,783	10,134 90
Polished plate	30	473,205	141,961 00	30	525,061	157,518 30
Manufactures of, not specified	30	108,416	32,524 80	30	142,904	42,871 20
Glassware, cut	40	80,978	32,391 20	40	112,940	45,176 00
Glassware, plain	30	74,976	22,492 80	30	79,738	23,921 40
Watch crystals	30	30,036	9,010 80	30	32,170	9,651 00
Bottles	30	95,292	28,587 60	30	39,225	11,767 50
Demijohns	30	19,414	5,824 20	30	30,399	9,119 70
Window glass, broad, crown, and cylinder	20	488,437	97,687 40	20	641,093	128,218 60
Paper and manufactures of paper—						
Writing paper	30	272,010	81,603 00	30	343,240	102,972 00
Sheathing paper	20	5,530	1,106 00	20	....	....
Playing cards	30	10,577	3,173 10	30	17,281	5,184 30

Continued.

1858.			1859.			1860.		
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
24	$34,210	$8,210 40	24	$26,495	$6,358 80	24	$7,385	$1,772 40
24	8,072	1,937 28	24	13,510	3,242 40	24	9,804	2,352 96
24	45,275	10,866 00	24	50,805	12,193 20	24	47,894	11,494 56
24	3,318,913	796,539 12	24	4,184,331	1,004,239 44	24	4,473,866	1,073,727 84
24	426,499	102,359 76	24	332,801	79,872 24	24	576,720	138,412 80
24	273,326	65,598 24	24	387,198	92,927 52	24	518,087	124,340 88
24	945,073	226,817 52	24	752,975	137,514 00	24	839,065	201,375 60
24	739,949	177,587 76	24	1,049,200	251,808 00	24	1,005,865	241,407 60
24	87,113	20,907 12	24	107,702	25,848 48	24	108,227	25,974 48
24	2,987,576	717,018 24	24	2,274,032	545,767 68	24	3,709,376	890,250 24
12	1,147,773	137,732 76	12	1,141,871	137,024 52	12	1,530,897	183,707 64
15	725,338	108,800 70	15	905,859	135,878 85	15	1,193,456	179,018 40
24	979,133	231,831 92	24	1,043,405	250,417 20	24	1,606,481	385,555 44
Free	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....
24	243	58 32	24	5,278	1,266 72	24	602	144 48
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	5,194	779 10	15	6,091	913 65	15	1,006	150 90
24	104,032	24,967 68	24	109,443	26,266 32	24	21,756	5,221 44
15	8	1 20	15	....	....	....	....	....
15	68	10 20	15	358	53 70	15	187	28 05
Free	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....
24	2,136	512 64	24	160	38 40	24	2,377	570 48
....	281	67 44	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	166,935	40,064 40	24	136,139	32,673 36	24	180,191	43,245 84
Free	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	3,842,968	307,437 44	8	5,331,147	426,491 76	8	4,630,655	370,452 40
12	25,317	3,038 04	12	26,401	3,168 12	12	37,003	4,440 36
24	27,675	6,642 00	24	28,638	6,873 12	24	26,939	6,465 36
15	1,972,243	295,836 45	15	2,617,770	392,665 50	15	1,835,868	275,380 20
15	8,132	1,219 80	15	2,677	401 55	15	6,231	934 45
15	1,501	225 15	15	350	52 50	15	4,148	622 20
24	855	205 20	24	844	202 56	24	730	175 20
4	2,543	101 72	4	784	31 36	4	641	25 64
24	2,062	494 88	24	1,605	385 20	24	604	144 96
4	28,701	1,148 04	4	117,420	4,696 80	4	20,873	834 92
12	209,736	25,168 32	12	556,155	66,738 60	12	504,744	60,569 28
24	1,156	277 44	24	878	210 72	24	1,602	380 48
4	212,823	8,512 92	4	657,986	26,319 44	4	276,352	11,054 08
24	4,865	1,167 60	24	673	161 52	24	787	188 88
24	35,294	8,470 56	24	54,417	13,060 08	24	62,283	14,947 92
12	40,087	4,810 44	12	73,290	8,794 80	12	75,088	9,010 56
24	385,945	92,626 80	24	480,338	115,281 12	24	526,956	126,469 44
24	3,915	939 60	24	12,822	3,077 28	24	19,221	4,613 04
4	339,241	13,569 64	4	862,985	34,519 40	4	929,869	37,194 76
24	55,282	13,267 68	24	41,501	9,960 24	24	48,213	11,571 12
12	1,533	183 96	12	2,247	269 64	12	908	108 96
24	54,058	12,973 92	24	71,385	17,132 40	24	96,529	23,166 96
8	9,090	727 20	8	7,921	633 68	8	4,084	326 72
8	2,118,838	169,507 04	8	2,309,337	184,746 96	8	2,788,671	223,093 68
4	44,139	1,765 56	4	86,845	3,473 80	4	101,221	4,048 84
24	83,630	20,071 20	24	114,817	27,556 08	24	106,147	7,475 28
24	33,132	7,951 68	24	50,161	12,038 64	24	49,224	11,813 76
19	12,788	2,429 72	19	15,462	2,937 78	19	25,402	4,826 38
19	483,141	91,796 79	19	715,670	135,977 30	19	640,229	121,643 51
24	198,109	47,646 16	24	290,198	69,647 52	24	427,290	102,549 60
24	36,379	8,730 96	24	44,625	10,710 00	24	69,476	16,674 24
24	397,310	95,354 40	24	350,561	84,134 64	24	440,129	105,630 96
24	138,249	33,179 76	24	135,941	32,625 84	24	166,043	39,850 32
30	101,496	30,448 80	30	99,823	29,946 90	30	115,530	34,659 00
24	63,681	15,283 44	24	66,006	15,841 44	24	94,769	22,744 56
24	35,141	8,433 84	24	26,944	6,466 56	24	33,885	8,132 40
24	29,841	7,161 84	24	38,730	9,295 20	24	37,185	8,924 40
24	32,016	7,683 84	24	34,262	8,222 88	24	33,479	8,034 96
15	626,747	94,012 05	15	696,586	104,487 90	15	755,107	113,261 05
24	256,322	61,517 28	24	164,929	39,582 96	24	299,915	71,979 60
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	256	38 40
24	18,595	4,462 80	24	18,105	4,345 20	24	19,238	4,617 16

No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Species of merchandise.	1856.			1857.		
	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
Paper and manufactures of paper—						
Papier mache, articles and wares of....	30	$325,051	$97,515 30	30	$233,948	$70,184 40
Paper hangings..........................	20	228,577	45,715 40	20	254,591	50,918 20
Paper boxes and fancy boxes.....	30	36,700	11,010 00	30	36,900	11,070 00
Paper and manufactures of, not specified	30	135,167	40,550 10	30	178,228	53,468 40
Blank books..............................	20	12,940	2,588 00	20	18,884	3,776 80
Parchment	30	6,049	1,814 70	30	5,750	1,725 00
Printed books, magazines, &c.—						
In English................................	10	560,147	56,014 70	10	663,597	66,359 70
In other languages......................	10	180,755	18,075 50	10	179,084	17,908 40
Periodicals and illustrated newspapers..	10	26,263	2,626 30	10	30,497	3,049 70
Periodicals and other works in course of republication........................	20	143	28 60	20	326	65 20
Engravings................................	10	162,439	16,243 90	10	182,369	18,236 90
Mathematical instruments	30	38,826	11,647 80	30	34,925	10,477 50
Musical instruments.........................	20	431,684	86,336 80	20	494,374	98,874 80
Daguerreotype plates	30	104,057	31,217 10	30	10,968	3,290 40
Ink and ink powders.	30	26,793	8,037 90	30	47,734	14,320 20
Leather and manufactures of leather—						
Tanned, bend, sole, and upper	20	1,913,987	382,797 40	20	1,606,458	321,291 60
Skins tanned and dressed..............	20	758,758	151,751 60	20	809,273	161,854 60
Skivers	20	69,212	13,842 40	20	68,194	13,638 80
Boots and shoes.........................	30	138,372	41,511 60	30	127,651	38,295 30
Gloves for men, women, and children...	30	1,344,550	403,365 00	30	1,559,332	467,799 60
Manufactures of, not specified..........	30	310,243	93,072 90	30	459,161	137,748 30
Japanned leather or skins of all kinds...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wares—						
China, porcelain, earthen and stone....	30	3,347,884	1,004,365 20	30	4,037,064	1,211,119 20
Plated or gilt	30	162,198	48,659 40	30	160,824	48,247 20
Japanned.................................	30	39,605	11,881 50	30	46,333	13,899 90
Britannia......	30	8,198	2,459 40	30	8,984	2,695 20
Chemical earthen or pottery, of a capacity exceeding ten gallons............	15	....	....	15	....	....
Silver plated metal...	30	2,218	665 40	30	1,993	597 90
Silver plated wire	30	7,084	2,125 20	30	2,948	884 40
Saddlery—						
Common tinned or japanned	15	65,359	13,071 80	15	82,731	16,546 10
Plated, brass, or polished steel.........	30	154,054	46,216 20	30	195,164	58,549 20
Furs—						
Undressed on the skin..................	10	665,607	66,560 70	10	518,792	51,879 20
Hatters' furs, dressed or undressed, upon the skin	10	1,755,704	175,570 40	10	1,572,388	157,238 80
Dressed on the skin	20	157,200	31,440 00	20	214,405	42,881 00
Manufactures of fur	30	41,924	12,577 20	30	49,955	14,986 80
Wood, manufactures of—						
Cabinet and household furniture	30	46,781	14,034 30	30	47,696	14,308 80
Cedar, mahogany, rose, and satin wood.	40	22,307	8,922 80	40	15,185	6,074 00
Willow	30	125,828	37,748 40	30	175,484	52,645 20
Other manufactures of..	30	429,915	128,974 50	30	391,179	117,353 70
Wood, unmanufactured—						
Cedar, granadilla, mahogany, &c.......	20	440,246	88,049 20	20	518,251	103,650 20
Willow	20	36,554	7,310 80	20	41,773	8,354 60
Fire-wood and other, not specified.....	30	25,157	7,547 10	30	29,457	8,837 10
Dye-wood in stick.........................	5	796,802	39,840 10	5	866,048	43,302 40
Bark of the cork tree: corks..........	30	202,567	60,770 10	30	209,572	62,871 60
manufactures of.	....	....	....	....	....	....
unmanufactured.	15	9,130	1,369 50	15	17,692	2,653 80
Ivory—						
Manufactures of........................	30	18,520	5,556 00	30	17,239	5,171 70
Unmanufactured	5	320,100	16,005 00	5	507,483	25,374 15
Marble—						
Manufactures of.........................	30	38,054	11,416 20	30	25,253	7,575 90
Unmanufactured..........................	20	177,967	35,593 40	20	201,978	40,395 60
Burr-stones	10	86,979	8,697 90	10	111,211	11,121 10
Quicksilver	20	3,625	725 00	20	961	192 20
Brushes and brooms	30	252,643	75,792 90	30	283,968	85,190 40
Black lead pencils	30	72,687	21,806 10	30	88,089	26,426 70
Slates of all kinds.......	25	86,248	21,562 00	25	96,176	24,044 00
Raw hides and skins..........................	5	8,083,292	404,164 60	5	10,010,090	500,504 50
Boots and shoes other than leather.........	30	32,742	9,822 60	30	30,525	9,157 50
India-rubber—						
Manufactures of........................	30	97,796	29,338 80	30	180,585	53,175 50
Unmanufactured	10	1,045,576	104,557 60	10	832,058	83,205 80
Hair—						
Manufactured............................	30	129,860	38,958 00	30	129,571	38,871 30
Unmanufactured	10	427,870	42,787 00	10	453,705	45,370 50
Grass cloth....................................	25	29,387	7,346 75	25	43,804	10,951 00

Continued.

1858.			1859.			1860.		
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
24	$22,954	$25,508 96	24	$16,218	$3,892 32	24	$19,884	$4,772 16
15	104,758	15,713 70	15	143,722	21,558 30	15	144,400	21,660 00
24	33,523	8,045 52	24	29,505	7,081 20	24	29,968	7,192 32
24	123,169	29,560 56	24	232,876	55,890 24	24	191.332	45,919 68
15	18,343	2,751 45	15	13,465	2,019 75	15	18,770	2,815 50
24	4,340	1,041 60	24	5,150	1,236 00	24	5,528	1,326 72
8	456,450	36,516 00	8	427,280	34,182 40	8	599,675	47,774 00
8	175,508	14,040 64	8	261,925	20,954 00	8	295,811	23,664 88
8	21,964	1,757 12	8	25,565	2,045 20	8	31,449	2,415 92
15	158	23 70	15	....	....	15	36	5 40
8	133,059	10,644 72	8	132,844	10,627 52	8	120,790	9,663 20
24	21,437	5,144 88	24	18,975	4,554 00	24	13,950	3,348 00
15	378,928	56,839 20	15	393,715	59,057 25	15	489,952	73,492 80
24	1,828	438 72	24	14,168	3,400 32	24	15	3 60
24	23,410	5,618 40	24	36,773	8,825 52	24	49,113	5,787 12
15	1,259,711	188,956 65	15	2,358,794	353,819 10	15	1,454,687	218,203 05
15	806,412	120,961 80	15	1,994,777	299,216 55	15	1,120,481	168,072 15
15	35,976	5,396 40	15	120,978	18,146 70	15	157,762	23,664 30
24	87,101	20,904 24	24	123,666	29,679 84	24	134,520	32,284 80
24	1,449,672	347,921 28	24	1,337,993	321,118 32	24	1,543,429	370,421 96
24	278,946	66,947 04	24	386,722	92,813 28	24	551,605	132,385 20
19	226,142	42,966 98	19	226,022	42,944 18	19	149,208	28,349 52
24	3,215,236	771,656 64	24	3,416,714	820,011 36	24	4,387,838	1,053,081 12
24	95,991	23,037 84	24	122,078	29,298 72	24	131,728	31,614 72
24	29,863	7,167 12	24	25,673	6,161 52	24	30,125	7,230 00
24	4,275	1,026 00	24	7,966	1,911 84	24	1,353	324 72
15	18,959	2,843 85	15	17,318	2,597 70	15	19,974	2,992 05
24	6,731	1,615 44	24	1,296	311 04	24	329	78 96
24	8,439	2,025 36	24	26,203	6,288 72	24	43,188	11,365 12
15	56,669	8,500 35	15	59,653	8,947 95	15	78,419	11,762 85
24	138,490	33,237 60	24	138,814	33,315 36	24	177,083	42,499 92
8	321,933	25,754 80	8	366,722	29,377 76	8	297,414	23,793 12
8	876,156	70,092 48	8	2,448,127	195,850 16	8	195,171	15,613 68
15	199,714	29,957 10	15	150,076	22,511 40	15	195,171	29,275 65
24	54,412	13,058 88	24	91,996	22,079 04	24	122,437	29,384 88
24	51,958	12,469 92	24	43,171	10,361 04	24	50,680	12,163 20
30	25,348	7,604 40	30	28,846	8,653 80	30	17,872	5,361 60
24	112,725	27,054 00	24	125,677	30,162 48	24	143,495	34,438 80
24	288,334	69,200 16	24	239,057	57,373 68	24	297,768	71,464 32
8	384,274	30,741 92	8	485,912	38,872 96	8	658,834	52,706 72
15	35,141	5,271 15	15	38,359	5,753 85	15	39,556	5,933 40
24	5,057	1,213 68	24	758	181 92	24	3,834	920 16
free	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	167,181	40,122 44	24	167,892	40,294 08	24	260,928	62,622 72
24	86	20 64	24	....	....	24	59	14 16
4	13,922	656 88	4	34,174	1,366 96	4	52,357	2,094 28
24	15,094	3,622 56	24	15,456	3,709 44	24	14,071	3,377 04
free	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	16,491	3,957 84	24	27,750	6,660 00	24	33,806	8,113 44
15	167,634	25,145 10	15	171,753	25,762 95	15	223,436	33,515 40
free	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	1,029	154 35	15	93,217	13,982 55	15	16,742	2,511 30
24	170,078	40,818 72	24	231,781	55,627 44	24	323,322	77,597 28
24	93,779	22,506 96	24	129,312	31,034 88	24	132,399	31,775 76
19	85,775	16,297 25	19	92,088	17.496 72	19	205,244	38,989 36
4	9,884,358	395,374 32	4	13,011,326	520,453 04	4	9,524,706	380,988 24
24	30,754	7,380 96	24	22,077	5,298 48	24	29,764	7,143 36
24	89,245	21,418 80	24	190.314	45,675 36	24	243,296	58,391 04
4	666,583	26,663 32	4	971,489	38,859 56	4	1,426,326	57,053 04
24	67,725	16,254 00	24	111,958	26,869 92	24	97,615	23,427 60
8	268,472	21,477 76	8	378,050	30,244 00	8	391,764	31,341 12
19	32,144	6,107 36	19	9,917	1,884 23	19	7,441	1,413 79

No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Species of merchandise.	1856.			1857.		
	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of silk and other	30	969,274	290,782 20	30	965,360	289,608 00
Flaxseed or linseed	20	1,741,290	348,258 00	20	3,003,824	600,764 80
Angora, Thibet, and other goats' hair, and mohair	20	12,184	2,436 80	20	575	115 00
Wool	30	1,335,064	400,519 20	30	2,125,744	637,723 20
Wines, in casks—						
Burgundy	40	5,863	2,345 20	40	21,627	8,650 80
Madeira	40	32,031	12,812 40	40	65,880	26,352 00
Sherry and St. Lucar	40	270,317	108,126 80	40	364,906	145,962 40
Port	40	158,729	63,491 60	40	407,564	163,025 60
Claret	40	561,440	224,576 00	40	669,403	267,761 20
Teneriffe and other Canary	40	3,132	1,252 80	40	565	226 00
Fayal and other Azores	40	7,797	3,118 80	40	4,704	1,881 60
Sicily and other Mediterranean	40	61,954	24,781 60	40	133,894	53,557 60
Austria and other of Germany	40	19,749	7,899 60	40	27,259	10,903 60
Red wines not enumerated	40	279,248	111,699 20	40	500,527	200,210 80
White wines not enumerated	40	158,575	63,430 00	40	252,584	101,033 60
Wine, in bottles—						
Burgundy	40	5,715	2,286 00	40	7,064	2,825 60
Madeira	40	3,597	1,438 80	40	2,734	1,093 60
Sherry	40	16,893	6,757 20	40	11,139	4,455 60
Port	40	9,090	3,636 00	40	16,837	6,734 80
Claret	40	305,912	122,364 80	40	365,807	146,322 80
Champagne	40	970,706	388,282 40	40	1,146,468	458,587 20
All other	40	292,946	117,178 40	40	273,942	109,576 80
Spirits, foreign distilled—						
Brandy	100	2,859,342	2,859,342 00	100	2,587,292	2,587,292 00
From grain	100	772,876	772,876 00	100	1,195,160	1,195,160 00
From other materials	100	388,494	388,494 00	100	218,907	218,907 00
Cordials	100	81,463	81,463 00	100	92,306	92,306 00
Beer, ale, and porter—						
In casks	30	190,554	57,166 20	30	221,290	66,387 00
In bottles	30	520,343	156,102 90	30	628,550	188,565 00
Honey	30	199,643	59,892 90	30	202,436	60,730 80
Molasses	30	4,334,888	1,300,466 40	30	8,259,175	2,477,752 50
Oil and bone of foreign fishing—						
Spermaceti	20	73	14 60	20	413	82 60
Whale and other fish	20	7,971	1,594 20	20	17,280	3,456 00
Whalebone	20	610	122 00	20	252	50 40
Oil—						
Olive, in casks	30	94,163	28,248 90	30	74,028	22,208 40
Olive, in bottles	30	376,356	112,906 80	30	347,395	104,218 50
Castor	20	96,371	19,274 20	20	192,502	38,500 40
Linseed	20	1,063,771	212,754 20	20	958,200	191,640 00
Rapeseed and hempseed	20	26,156	5,231 20	20	11,601	2,320 20
Palm	10	416,317	41,631 70	10	337,881	33,788 10
Neatsfoot and other animal	20	276	55 20	20	153	30 60
Essential oils	30	119,438	35,831 40	30	146,872	44,061 60
Tea and coffee from places other than those of their production, and not excepted by treaty stipulations—						
Tea	20	39,323	7,864 60	20	17,315	3,463 00
Coffee	20	59,362	11,872 40	20	39,879	7,975 80
Cocoa	10	116,076	11,607 60	10	187,016	18,701 60
Sugars—						
Brown	30	22,460,353	6,738,105 90	30	42,614,604	12,784,381 20
White, clayed or powdered	30	61,504	18,451 20	30	86,820	26,046 00
Loaf and other refined	30	68,109	20,432 70	30	68,906	20,671 80
Candy	30	4,239	1,271 70	30	1,887	566 10
Sirup of sugar cane	30	4,448	1,334 40	30	4,284	1,285 20
Fruits—						
Almonds	40	334,528	133,811 20	40	209,605	83,842 00
Currants	40	127,089	50,835 60	40	151,418	60,567 20
Prunes	40	56,494	22,597 60	40	108,994	43,597 60
Plums	30	84,873	25,461 90	30	118,059	35,417 70
Figs	40	232,181	92,872 40	40	212,207	84,882 80
Dates	40	21,399	8,559 60	40	17,048	6,819 20
Raisins	40	864,219	345,687 60	40	937,460	374,984 00
Oranges, lemons, and limes	20	640,670	128,134 00	20	640,544	128,108 80
Other green fruit	20	117,889	23,577 80	20	151,587	30,317 40
Preserved fruit	40	124,480	49,792 00	40	102,557	41,022 80
Nuts not specified	30	157,801	47,340 30	30	183,144	54,943 20
Cocoanuts, (N. E.)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spices—						
Mace	40	23,909	9,563 60	40	26,754	10,701 60
Nutmegs	40	326,143	130,457 20	40	254,637	101,854 80
Cinnamon	30	21,145	6,343 50	30	18,865	5,659 50

Continued.

1858.			1859.			1860.		
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
24	$47,790	$11,469 60	24	$67,420	$16,180 80	24	$68,882	$16,531 68
....	....	....	15	549	82 35	15	649	97 35
15	1,371	205 65	15	52,892	7,933 80	15	1,219	182 85
24	179,315	43,035 60	24	81,833	19,639 92	24	391,494	93,958 56
30	10,864	3,259 20	30	17,782	5,334 60	30	23,881	7,164 30
30	72,429	21,728 70	30	52,902	15,870 60	30	63,338	19,001 40
30	343,100	102,930 00	30	262,849	78,854 70	30	430,799	129,239 70
30	226,781	68,034 30	30	88,217	26,465 10	30	214,925	64,477 50
30	385,750	115,725 00	30	526,023	157,806 90	30	809,757	242,927 10
30	3,377	1,013 10	30	173	51 90	30	280	84 00
30	10,409	3,122 70	30	88	26 40	30	2,404	721 20
30	56,612	16,983 60	30	37,099	11,129 70	30	36,395	10,918 50
30	46,733	14,019 90	30	116,473	34,941 90	30	118,935	35,680 50
30	431,368	129,410 40	30	288,677	86,603 10	30	486,999	146,099 70
30	285,125	85,537 50	30	229,121	68,736 30	30	462,415	138,724 50
30	2,714	814 20	30	3,788	1,136 40	30	7,043	2,112 90
30	1,600	480 00	30	1,702	510 60	30	7,275	2,182 50
30	10,059	3,017 70	30	11,743	3,522 90	30	9,496	2,848 80
30	7,901	2,370 30	30	14,453	4,335 90	30	15,072	4,521 60
30	227,246	68,173 80	30	262,682	78,804 60	30	419,983	125,994 90
30	862,342	258,702 60	30	1,385,760	415,728 00	30	1,345,812	403,743 60
30	273,378	82,013 40	30	240,616	72,184 80	30	320,310	96,093 00
30	2,232,452	669,735 60	30	3,262,058	978,617 40	30	3,937,698	1,181,309 40
30	1,158,517	347,555 10	30	1,465,243	439,572 90	30	1,211,365	363,409 50
30	324,905	97,471 50	30	444,207	133,262 10	30	350,209	105,062 70
30	104,299	31,289 70	30	138,173	41,451 90	30	169,071	50,721 30
24	146,095	35,062 80	24	138,224	33,173 76	24	102,541	24,609 84
24	485,039	116,409 36	24	632,975	151,914 00	24	688,229	165,174 96
24	149,915	35,979 60	24	196,751	47,220 24	24	168,027	40,326 48
24	4,116,734	988,016 16	24	5,062,850	1,215,084 00	24	5,214,321	1,251,437 04
15	157	23 55	15	....	....	15	144	21 60
15	18,470	2,770 50	15	3,504	525 60	15	41,759	6,263 85
15	13,475	2,021 25	15	888	133 20	15	345	51 75
24	110,172	26,441 28	24	146,485	35,156 40	24	75,530	18,127 20
24	199,615	47,907 60	24	389,490	93,477 60	24	373,141	89,553 84
15	143,458	21,518 70	15	133,136	19,970 40	15	139,647	20,947 05
15	164,757	24,713 55	15	695,172	104,275 80	15	402,908	60,436 20
15	14,531	2,179 65	15	18,343	2,751 45	15	28,866	4,329 90
4	405,681	16,227 24	4	453,538	18,141 52	4	599,356	23,974 24
15	4,127	619 05	15	656	98 40	15	152	22 80
24	231,736	55,616 64	24	308,126	73,950 24	24	258,815	62,115 60
15	484,520	72,678 00	15	81,825	12,273 75	15	111,556	16,733 40
15	28,759	4,313 85	15	22,696	3,404 40	15	114,858	17,228 70
4	213,644	8,545 76	4	389,839	15,593 56	4	333,242	13,329 68
24	23,317,435	5,596,184 40	24	30,471,302	7,313,112 48	24	30,959,985	7,430,396 40
24	109,887	26,372 88	24	78,229	18,774 96	24	59,816	14,355 84
24	1,001	240 24	24	8,087	1,940 88	24	53,580	12,859 20
24	2,205	529 20	24	1,243	298 32	24	3,035	728 40
24	6,185	1,484 40	24	19,717	4,732 08	24	5,589	1,341 36
30	213,145	63,943 50	30	444,757	133,427 10	30	247,025	74,107 50
8	343,619	27,489 52	8	319,326	25,546 08	8	284,642	22,771 36
8	133,524	10,681 92	8	193,297	15,463 76	8	276,930	22,154 40
8	158,580	12,686 40	8	169,197	13,535 76	8	220,284	17,622 72
8	308,472	24,677 76	8	140,982	11,278 56	8	302,369	24,189 52
8	31,567	2,525 36	8	91,060	7,284 80	8	241,305	19,304 40
8	1,441,471	115,317 68	8	1,420,980	113,678 40	8	1,475,880	118,070 40
8	780,210	62,416 80	8	959,431	76,754 48	8	1,183,267	94,661 36
8	236,086	18,886 88	8	227,381	18,190 48	8	234,138	18,731 04
30	121,058	36,317 40	30	190,977	57,293 10	30	169,771	50,931 30
24	236,907	56,857 68	24	177,349	42,563 76	24	236,568	56,776 32
4	42,656	1,706 24	4	43,564	1,742 56	4	45,706	1,828 24
4	29,923	1,196 92	4	16,473	658 92	4	12,895	515 80
4	378,257	15,130 28	4	365,480	14,619 20	4	186,212	7,448 48
4	18,419	736 76	4	15,336	613 44	4	8,727	349 08

No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Species of merchandise.	1856.			1857.		
	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
Spices—						
Cloves	40	$53,077	$21,230 80	40	$65,332	$26,132 80
Pepper, black	30	313,552	94,065 60	30	279,287	83,786 10
Pepper, red	30	5,849	1,754 70	30	2,460	738 00
Pimento	40	352,022	140,808 80	40	241,503	96,601 20
Cassia	40	169,705	67,882 00	40	201,883	80,753 20
Ginger, in root	40	22,713	9,085 20	40	44,123	17,649 20
Ginger, ground	30	....	....	30	32	9 60
Camphor—						
Crude	25	50,611	12,652 75	25	56,314	14,078 50
Refined	40	694	277 60	40	34	13 60
Candles—						
Wax and spermaceti	20	8,388	1,677 60	20	9,667	1,933 40
Stearine	20	50,811	10,162 20	20	62,187	12,437 40
Cheese	30	141,169	42,350 70	30	143,821	43,146 30
Soap—						
Perfumed	30	42,177	12,653 10	30	51,527	15,458 10
Other than perfumed	30	221,778	66,533 40	30	139,926	41,977 80
Tallow	10	3,022	302 20	10	12,507	1,250 70
Starch	20	1,655	331 00	20	6,695	1,339 00
Arrowroot	20	17,490	3,498 00	20	25,751	5,150 20
Butter	20	16,443	3,288 60	20	18,654	3,730 80
Lard	20	109	21 80	20	420	84 00
Beef and pork	20	622	124 40	20	2,614	522 80
Hams and other bacon	20	9,551	1,910 20	20	7,204	1,440 80
Fustics	5	243,964	12,198 20	5	289,581	14,479 05
Saltpetre—						
Crude	5	1,199,383	59,969 15	5	1,156,463	57,823 15
Refined	10	27,498	2,749 80	10	362	36 20
Indigo	10	1,063,743	106,374 30	10	1,010,509	101,050 90
Woad or pastel	10	683	68 30	10	1,201	120 10
Cochineal	10	949,057	94,905 70	10	440,707	44,070 70
Madder	5	1,671,805	83,590 25	5	1,375,472	68,773 60
Gums—						
Arabic, Senegal, &c	10	295,515	29,551 50	10	143,380	14,338 00
Other gums	20	233,016	46,603 20	20	456,432	91,286 40
Gum benzoin, or benjamin, (N. E.)	30	....	....	30	....	....
Borax	25	153,276	38,319 00	25	94,844	23,711 00
Copperas	20	2,628	525 60	20	6,446	1,289 20
Verdigris	20	57,939	11,587 80	20	9,690	1,938 00
Brimstone—						
Crude	15	163,500	24,525 00	15	152,330	22,849 50
Refined	20	6,100	1,220 00	20	12,305	2,461 00
Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder	10	210,877	21,087 70	10	320,895	32,089 50
Soda ash	10	997,309	99,730 90	10	1,084,021	108,402 10
Soda sal	20	143,936	28,787 20	20	86,483	17,296 60
Soda carb	20	318,387	63,677 40	20	424,024	84,804 80
Barilla	10	14,575	1,457 50	10	31,018	3,101 80
Sulphate of barytes	20	86,193	17,238 60	20	48,567	9,713 40
Acids, acetic, &c	20	190,049	38,009 80	20	78,271	15,654 20
Acetous, chromic, nitric, &c., (N. E)	20	....	....	20	....	....
Vitriol—						
Blue or Roman	20	934	186 80	20	5,534	1,106 80
Oil of	10	39	3 90	10	98	9 80
White, (sulphate of zinc,) (N. E.)	20	....	....	20	....	....
Sulphate of quinine	20	253,771	50,754 20	20	249,964	49,992 80
Licorice—						
Root	20	9,974	1,994 80	20	42,091	8,418 20
Paste	20	301,425	60,285 00	20	392,552	78,510 40
Bark—						
Peruvian* and Quilla	15	402,925	60,438 75	15	386,252	57,937 80
Other	20	227,007	45,401 40	20	258,605	51,721 00
Ivory and bone-black†	20	145	29 00	20	288	57 60
Opium	20	485,846	97,169 20	20	463,452	92,690 40
Glue	20	30,745	6,149 00	20	23,571	4,714 20
Gunpowder	20	5,043	1,008 60	20	9,683	1,936 60
Alum	20	29,849	5,969 80	20	24,536	4,907 20
Gutta-percha—						
Manufactures of, (N. E.)	20	....	....	20	....	....
Unmanufactured, (N. E.)	10	....	....	10	....	....
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured	30	1,009,044	302,713 20	30	1,358,835	407,650 50
Snuff	40	4,078	1,631 20	40	2,626	1,050 40
Cigars	40	3,741,460	1,496,584 00	40	4,221,096	1,688,438 40
Manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	40	35,962	14,384 80	40	18,898	7,559 20
Paints—						
Dry ochre	30	21,033	6,309 90	30	16,253	4,875 90

* Peruvian free.

† Bone-black free.

Continued.

1858.			1859.			1860.		
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
4	$963,978	$38,559 12	4	$45,867	$1,834 68	4	$26,970	$1,078 80
4	631,723	25,268 92	4	401,791	16,071 64	4	487,213	19,488 52
4	5,493	219 72	4	3,130	125 20	4	5,022	200 88
4	203,143	8,125 72	4	118,683	4,747 32	4	82,445	3,297 80
4	356,614	14,964 56	4	209,600	8,384 00	4	245,695	9,827 80
15	53,141	7,971 15	15	64,244	9,636 60	15	65,359	9,803 85
24	....	....	24	7,201	1,728 24	24	6,399	1,535 76
8	92,953	7,436 24	8	82,959	6,636 72	8	6,318	505 44
30	4	1 20	30	19	5 70	30	209	62 70
15	8,731	1,309 65	15	5,819	872 85	15	5,791	868 65
15	34,466	5,169 90	15	8,246	1,236 90	15	12,187	1,828 05
24	152,272	36,545 28	24	155,686	37,364 40	24	174,437	41,864 88
24	37,515	9,003 60	24	75,777	18,186 48	24	62,437	14,984 88
24	52,786	12,668 64	24	393,758	94,501 92	24	183,516	44,043 84
8	7,413	593 04	8	9,577	766 16	8	13,129	1,050 32
15	4,308	646 20	15	3,968	595 20	15	1,400	210 00
15	19,573	2,935 95	15	41,286	6,192 90	15	18,906	2,835 90
15	5,757	863 55	15	4,060	609 00	15	325	48 75
15	522	78 30	15	54	8 10	15	278	41 70
15	12,201	1,830 15	15	4,421	663 15	15	918	137 70
15	9,054	1,358 10	15	12,197	1,829 55	15	16,020	2,403 00
4	265,720	10,628 80	4	222,179	8,887 16	4	437,450	17,498 00
4	1,270,251	50,810 04	4	864,432	34,577 28	4	1,086,972	43,478 88
8	383	30 64	8	49,936	3,994 88	8	13,185	1,054 80
4	945,083	37,803 32	4	1,441,429	57,657 16	4	1,413,790	56,551 60
4	1,203	48 12	4	2,056	82 24	4	1,495	59 80
4	221,332	8,853 28	4	498,931	19,957 24	4	225,555	9,022 20
free	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	389,402	31,152 16	8	371,876	29,750 08	8	297,674	23,813 92
8	118,277	9,462 16	8	277,290	22,183 20	8	186,209	14,896 72
24	6,803	1,632 72	24	4,895	1,174 80	24	....	....
4	67,890	2,715 60	4	101,515	4,060 60	4	57,162	2,286 48
15	2,414	362 10	15	9,268	1,390 20	15	19,077	2,861 55
15	21,142	3,171 30	15	39,478	5,921 70	15	32,320	4,848 00
4	249,317	9,972 68	4	324,176	12,967 04	4	394,896	15,795 84
15	9,639	1,445 85	15	10,741	1,611 15	15	12,549	1,882 35
4	387,101	15,484 04	4	365,963	14,638 52	4	437,707	17,508 28
4	1,211,395	48,455 80	4	1,708,444	68,337 76	4	1,801,960	72,078 40
8	373,599	29,887 92	8	218,140	17,451 20	8	170,305	13,624 40
8	123,083	9,846 64	8	823,464	65,877 12	8	569,001	45,590 08
4	....	....	4	9,341	373 64	4	10,038	401 52
15	39,958	5,993 70	15	22,502	3,375 30	15	40,017	6,002 55
4	113,736	4,549 44	4	237,302	9,492 08	4	235,271	9,410 84
15	592	88 80	15	14,040	2,106 00	15	16,943	2,541 45
15	5,438	815 70	15	5,399	809 85	15	8,220	1,233 00
4	25	1 00	4	53	2 12	4	27	1 08
15	1,515	227 25	15	....	....	15	....	....
15	54,166	8,124 90	15	6,542	981 30	15	3,617	542 55
15	18,217	2,732 55	15	41,569	6,235 35	15	74,722	11,208 30
15	477,995	71,699 25	15	512,529	76,879 35	15	561,312	84,196 80
12	600	72 00	12	759	91 08	12	50	6 00
8	26,963	2,157 04	8	1,845	147 60	8	3,622	289 76
15	45	6 75	15	....	....	15	350	52 50
15	447,534	67,130 10	15	304,910	45,736 50	15	540,543	81,081 45
15	14,637	2,195 55	15	21,873	3,280 95	15	26,539	3,980 85
15	4,458	668 70	15	4,042	606 30	15	2,140	321 00
15	3,514	527 10	15	34,806	5,220 90	15	54,306	8,145 90
15	586	87 90	15	1,688	253 20	15	494	7,410 00
4	41,648	1,665 92	4	12,455	498 20	4	916	36 64
24	1,255,831	301,399 44	24	1,686,113	404,667 12	24	1,365,625	327,750 00
30	5,153	1,545 90	30	5,006	1,501 80	30	7,110	2,133 00
30	4,123,208	1,236,962 40	30	4,581,742	1,374,522 60	30	4,581,559	1,374,467 70
30	22,898	6,869 40	30	46,712	14,013 60	30	125,615	37,684 50
15	12,534	1,880 10	15	17,578	2,636 70	15	26,465	3,969 75

No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Species of merchandise.	1856. Rate.	1856. Value.	1856. Duty.	1857. Rate.	1857. Value.	1857. Duty.
Paints—						
Red and white lead	20	$174,125	$34,825 00	20	$113,075	$22,615 00
Whiting and Paris white	20	23,823	4,764 60	20	29,169	5,833 80
Litharge	20	17,058	3,411 60	20	17,721	3,544 20
Sugar of lead	20	45,312	9,062 40	20	55,795	11,159 00
Water colors, (N. E.)	30	....	....	30	....	....
Paints not specified, (N. E.)	20	....	....	20	....	....
Cordage—						
Tarred and cables	25	79,122	19,780 50	25	92,099	23,024 75
Untarred	25	53,050	13,262 50	25	64,425	16,106 25
Twine and seines	30	53,821	16,146 30	30	59,957	17,987 10
Hemp, unmanufactured	30	57,676	17,302 80	30	423,533	127,059 90
Manilla sun, and other hemp of India	25	1,945,044	486,261 00	25	2,353,891	588,472 75
Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c	25	205,889	51,472 25	25	334,328	83,582 00
Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax	15	11,271	1,690 65	15	92,520	13,878 00
Flax, unmanufactured	15	132,461	19,869 15	15	220,738	33,110 70
Rags of all kinds	5	1,239,168	61,958 40	5	1,448,125	72,406 25
Salt	20	1,991,065	398,213 00	20	2,032,580	406,516 00
Coal	30	604,187	181,256 10	30	772,663	231,798 90
Coke, or culm	30	2,535	760 50	30	....	....
Breadstuffs—						
Wheat	20	2,546	509 20	20	909	181 80
Barley	20	2,054	410 80	20	3,068	613 60
Oats	20	538	107 60	20	110	22 00
Rye, (N. E.)	20	....	....	20	....	....
Wheat flour	20	3,772	754 40	20	477	95 40
Rye meal	20	....	....	20	2,070	414 00
Oat meal	20	900	180 00	20	559	111 80
Indian corn and corn meal, (N. E.)	20	....	....	20	....	....
Potatoes	30	71,218	21,365 40	30	87,572	26,271 60
Meats, game, poultry, and vegetables, prepared in cans or otherwise, (N. E.)	40	....	....	40	....	....
Fish, dried, smoked or pickled—						
Dried or smoked	20	158,233	31,646 60	20	96,607	19,321 40
Salmon	20	3,106	621 20	20	3,949	789 80
Mackerel	20	138	27 60	20	144	28 80
Herrings and shad	20	22,808	4,561 60	20	49,213	9,842 60
All other	20	2,658	531 60	20	4,633	926 60
Fish in oil—sardines and all other, (N. E.)	40	....	....	40	....	....
Extracts and decoctions of logwood & other dyewoods not otherwise provided for, (N. E.)	20	....	....	20	....	....
Extract of madder, (N. E.)	20	....	....	20	....	....
Extract of indigo, (N. E.)	20	....	....	20	....	....
Feathers and flowers, artificial and ornamental, (N. E.)	30	....	....	30	....	....
Dolls and toys of all kinds	30	....	....	30	....	....
Machinery exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods	30	....	....	30	....	....
Value of merchandise not enumerated	5	1,416,190	70,809 50	5	1,347,024	67,351 20
Do.............do	10	449,959	44,995 90	10	646,016	64,601 60
Do.............do	15	6,704	1,005 60	15	1,698	254 70
Do.............do	20	3,604,863	720,972 60	20	3,604,767	720,953 40
Do.............do	25	151,784	37,946 00	25	183,493	45,873 25
Do.............do	30	2,101,090	630,327 00	30	2,624,645	787,393 50
Do.............do	40	303,980	121,592 00	40	541,815	216,726 00
	....	257,684,226	65,341,510 40	....	294,160,835	73,445,426 25

RECAPIT

	1856. Value.	1857. Value.
Paying duties	$257,684,226	$294,160,835
Free under act of 1846	56,955,706	66,729,306
Free under act of 1857	....	....
Total	314,639,932	360,890,141

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 30, 1860.*

Continued.

1858.			1859.			1860.		
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
15	$109,426	$16,413 90	15	$216,318	$32,447 70	15	$170,205	$25,530 75
15	25,770	3,865 50	15	26,678	4,001 70	15	29,884	4,482 60
15	7,999	1,199 85	15	10,665	1,599 75	15	7,573	1,135 95
15	12,642	1,896 30	15	93,310	13,996 50	15	22,623	3,393 45
24	29,012	6,962 88	24	35,447	8,507 28	24	25,544	6,130 56
15	227,506	34,125 90	15	362,832	54,424 80	15	459,476	68,921 40
19	73,527	13,970 13	19	49,138	9,336 22	19	98,386	18,693 34
19	95,632	18,170 08	19	12,079	2,295 01	19	34,541	6,562 79
24	73,989	17,757 36	24	56,956	13,669 44	24	49,968	11,992 32
24	331,307	79,513 68	24	405,173	97,241 52	24	325,846	78,203 04
} 19	2,256,709	428,754 71	19	2,157,895	410,000 05	19	1,866,137	354,566 03
12	70,622	8,474 64	12	13,898	1,667 76	12	8,315	1,117 80
free	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
free	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	1,124,880	168,732 00	15	1,295,534	194,330 10	15	1,431,140	214,671 00
24	772,925	185,502 00	24	933,200	223,968 00	24	839,334	201,440 16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	26,651	3,997 65	15	36,324	5,448 60	15	10,133	1,519 95
15	10,368	1,555 20	15	12,159	1,823 85	15	3,898	584 70
15	95	14 25	15	1,318	197 70	15	2,973	445 95
15	772	115 80	15	140	21 00	15	57	8 55
15	19,818	2,972 70	15	12,070	1,810 50	15	932	139 80
15	9	1 35	15	....	....	15	....	....
15	3,305	495 75	15	2,781	417 15	15	3,401	510 15
15	34,986	5,247 90	15	47,218	7,082 70	15	29,051	4,357 65
24	97,160	23,318 40	24	94,378	22,650 72	24	50,962	12,230 88
30	45,020	13,506 00	30	47,497	14,249 10	30	80,660	24,198 00
15	111,709	16,756 35	15	107,615	16,142 25	15	149,217	22,382 55
15	2,446	366 90	15	6,763	1,014 45	15	111	16 65
15	309	46 35	15	6,661	999 15	15	258	38 70
15	18,905	2,835 75	15	39,001	5,850 15	15	38,306	5,745 90
15	5,208	781 20	15	8,673	1,300 95	15	4,990	748 50
30	274,137	82,241 10	30	251,278	75,383 40	30	299,679	89,903 70
4	4,038	161 52	4	28,791	1,151 64	4	25,317	1,012 68
4	40,567	1,622 68	4	152,808	6,112 32	4	585,696	23,427 84
4	382	15 28	4	1,050	42 00	4	1,324	52 96
24	654,452	157,068 48	24	741,438	177,945 12	24	776,743	186,418 32
24	350,486	84,116 64	24	352,899	84,695 76	24	472,907	113,497 68
8	1,643	131 44	8	17,891	1,431 28	8	4,602	368 16
4	1,367,425	54,697 00	4	2,436,685	97,467 40	4	2,124,564	84,982 56
8	291,633	23,330 64	8	410,674	32,853 92	8	445,253	35,620 24
12	8,576	1,029 12	12	12,268	1,472 16	12	10,825	1,299 00
15	2,314,005	347,100 75	15	3,339,108	500,866 20	15	3,215,398	482,309 70
19	169,264	32,160 16	19	154,976	29,445 44	19	135,452	25,735 88
24	1,495,074	358,817 76	24	1,564,621	375,509 04	24	1,786,999	428,879 76
30	35,017	10,505 10	30	32,378	9,713 40	30	59,911	17,973 30
....	202,293,875	29,471,242 10	....	259,047,014	48,868,879 21	....	279,872,327	53,979,570 00

ULATION.

1858.	1859.	1860.
Value.	Value.	Value.
$202,293,875	$259,047,014	$279,872,327
64,756,975	63,502,865	67,136,218
15,562,300	16,218,251	15,155,396
282,613,150	338,768,130	362,163,941

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

No. 6.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported into, and the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported from, the United States during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1859.

Countries.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.				
				Foreign merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Total foreign and domestic.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		
Great Britain—England	$3,850,089	$114,065,880	$117,915,969	$1,931,668	$775,850	$2,707,518	$166,078,734	$168,786,252
Scotland	23,201	7,056,704	7,079,905	14,168	33,281	47,449	2,704,596	2,752,045
Ireland	1,765	756,782	758,547	....	35,100	35,100	3,372,456	3,407,556
Total Great Britain	3,875,055	121,879.366	125,754,421	1,945,836	844,231	2,790,067	172,155,786	174,945,853
France	2,723,428	38,577,719	41,301,147	1,088,619	179,526	1,268,145	43,031,473	44,299,618
British East Indies	3,561,024	5,136,205	8,697,229	119,303	12,419	131,722	1,231,893	1,363,615
Philippine Islands	64,073	2,802,681	2,866,754	68,302	....	68,302	....	68,302
Cuba	1,959,509	32.094,915	34,054,424	674,335	376,599	1,050,934	11,217,268	12,268,202
Porto Rico	30,210	4,790,115	4,820,325	285,068	50,808	335,876	1,699.326	2,035 202
Two Sicilies	280,338	1,900,291	2,180,629	33,110	19,451	52,561	523,210	575,771
Hayti	2,441,205	225,041	2,666,246	5,908	223,201	229,109	2,255,655	2,484,764
New Granada	820,221	2,027,920	2,848,141	33,969	144,801	178,770	1,384,194	1,562,964
Venezuela	1,868,371	2,362,660	4,231,031	2,826	73,402	76,228	1,644,271	1,720,499
Brazil	18,443,466	3,996,376	22,439,842	199,561	128,411	327,972	5,929,004	6,256,976
China	7,963,028	2,828,353	10,791,881	2,724,572	169,611	2,894,183	4,233,016	7,127,199
All other countries	35,691,188	40,425,372	76,116,560	4,633,618	6,857,590	11.491,208	90,589,289	102,080,497
Total	79,721,116	259,047,014	338,768,130	11,815,027	9,080,050	20,895,077	335,894,385	356,789,462

tatement exhibitin the value of foreign merchandise imported into, and the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported from, the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860.

Countries.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.				
				Foreign merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Total foreign and domestic.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		
Great Britain—England	$2,621,780	$130,442,933	$133,064,713	$3,906,368	$1,924,880	$5,831,248	$187.095,952	$192,927,200
Scotland	45,664	4,561,523	4,607,187	5,176	132,030	137,206	4,867,218	5,004,424
Ireland	9,171	914,555	923,726	12,490	99,221	111,711	4,297,586	4,409,297
Total Great Britain	2,676,615	135,919,011	138,595,626	3,924,034	2,156,131	6,080,165	196,260,756	202,340,921
France	1,526,875	41,691,219	43,218,094	2,561,165	596,882	3,158,047	58,048,231	61,206,278
British East Indies	4,147,109	6,545,233	10,692,342	91,051	37,902	128,953	1,111,697	1,240,650
Philippine Islands	90,427	2,795.739	2,886,166	70,552	2,713	73,265	368,209	441,474
Cuba	1,966,403	32,065,874	34,032,277	272,334	362,622	634,956	11,747,913	12,382,869
Porto Rico	47,438	4,464,750	4,512,188	242,875	21,038	263,913	1,517,837	1,781,750
Two Sicilies	193,497	2,191,080	2,384,577	25,314	1,144	26,458	484,190	510,648
Hayti	1,968,067	94,656	2,062,723	12,281	219,496	231,777	2,441,905	2,673,682
New Granada	1,589,763	2,253,805	3,843,568	14,877	137,822	152,699	1,642,800	1,795,499
Venezuela	1,398,336	1,485,128	2,883,464	50,888	40,762	91,650	1,056,250	1,147,900
Brazil	17,127,121	4,087,682	21,214,803	223,650	111,370	335,020	5,945,235	6,280,255
China	9,867,946	3,698,641	13,566,587	1,581,155	154,179	1,735,334	7,170,784	8,906,118
All other countries	39,692,017	42,579,509	82,271,526	5,879,653	8,141,132	14,020,785	85,393,467	99,414,252
Total	82,291,614	279,872,327	362,163,941	14,949,829	11,983,193	26,933,022	373,189,274	400,122,296

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 30, 1860.

No. 7.

Statement showing the imports and exports of specie and bullion, the imports entered for consumption, and specie and bullion, the domestic exports and specie and bullion, the excess of specie and bullion exports over specie and bullion imports, and the excess of specie and bullion imports over specie and bullion exports.

	Imports of specie and bullion.	Imports for consumption, and specie and bullion imports.	Exports of specie and bullion.	Domestic exports and specie and bullion exports.	Excess of specie and bullion exports over specie and bullion imports.	Excess of specie and bullion imports over specie and bullion exports.
1848	$6,360,224	$147,012,126	$15,841,616	$154,032,131	$9,481,392	
1849	6,651,240	139,216,408	5,4	145,755,820		$1,246,592
1850	4,628,792	168,660,625	7,522,994	151,898,720	2,894,202	
1851	5,453,592	205,929,811	29,472,252	218,387,511	24,018,660	
1852	5,505,044	200,577,739	42,674,135	209,658,366	37,169,091	
1853	4,201,382	255,272,740	27,486,875	230,976,157	23,285,493	
1854	6,958,184	282,914,077	41,436,456	278,241,064	34,478,272	
1855	3,659,812	235,310,152	56,247,343	275,156,846	52,587,531	
1856	4,207,632	299,858,570	45,745,485	326,964,908	41,537,853	
1857	12,461,799	345,973,724	69,136,922	362,960,682	56,675,123	
1858	19,274,496	261,952,909	52,633,147	324,644,421	33,358,651	
1859	7,434,789	324,258,421	63,887,411	342,279,491	56,452,622	
1860	8,550,135	335,230,919	66,546,239	382,788,662	57,996,104	
Total	95,347,121	3,202,168,221	524,035,523	3,403,744,779	429,934,994	1,246,592

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 28, 1860.

No. 8.

Statement exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production imported into the United States from, and the exports of foreign merchandise and domestic produce to, certain countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.

Countries.	IMPORTS.						
	Free of duty.			Paying duty.			
	Coffee.	Tea.	Linseed, not embracing flax-seed.	Fruits.	Indigo.	Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c.	Nuts.
British East Indies	$271,662	$24,873	$2,388,786	$1,982	$292,687		
Philippine Islands	22,148				41,045	$1,859,539	
Cuba	13,077			124,950	9,297		$16,483
Porto Rico	25,552			8,094	3,146		123
Two Sicilies			730	829,355			128,915
Hayti	2,120,627			1,191		124	
New Granada	115,292			549	93,277		13,657
Venezuela	1,727,523			226	66,890	18	1,840
Brazil	18,352,654			1,215		25	44,354
China	759	7,227,960		10,788	12	1,865	1,131
Total	22,649,294	7,252,833	2,389,516	978,350	506,354	1,861,571	206,503

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Countries.	IMPORTS.						
	Paying duty.						
	Molasses.	Raw hides.	Saltpetre.	Sugar.	Spices.	Coffee.	Tea.
British East Indias			$761,861	$148,074	$294,927	$18	$58,001
Philippine Islands		$30,253		527,425	14,593		
Cuba	$3,961,503	36,193		23,119,474	1,905	6,981	744
Porto Rico	791,255	36,376		3,865,891	104	1,334	
Two Sicilies							
Hayti	4,430	83,044		288	303		
New Granada		553,893		41		6,483	
Venezuela		2,048,796		32,737	44		
Brazil		1,568,953		1,367,218	378		
China	53			602,849	155,905	2,150	
Total	4,757,241	4,357,508	761,861	29,663,997	468,159	16,966	58,745

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Countries.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Paying duty.					
	Tobacco, cigars, &c.	All other articles imported.	Total imports.	Foreign exports.	Domestic exports.	Total exports, including specie.
British East Indies	$3,298	$4,451,060	$8,697,229	$131,722	$1,231,893	$1,363,615
Philippine Islands	93,480	278,271	2,866,754	68,302	....	68,302
Cuba	4,415,424	2,348,393	34,054,424	1,050,934	11,217,268	12,268,202
Porto Rico	6,453	81,997	4,820,325	335,876	1,699,326	2,035.202
Two Sicilies	....	1,221,629	2,180,629	52,561	523,210	575,771
Hayti	2,046	454,193	2,666,246	229,109	2,255,655	2,484,764
New Granada	664,218	1,400,731	2,848,141	178,770	1,384,194	1,562,964
Venezuela	4,784	348,173	4,231,031	76,228	1,644.271	1,720,499
Brazil	211	1,104,834	22,439,842	327,972	5,929,004	6,256,976
China	35,041	2,752,868	10,791,381	2,894,183	4,233,016	7,127,199
Total	5,224,955	14,442,149	95,596,002	5,345,657	30,117,837	35,463,494

IMPORTS.

Countries.	Free of duty.			Paying duty.			
	Coffee.	Teas.	Linseed, not embracing flaxseed.	Fruits.	Indigo.	Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c.	Nuts.
British East Indies	$245,654	$400	$2,753,194	$73	$621,449	$138,157	....
Philippine Islands	49,134	11	....	....	167,092	1,631,984	....
Cuba	11,491	....	....	126,685	4,896	43	$12,146
Porto Rico	44,958	91	....	12,095	....	....	....
Two Sicilies	....	....	....	961,562	253	....	170,978
Hayti	12,890	....	....	25	....	120	747
New Granada	206,387	....	....	52	181,754	....	16,555
Venezuela	1,291.339	....	....	149	9,065	....	16
Brazil	16,984,135	....	....	388	....	32	35,385
China	....	8,799,141	....	7,022	135	10,435	934
Total	18,845,988	8,799,643	2,753,194	1,108,051	984,644	1,780,771	236,761

STATEMENT—Continued.

Countries.	IMPORTS.						
	Paying duty.						
	Molasses.	Raw hides.	Saltpetre.	Sugar.	Spices.	Coffee.	Tea.
British East Indies		$1,288,482	$999,897	$126,810	$569,353	$30,301	$102,736
Philippine Islands		44,318		781,676	12,748		20
Cuba	$4,063,021	615		23,279,100	2,377		
Porto Rico	767,932	8,354		3,656,841	81		
Two Sicilies		289					
Hayti	13	22,690		113	396		
New Granada		597,136		921	16	1,946	
Venezuela		1,218,508		28,621			
Brazil	18	1,066,689		1,104,205			
China		3,677		630,930	246.830	4,843	679
Total	4,830,984	4,250,758	999,897	29,609,217	831,801	37,090	103,435

STATEMENT—Continued.

Countries.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Paying duty.					
	Tobacco, cigars, &c.	All other articles imported.	Total imports.	Foreign exports.	Domestic exports.	Total exports, including specie.
British East Indies	$1,078	$2,666,897	$6,545,233	$128,953	$1,111,697	$1,240,650
Philippine Islands	100,030	57,871	2,795,739	73,265	368,209	441,474
Cuba	4,120,834	456,157	32,065,874	634,956	11,747,913	12,382,869
Porto Rico	1,274	18,173	4,464,750	263,913	1,517,837	1,781,750
Two Sicilies	....	1,057,998	2,191,080	26,458	484,190	510,648
Hayti	286	70,266	94,656	231,777	2,441,905	2.673,682
New Granada	612,533	842,892	2,253,805	152,699	1,642,800	1,795,499
Venezuela	1,698	227,071	1,485,128	91,650	1,056,250	1.147,900
Brazil	79	1,880,886	4,087,682	335,020	5,945,235	6,280,255
China	49,250	2,743 906	3,698,641	1,735,334	7,170,784	8,906,118
Total	4,887,062	10,022,117	59,682,588	3,674,025	33,486,820	37,160,845

F. BIGGER, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 30, 1860.

No. 9.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, November 3, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the mint of the United States and its branches for the year ending June 30, 1860.

The amount of gold and silver received during the year, that is to say, from the 1st of July, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860, inclusive, was as follows: Gold deposits, $22,673,192 21; silver deposits and purchases, $3,152,437 15; total gold and silver bullion received, $25,825,629 36. The coinage operations during the same period were as follows: Gold coins issued, $16,445,476; fine gold bars, $7,001,807 35; silver coins, $2,769,920; silver issued in bars, $480,716 26; cent coins, $342,000. Total coinage operations, $27,039,919 61, comprised in 43,885,721 pieces of all denominations of coins.

The operations during the year were distributed as follows: At the mint in Philadelphia the deposits of gold amounted to $4,266,018 93; the gold coinage, including $170,275 34 in fine bars, was $4,354,576 84. Silver bullion received, $756,505 41; silver coins struck, $835,420; silver bars made and issued, $21,656 30; cents coined, $342,000. Total deposits of gold and silver, $5,022,524 34. Total coinage, $5,553,653 14, comprised in 38,099,348 separate pieces or denominations of coins.

At the branch mint at New Orleans the amount of deposits of gold was $153,731 71, and of silver, $1,381,113 40. The coinage amounted to $169,000 in gold, and $1,598,422 33 in silver coins, including $25,422 33 in bars. Total deposits of gold and silver, $1,534,845 11. Total coinage, $1,767,422 33, comprised in 4,322,550 pieces.

The branch mint at San Francisco received during the year gold deposits to the value of $11,319,913 83, and deposits of silver of the value of $480,139 75. The coinage amounted to $11,889,000 in gold, and $572,911 52 in silver, including $211,411 52 in bars. Total deposits at this branch of the mint of gold and silver, $11,800,053 58, and total coinage, $12,461,911 52, composed of 1,417,475 separate pieces or denominations of coins.

At the branch mint at Dahlonega the sum of $67,085 21 in gold was deposited for coinage. The amount of coinage was $69,477, comprised in 15,874 pieces.

The deposits and coinage at the branch mint at Charlotte were as follows: gold deposits, $134,491 17; gold coinage, $133,697 50, comprised in 30,474 pieces.

The assay office at New York received during the year gold deposits to the amount of $6,731,951 36, and silver bullion to the value of $534,678 59. The same establishment melted and refined, and made into fine bars, gold bullion of the value of $6,831,532 01; and silver bars of the value of $222,226 11. Total deposits of gold and silver, $7,266,629 95. Total amount of fine bars of gold and silver made during the year, $7,053,758 12.

The amount of gold produced from the mines in the United States deposited during the year was $18,971,041 75; and of silver the sum of $293,797 05. The sources from whence these supplies of the precious metals have been obtained for the last year, as well as previous years, are stated in the statistical tables attached to this report.

Within the last year some new mines of silver have been brought to our notice, the most important of which are those situated in the Washoe region in the Territory of Utah, about three hundred and thirty miles northeast from San Francisco. At the branch mint in that city upwards of $80,000 were received from those mines during the last fiscal, and they promise a considerable and increasing supply of silver for that institution and the other mints. It has, however, given some trouble when used as an agent or assistant for parting silver from native gold, on account of the presence of antimony; a very small portion of which induces brittleness in the gold. A similar annoyance has, we are informed, occurred in the British mint, in its operations upon Australian gold.

The gold mines in Kansas have produced during the year the sum of $622,000, and there are indications that the supply of gold bullion from thence will hereafter be increased. This enlargement in the production of gold from Kansas is interesting from the fact that the supply from the mines of California to the mints have been for years past declining. In 1853 the mints received deposits of California gold to the value of nearly fifty-six millions of dollars; during the last year the amount was somewhat below twenty millions.

In the gold producing regions of Kansas, namely, at Denver, a private minting establishment has been set in operation by Messrs. Clark, Graham & Co., from which pieces of ten and five dollars are issued. They are of various grades of fineness; our assays show them to be from 815 to 838 thousandths, and the pieces are evidently made direct from native gold with its silver alloy, without any attempt to fix or maintain any exact standard. The weight is greater than in corresponding pieces of the national coinage, in order to make up for the deficiency of fineness. The ten dollar pieces vary from 273 to 283½ grains. On the average, and adding the value of the silver alloy, and deducting the mint charges, the pieces are found to be of professed value, or slightly over. The devices on the ten dollar piece are appropriate and distinctive; but on the five dollar piece they are made in close imitation to the legal coin, a reprehensible and illegal practice, countenanced by previous similar emissions in California.

Within the last year fraudulent practices upon our gold coins have greatly increased. The mint is giving the most earnest attention to devising the best remedies against these practices; and the same subject is undergoing a careful investigation by scientific men not connected with the mint, under an appropriation made by Congress.

The new cents have heretofore been issued in exchange for the fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar, and for the old copper cents. As the Spanish and Mexican pieces were received at their nominal values, large amounts of these coins have been brought to the melting pot, and thus the community has been relieved from an irregular and depreciated currency. But it has required the issue of a large amount of cents, and induced a temporary redundancy of that coin in some of the eastern cities. They are gradually, however, being distributed to all parts of our country, including a portion of the southern States, where the copper cent was scarcely known as a circulating medium. Since the passage of the act of June 25, 1860, the issues have been limited to exchanges for the copper cents, except the supplying of the government offices with the new issues, and distant parts of the country in limited amounts. In order to accelerate the process of relieving the community from the cumbrous and inconvenient copper cents, the mint now pays the expenses of transportation on them, and will make returns in the new issues. This arrangement will tend to relieve the country from a burdensome currency without increasing the amount of circulation of that denomination of coins.

The third section of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1857, makes it "the duty of the director of the mint to cause assays to be made from time to time of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value; and embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof." In previous reports I have presented the results of the assays which have been made of such foreign gold and silver coins as ame within our notice, or could be procured for examination and assay. Since the last annual report several varieties of coins, not heretofore noticed, have been assayed. The result of these assays, ogether with those previously made, will be found in the tabular statements of the weight, fineness, and values of foreign gold and silver coins, which are attached to this report. Some remarks in reference to the coins not heretofore reported upon, may, however, be properly presented.

The coinage of Tunis has recently emerged from barbarism and assumed a civilized aspect. As late as 1839 there were no gold coins issued, and the professedly silver coins were nearly three-fourths copper. The new gold piece of twenty-five piastres, dated A. H. 1276—corresponding to A. D. 1859—weighs .161 ounce, or 77.3 grains, is 900 thousandths fine, and consequently very nearly of the value of three dollars; after deducting mint charges for re-coinage, $2 98.5. The silver coin of five piastres, A. H. 1268, (1851) weighs .511 ounce, or 245.3 grains, is 898½ thousandths fine, (intended for 900,) and therefore worth 61.8 cents. These results make the gold piastre twelve cents, and the silver piastre nearly twelve cents and four-tenths of a cent for exchange calculations.

The eighty real gold piece of Spain, 1845, not received here until recently, will be found in the tabular statements above referred to. It has been superseded by the new series of Spanish coinage, but is still current.

The half and quarter of the silver 2,000 reis piece of Brazil have not hitherto been assayed at the mint They prove to be of the same standards of the principal piece, and are proportional in value.

A new silver dollar has been issued in Bolivia, greatly reduced in weight and value as compared with the former issue. A number of the pieces of the date 1859 average .648 ounce, or 311 grains; and being 992 thousandths fine, are worth 78.6 cents. They are closely adjusted to the depreciation of the half dollar, which has been issued by that government for a number of years past.

The envoys from the empire of Japan who were accredited to the government of the United States visited the mint on the 13th and 14th of June last. In compliance with their wishes and your instructions, I caused several assays to be made in their presence of the coins of Japan and of our own issues, conforming to their request to have an entire cobang assayed, instead of a small piece as is our usual method. The annexed tables will show the result of these assays. The valuation there given of the cobang includes the silver contained as alloy. Although the new cobang does not quite come up to $3 60, it was conceded to the embassy to make that valuation the basis of commercial rates. This makes the itzetu (the unit of Japan) 90 cents, which is a convenient figure and sufficiently exact. In order to present this subject more fully I have deemed it proper to annex to this report a copy of the certified statement, which was furnished to the envoys, of the result of the assays made in their presence, and also a copy of my communication to them, through the department, under date of the 20th of June last. Subsequently to these transactions we have obtained, and placed in the cabinet of the mint, a Japanese *oban;* it weighs 5.30 ounces; is 667 thousandths fine, and of the value of $75 24, including the silver alloy. This piece does not appear to have any definite relation to the cobang, or to the itzetu. It is probably used as a commercial bar. It is, however, properly ranked among the coins, and is certainly the largest one which has come under our notice. It is of an oval shape, the larger diameter being six inches and one-eight of an inch, the smaller three inches and three-fourths of an inch.

Since the close of the fiscal year there has been a recoinage by the order of the department of a portion of the thick gold dollars which had accumulated in the treasury of the United States. As there is some misapprehension on this subject in the public mind, a few remarks respecting it may not be inappropriate at this time. The first issues of the gold dollar, the coinage of which was commenced in 1849, were less in diameter than those issued since 1853, the latter being larger than the former to the extent of the one-tenth of an inch. This enlargement of the coin is a decided improvement, especially as it is more conveniently handled. But there is certainly an inconvenience in having two pieces in circulation of the same value but of different sizes and devices. In view of this inconvenience, and of the fact that a large amount of these gold dollars had accumulated at the assistant treasury in New York, and could not be used, the department directed the recoinage referred to. There are yet in circulation upwards of fifteen millions of gold dollars, of which $9,590,000 are of the thick, or first issues, and $5,440,000 are of the enlarged diameter.

It is to be regretted that the system of banking adopted in most of the States tends to exclude small gold coins from circulation. It is certainly the true policy of the country to extend the uses of gold, and drive out of existence that which circulates in the place of it.

On this subject I beg to renew some suggestions which I presented in the mint report for the year 1855. There is one point connected with this subject and with the general management of the national coinage which, although left by law to the discretion of the director of the mint, in subordination to the Secretary of the Treasury, and cannot be made the subject of particular legislation, yet it is of so much importance to the community generally that this occasion seems appropriate to give it a fair and general understanding. The thirtieth section of the general mint law—act of January 18, 1837—provides that "in the denominations of coin delivered, the treasurer shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so; in which case the denomination of coin shall be designated by the director." In view of the fact that depositors are always paid before their bullion is operated upon, out of a stock of coins previously made ready, it is evident that in the preparation of such a supply of coins the director is to use his discretion in regard to the denomination before conferring with depositors, and they may or may not be exactly suited in the payment. Undoubtedly, in the issue of coins every proper attention should be given to the probable demand, and especially in the silver coinage, which it is to be presumed is wanted for immediate use, and not for storage in vaults. Heretofore the general practice has been to pay depositors in the coin they have desired, and it is not intended by these observations to give notice that this usage will be entirely abandoned. But the chief design of a national mint is to subserve the interests of the people at large preferably to a few large owners of bullion or coin. The interests of the public and of depositors are not always concurrent in the matter under discussion. Depositors of large amounts call for coin in a form which gives the least trouble to count, and banking institutions, in addition to that, may prefer it in a form not likely to be drawn out. Many who present their checks at these institutions would, doubtless, ask for specie, but are deterred from doing so by the expectation of receiving double eagles instead of half or quarter eagles. In a word, the plain effect of issuing gold coin of a large size is to keep down the circulation of specie and increase the use of paper money. This remark, of course, does not apply to such localities where paper money is prohibited, as, for example, in the State of California, because in such cases the different currencies cannot come in conflict. Before the act of Congress authorizing the issuing of gold in stamped bars there was, it is true, a necessity for the issue of large coins, as well to meet the demands for shipment to Europe as, in some measure, to relieve the pressure upon the mint. There was no kind of propriety in going through the manipulations and bearing the expenses of making small gold coins to be directly melted down in foreign mints or refineries. But since the important change in our mint laws, before referred to, a distinction has been made to meet the demands of trade, by which gold intended for exportation is cast into fine bars, whilst that which is needed for home currency is converted into coin. If we look to the example of the wealthiest and most civilized nations of the globe we shall find that their largest gold coin, to speak in a general way, does not exceed our half-eagle in value. Such is the case in Great Britain, France, Russia, the Netherlands, and other countries. There are pieces of ten thalers—about eight dollars of our money—coined in Germany, but apparently for international use. The same may be said of the North and South American doubloon, of which the amount coined is small. It would no longer be an embarrassment to the principal mint, nor to the branches, except perhaps the branch at San Francisco, (and to that institution these views are not intended particularly to apply,) to coin all the gold that is likely to be offered in pieces of five dollars and less. It is true that nearly as much labor is expended in the manufacture of a gold dollar or a quarter eagle as of an eagle or double eagle, and in thus offering to make the smaller demominations a large increase of work is assumed; but this consideration is met by another—that the division of labor and the present efficiency of the mint establishments will enable us to meet such increase without additional expenditures. The manufacture of fine bars at the assay office in New York, and the coinage at the branch mint at San Francisco, have so divided the work upon gold bullion as to remove all apprehension of difficulty or delay. It is not by any means assumed that the coinage of the eagle and the double eagle should be discontinued. On the contrary, they will be indispensable at San Francisco; they may in some emergencies be required to be coined at Philadelphia and at New Orleans; but as a general rule, adapted to the principal mint and to the branches in the Atlantic States, it is believed that the time has come to return to the smaller denominations of gold coin, issuing almost the whole in pieces not larger than the half-eagle; and this upon the ground already adverted to—particularly applicable to a country so favored with the original production of the precious metal—that the people at large are entitled to a greater portion of real, imperishable money, and that a cardinal point, at which this reform is to be begun or aided, is the place where the gold is put into shape and size for circulation. As our larger gold coins are the most exposed to the fraudulent practice of splitting and inserting other metals, a contrivance which has recently increased in our country, the suggestions herein made acquire additional importance. It may also be found useful, as a further means to prevent such nefarious practices, to increase the diameter and reduce the thickness of several of the denominations of our coins, as has been done in that of the gold dollar and three-dollar piece.

The tabular statements attached to this report are as follows: A, the deposits and coinage at the mint and its branches and the assay office, during the year ending June 30, 1860; B, statement of the amount of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the institutions above named, during the same period; C, the coinage operations of all the minting establishments of the United States from their respective organizations to the 30th of June, 1860, numbered from one to seven inclusive; D, the entire deposits of domestic gold at these institutions for the same period, numbered from one to seven, inclusive; E, statement of the production of domestic silver from the 1st of January, 1841, to the close of the last fiscal year; F, the amount of silver of less denomination than one dollar, coined since the passage of the act of February 21, 1853, reducing the weight of such coins; G, the amount and denominations of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar deposited at the mint at Philadelphia, for the new cent; H, a statement of the amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased for silver coinage, since the passage of the act of February 21, 1857, entitled "An act relating to foreign coins, and to the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States;" I, the amount of cents of former issue deposited at the mint at Philadelphia for the new cent; J, a statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign gold coins; K, a similar statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign silver coins.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your faithful servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, *Secretary of the Treasury,*
Washington City.

A.

Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States and its branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

DEPOSITS.

Description.	Mint of U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, Dahlonega.	Branch mint, Charlotte.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
GOLD.							
Foreign coin	$7,352 50	$24,855 83				$114,405 00	$146,613 33
Foreign bullion	53,599 31	39,308 96				301,404 00	394,312 27
United States coin, (O. S.)	4,207 50					4,338 00	8,545 50
United States bullion	4,900,859 62	89,566 92	$11,319,913 83	$67,085 21	$134,491 17	6,311,804 36	22,823,721 11
Total gold	4,966,018 93	153,731 71	11,319,913 83	67,085 21	134,491 17	6,731,951 36	23,373,192 21
SILVER.							
Deposited, (including purchases)	732,897 17	1,380,412 08	336,030 86			409,299 99	2,858,640 10
United States bullion	23,608 24	701 32	144,108 89			125,378 60	293,797 05
Total silver	756,505 41	1,381,113 40	480,139 75			534,678 59	3,152,437 15
Total gold and silver	5,722,524 34	1,534,845 11	11,800,053 58	67,085 21	134,491 17	7,266,629 95	26,525,629 36
Less redeposits at the different institutions: gold, (United States bullion,) $3,152,679 36; silver, $398,373 30							3,551,052 66
Total deposits							22,974,576 70

COINAGE.

Denomination.	Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.		Branch mint, New Orleans.		Branch mint, San Francisco.		Branch mint, Dahlonega.		Branch mint, Charlotte.		Assay office, New York.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.														
Double eagles	188,615	$3,772,300 00	4,350	$87,000 00	579,975	$11,599,500 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	772,940	$15,458,800 00
Eagles	16,013	160,130 00	8,200	82,000 00	10,000	100,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	34,213	342,130 00
Half eagles	19,724	98,620 00	......	......	16,700	83,500 00	12,800	$64,000	23,005	115,025 00	......	......	72,229	361,145 00
Three dollars	13,402	40,206 00	......	......	7,000	21,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	20,402	61,206 00
Quarter eagles	13,721	34,302 50	......	......	28,800	72,000 00	1,602	4,005	7,469	18,672 50	......	......	51,592	128,980 00
Dollars	78,743	78,743 00	......	......	13,000	13,000 00	1,472	1,472	......	......	......	......	93,215	93,215 00
Fine bars	......	170,275 34	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$6,831,532 01	......	7,001,807 35
Unparted bars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total gold	330,218	4,354,576 84	12,550	169,000 00	655,475	11,889,000 00	15,874	69,477	30,474	133,697 50	......	6,831,532 01	1,044,591	23,447,283 35
SILVER.														
Dollars	315,530	315,530 00	280,000	280,000 00	5,000	5,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	600,530	600,530 00
Half dollars	349,800	174,900 00	2,212,000	1,106,000 00	693,000	346,500 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,254,800	1,627,400 00
Quarter dollars	909,800	227,450 00	388,000	97,000 00	24,000	6,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,321,800	330,450 00
Dimes	576,000	57,600 00	370,000	37,000 00	40,000	4,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	986,000	98,600 00
Half dimes	870,000	43,500 00	1,060,000	53,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,930,000	96,500 00
Three-cent pieces	548,000	16,440 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	548,000	16,440 00
Bars	......	21,656 30	......	25,422 33	......	211,411 52	......	......	......	......	......	222,226 11	......	480,716 26
Total silver	3,569,130	857,076 30	4,310,000	1,598,422 33	762,000	572,911 52	......	......	......	......	......	222,226 11	8,641,130	3,250,636 26
COPPER.														
Cents	34,200,000	342,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	34,200,000	342,000 00
Half cents	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total copper	34,200,000	342,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	34,200,000	342,000 00
RECAPITULATION.														
Total gold	330,218	4,354,576 84	12,550	169,000 00	655,475	11,889,000 00	15,874	69,477	30,474	133,697 50	......	6,831,532 01	1,044,591	23,447,283 35
Total silver	3,569,130	857,076 30	4,310,000	1,598,422 33	762,000	572,911 52	......	......	......	......	......	222,226 11	8,641,130	3,250,636 26
Total copper	34,200,000	342,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	34,200,000	342,000 00
Total coinage	38,099,348	5,553,653 14	4,322,550	1,767,422 33	1,417,475	12,461,911 52	15,874	69,477	30,474	133,697 50	......	7,053,758 12	43,885,721	27,039,919 61

B.—*Statement of the amount of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1860.

From whence derived.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Branch mint, Dahlonega.	Branch mint, Charlotte.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
GOLD.							
California	$663,389 02	$11,319,913 83	$87,135 00	$1,097 37		$6,023,628 36	$18,095,163 58
Kansas	346,604 05		1,770 39	24,908 86		248,981 00	622.264 30
Virginia	17,402 62					4,202 00	21.604 62
Georgia	7,556 41			35,588 92		19,368 00	62,513 33
North Carolina	8,450 11			3,485 70	$134,491 17	9,755 00	156.181 98
South Carolina				2,004 36			2,004 36
Tennessee	595 88						595 88
Oregon	2,780 16						2,780 16
Alabama			661 53				661 53
Utah						4,680 00	4,680 00
Arizona						1,190 00	1,190 00
Nebraska	1,402 01						1,402 01
Total	1,048,180 26	11,319,913 83	89,566 92	67,085 21	134,491 17	6,311,804 36	18,971,041 75
SILVER.							
California, (parted)	12,201 66	63,226 12	701 32			62,432 60	138,561 70
Utah, (Washoe)		80,882 77				21,658 00	102,540 77
Lake Superior	10,206 58					15,674 00	25,880 58
Arizona						13,357 00	13,357 00
North Carolina						12,257 00	12,257 00
Sonora	1,200 00						1,200 00
Total	23,608 24	144,108 89	701 32			125,378 60	293,797 05
Total gold and silver	1,071,78 50	11,464,022 72	90,268 24	67,085 21	134,491 17	6,437,182 96	19,264,838 80

C.

Coinage of the mint and branches from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.						
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Fine bars.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Value.*
1793 to 1817		132,592	845,909		22,197		
1818 to 1837			3,087,925		879,903		
1838 to 1847		1,227,759	3,269,921		345,526		
1848		145,484	260,775		8,886		
1849		653,618	133,070		23,294	688,576	
1850	1,170,261	291,451	64,491		252,923	481,953	
1851	2,087,155	176,328	377,505		1,372,748	3,317,671	
1852	2,053,026	263,106	573,901		1,159,681	2,045,351	
1853	1,261,326	201,253	305,770		1,404,668	4,076,051	$15,835,997 94
1854	757,899	54,250	160,675	138,618	596,258	1,639,445	17,643,270 58
1855	364,666	121,701	117,098	50,555	235,480	758,269	16,298 14
1856	329,878	60,490	197,990	26,010	384,240	1,762,936	80,412 12
1857	98,315	2,916	69,115	7,832	106,722	578,356	36,161 68
1858	468,504	13,690	32,633	13,059	113,097	208,724	21,088 10
1859	98,196	8,600	20,718	11,524	76,562	231,873	49,286 59
1860	188,615	16,013	19,724	13,402	13,721	78,743	170,275 34
Total	8,877,841	3,369,251	9,537,220	261,000	6,995,906	15,867,939	33,852,790 49

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.						
	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.	Bars.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Value.*
1793 to 1817	1,439,517	13,104,433	650,280	1,007,151	265,543		
1818 to 1837	1,000	74,793,560	5,041,749	11,854,949	14,463,700		
1838 to 1847	879,873	20,203,333	4,952,073	11,387,995	11,093,235		
1848	15,000	580,000	146,000	451,500	668,000		
1849	62,600	1,252,000	340,000	839,000	1,309,000		
1850	7,500	227,000	190,800	1,931,500	955,000		
1851	1,300	200,750	160,000	1,026,500	781,000	5,447,400	
1852	1,100	77,130	177,060	1,535,500	1,000,500	18,663,500	
1853	46,110	3,532,708	15,254,220	12,173,010	13,345,020	11,400,000	
1854	33,140	2,982,000	12,380,000	4,470,000	5,740,000	671,000	
1855	26,000	759,500	2,857,000	2,075,000	1,750,000	139,000	
1856	63,500	938,000	7,264,000	5,780,000	4,880,000	1,458,000	$31,028 09
1857	94,000	142,000	2,304,000	4,890,000	3,940,000		1,327 46
1858		4,028,000	10,600,000	690,000	4,000,000	1,266,000	843 37
1859	73,500	2,636,000	4,996,000	1,760,000	2,840,000	1,380,000	9,341 08
1860	315,530	349,800	909,800	576,000	870,000	548,000	21,656 30
Total	3,059,670	125,806,214	68,222,982	62,448 105	67,900,998	40,972,900	64,196 30

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

Period.	COPPER COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.				
	Cents.	Half cents.	No. of pieces coined.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Value of copper.	Total value coined.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*					
1793 to 1817	29,316,272	5,235,513	52,019,407	$5,610,957 50	$8,268,295 75	$319,340 28	$14,198,593 53
1818 to 1837	46,554,830	2,205,200	158,882,816	17,639,382 50	40,566,897 15	476,574 30	58,682,853 95
1838 to 1847	34,967,663	....	88,327,378	29,491,010 00	13,913,019 00	349,676 63	43,753,705 63
1848	6,415,799	....	8,691,444	2,780,930 00	420,050 00	64,157 99	3,265,137 99
1849	4,178,500	39,864	9,519,513	7,948,332 00	922,950 00	41,984 32	8,913,266 32
1850	4,426,844	39,812	10,039,535	27,756,445 50	409,600 00	44,467 50	28,210,513 00
1851	9,889,707	147,672	24,985,736	52,143,446 00	446,797 00	99,635 43	52,689,878 43
1852	5,063,094	....	32,612,949	51,505,638 50	847,410 00	50,630 94	52,403,679 44
1853	6,641,131	129,694	69,775,537	52,191,618 94	7,852,571 00	67,059 78	60,111,249 72
1854	4,236,156	55,358	33,919,921	37,693,069 58	5,373,270 00	42,638 35	43,108,977 93
1855	1,574,829	56,500	10,885,619	10,610,752 14	1,419,170 00	16,030 79	12,045,952 93
1856	2,690,463	40,430	25,876,288	11,074,388 12	3,245,268 09	27,106 78	14,346,762 99
1857	6,333,456	35,180	18,602,020	3,245,853 68	1,428,327 46	63,510 46	4,737,691 60
1858	23,400,000	....	44,833,766	10,221,876 60	4,971,823 37	234,000 00	15,427,699 97
1859	30,700,000	....	44,833,111	2,660,616 59	3,009,241 08	307,000 00	5,976,887 67
1860	34,200,000	....	38,099,348	4,354,576 84	857,076 30	342,000 00	5,553,653 14
Total	250,588,744	7,985,223	671,904,388	326,928,924 49	93,951,766 20	2,545,813 55	423,426,504 24

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.							
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quart'r eagles.	Dollars.	Unparted bars.	Fine bars.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Value.*	*Value.*
1854	141,468	123,826	268	....	246	14,632	$5,641,504 05	$5,863 16
1855	859,175	9,000	61,000	6,600	....	....	3,270,594 93	88,782 50
1856	1,181.750	73,500	94,100	34,500	71,120	24,600	3,047,001 29	122,136 55
1857	604,500	10,000	47,000	5,000	20,000	....	....	....
1858	885,940	27,800	58,600	9,000	49,200	20,000	816,295 65	....
1859	689,140	2,000	9,720	....	8,000	15,000	....	19,871 68
1860	579,975	10,000	16,700	7,000	28,800	13,000	....	....
Total	4,941,948	256,126	287,388	62,100	177,366	87,232	12,775,395 92	236,653 89

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.					TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars.	Half dolls.	Qr. dollars.	Dimes.	Bars.	No. of pieces.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Value.*		*Value.*	*Value.*	*Value.*
1854	....	....	....	....	....	282,712	$9,731,574 21	....	$9,731,574 21
1855	....	121,950	412,400	....	....	1,471,272	20,957,677 43	$164,075 00	21,121,752 43
1856	....	211,000	286,000	....	$23,609 45	1,977,559	28,315,537 84	200,609 45	28,516,147 29
1857	....	86,000	28,000	....	....	800,500	12,490,000 00	50,000 00	12,540,000 00
1858	....	218,000	63,000	30,000	19,752 61	1,362,028	19,276,095 65	147,502 61	19,423,598 26
1859	15,000	463,000	172,000	90,000	29,469 87	1,463,893	13,906.271 68	327,969 87	14,234.241 55
1860	5,000	693,000	24,000	40,000	211,411 52	1,417,475	11,889,000 00	572,911 52	12,461,911 52
Total	20,000	1,792,950	985,400	160,000	284,243 45	8,775,439	116,566,156 81	1,463,068 45	118,029,225 26

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT NEW ORLEANS.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1838 to 1847		1,026,342	709,925		550,528	
1848		35,850				
1849		23,900				215,000
1850	141,000	57,500			84,000	14,000
1851	315,000	263,000	41,000		148,000	290,000
1852	190,000	18,000			140,000	140,000
1853	71,000	51,000				290,000
1854	3,250	52,500	46,000	24,000	153,000	
1855	8,000	18,000	11,100			55,000
1856	2,250	14,500	10,000		21,100	
1857						
1858	47,500	21,500	13,000		34,000	
1859	24,500	4,000				
1860	4,350	8,200				
Total	806,850	1,594,292	831,025	24,000	1,130,628	1,004,000

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.							TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three-cent pieces.	Bars.	Number of pieces.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Total value coined.
1838 to 1847	59,000	13,509,000	3,273,600	6,473,500	2,789,000			28,390,895	$15,189,365 00	$8,418,700 00	$23,608,065 00
1848		3,180,000			600,000			3,815,850	358,500 00	1,620,000 00	1,978,500 00
1849		2,310,000		300,000	140,000			2,988,900	454,000 00	1,192,000 00	1,646,000 00
1850	40,000	2,456,000	412,000	510,000	690,000			4,404,500	3,619,000 00	1,456,500 00	5,075,500 00
1851		402,000	88,000	400,000	860,000	720,000		3,527,000	9,795,000 00	327,600 00	10,122,600 00
1852		144,000	96,000	430,000	260,000			1,418,000	4,470,000 00	152,000 00	4,622,000 00
1853		1,328,000	1,332,000	1,100,000	2,360,000			6,532,000	2,220,000 00	1,225,000 00	3,445,000 00
1854		5,240,000	1,484,000	1,770,000	1,560,000			10,332,750	1,274,500 00	3,246,000 00	4,520,500 00
1855		3,688,000	176,000		600,000			4,566,100	450,500 00	1,918,000 00	2,368,500 00
1856		2,658,000	968,000	1,180,000	1,100,000			5,953,850	292,750 00	1,744,000 00	2,036,750 00
1857											
1858		4,614,000	1,416,000	1,540,000	2,540,000			10,226,000	1,315,000 00	2,942,000 00	4,257,000 00
1859	200,000	4,912,000	544,000	440,000	1,060,000		$334,996 47	7,184,500	530,000 00	3,223,996 47	3,753,996 47
1860	280,000	2,212,000	388,000	370,000	1,060,000		25,422 33	4,322,550	169,000 00	1,598,422 33	1,767,422 33
Total	579,000	46,653,000	10,177,600	14,513,500	15,619,600	720,000	360,418 80	93,652,895	40,137,615 00	29,064,218 80	69,201,833 80

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.							
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quart'r eagles.	Dollars.	Unparted bars.	Fine bars.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Value.*	*Value.*
1854	141,468	123,826	268		246	14,632	$5,641,504 05	$5,863 16
1855	859,175	9,000	61,000	6,600			3,270,594 93	88,782 50
1856	1,181.750	73,500	94,100	34,500	71,120	24,600	3,047,001 29	122,136 55
1857	604,500	10,000	47,000	5,000	20,000			
1858	885,940	27,800	58,600	9,000	49,200	20,000	816,295 65	
1859	689,140	2,000	9,720		8,000	15,000		19,871 68
1860	579,975	10,000	16,700	7,000	28,800	13,000		
Total	4,941,948	256,126	287,388	62,100	177,366	87,232	12,775,395 92	236,653 89

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.					TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars.	Half dolls.	Qr. dollars.	Dimes.	Bars.	No. of pieces.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Value.*		*Value.*	*Value.*	*Value.*
1854	....	....	....	....	....	282,712	$9,731,574 21	....	$9,731,574 21
1855	....	121,950	412,400	....	....	1,471,272	20,957,677 43	$164,075 00	21,121,752 43
1856	....	211,000	286,000	....	$23,609 45	1,977,559	28,315,537 84	200,609 45	28,516,147 29
1857	....	86,000	28,000	....	....	800,500	12,490,000 00	50,000 00	12,540,000 00
1858	....	218,000	63,000	30,000	19,752 61	1,362,028	19,276,095 65	147,502 61	19,423,598 26
1859	15,000	463,000	172,000	90,000	29,469 87	1,463,893	13,906.271 68	327,969 87	14,234.241 55
1860	5,000	693,000	24,000	40,000	211,411 52	1,417,475	11,889,000 00	572,911 52	12,461,911 52
Total	20,000	1,792,950	985,400	160,000	284,243 45	8,775,439	116,566,156 81	1,463,068 45	118,029,225 26

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Period.	Fine gold bars.	Value.	Silver bars.	Value.	Total pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces.		*Pieces.*			
1854	822	$2,888,059 18	....	....	822	$2,888,059 18
1855	6,182	20,441,813 63	....	....	6,182	20,441,813 63
1856	4,727	19,396,046 89	52	$6,792 63	4,779	19,402,839 52
1857	2,230	9,335,414 00	550	123,317 00	2,780	9,458,731 00
1858	7,052	21,798,691 04	894	171,961 79	7,946	21,970,652 83
1859	3,295	13,044,718 43	1,985	272,424 05	5,280	13,317,142 48
1860	....	6,831,532 01	....	222,226 11	....	7,053,758 12
Total	24,308	93,736,275 18	3,481	796,721 58	27,789	94,532,996 76

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINTS TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

Mints.	Commencement of coinage.	Gold coinage.	Silver coinage.	Copper coinage.	Entire coinage.	
		Value.	*Value.*	*Value.*	*Pieces.*	*Value.*
Philadelphia	1793	$326,928,924 49	$93,951,766 20	$2,545,813 55	671,904,388	$423,426,504 24
San Francisco	1854	116,566,156 81	1,463,068 45		8,775,439	118,029,225 26
New Orleans	1838	40,137,615 00	29,064,218 80		93,652,895	69,201,833 80
Charlotte	1838	4,978,061 50			1,192,838	4,978,061 50
Dahlonega	1838	6,060,973 00			1,368,338	6,060,973 00
Assay office, New York	1854	93,736,275 18	796,721 58		27,789	94,532,996 76
Total		588,408,005 98	125,275,775 03	2,545,813 55	776,921,687	716,229,594 56

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Period.	Fine gold bars.	Value.	Silver bars.	Value.	Total pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces.		*Pieces.*			
1854	822	$2,888,059 18			822	$2,888,059 18
1855	6,182	20,441,813 63			6,182	20,441,813 63
1856	4,727	19,396,046 89	52	$6,792 63	4,779	19,402,839 52
1857	2,230	9,335,414 00	550	123,317 00	2,780	9,458,731 00
1858	7,052	21,798,691 04	894	171,961 79	7,946	21,970,652 83
1859	3,295	13,044,718 43	1,985	272,424 05	5,280	13,317,142 48
1860		6,831,532 01		222,226 11		7,053,758 12
Total	24,308	93,736,275 18	3,481	796,721 58	27,789	94,532,996 76

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINTS TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

Mints.	Commencement of coinage.	Gold coinage.	Silver coinage.	Copper coinage.	Entire coinage.	
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia	1793	$326,928,924 49	$93,951,766 20	$2,545,813 55	671,904,388	$423,426,504 24
San Francisco	1854	116,566,156 81	1,463,068 45		8,775,439	118,029,225 26
New Orleans	1838	40,137,615 00	29,064,218 80		93,652,895	69,201,833 80
Charlotte	1838	4,978,061 50			1,192,838	4,978,061 50
Dahlonega	1838	6,060,973 00			1,368,338	6,060,973 00
Assay office, New York	1854	93,736,275 18	796,721 58		27,789	94,532,996 76
Total		588,408,005 98	125,275,775 03	2,545,813 55	776,921,687	716,229,594 56

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Period.	Fine gold bars.	Value.	Silver bars.	Value.	Total pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces.		*Pieces.*			
1854	822	$2,888,059 18			822	$2,888,059 18
1855	6,182	20,441,813 63			6,182	20,441,813 63
1856	4,727	19,396,046 89	52	$6,792 63	4,779	19,402,839 52
1857	2,230	9,335,414 00	550	123,317 00	2,780	9,458,731 00
1858	7,052	21,798,691 04	894	171,961 79	7,946	21,970,652 83
1859	3,295	13,044,718 43	1,985	272,424 05	5,280	13,317,142 48
1860		6,831,532 01		222,226 11		7,053,758 12
Total	24,308	93,736,275 18	3,481	796,721 58	27,789	94,532,996 76

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

Period.	California.	Oregon.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	Utah.	Arizona.	Other sources.	Total.
1804 to 1827								$110,000 00
1828 to 1837							$13,200 00	5,063,500 00
1838 to 1847							21,037 00	2,623,641 00
1848	$44,177 00							241,544 00
1849	5,481,439 00						144 00	5,767,092 00
1850	31,667,505 00						326 00	31,790,306 00
1851	46,939,367 00							47,074,520 00
1852	49,663,623 00							49,821,490 00
1853	52,732,227 00	$13,535 00					5,213 00	52,857,931 00
1854	35,671,185 00							35,713,358 00
1855	2,634,297 63						1,535 00	2,691,497 63
1856	1,440,134 58	40,750 00						1,528,751 58
1857	565,566 41							580,983 41
1858	1,372.506 07	3,600 00						1,428,323 07
1859	959,191 79	2,960 00	$145 00					1,012,701 79
1860	663,389 02	2,780 16	346,604 05	$1,402 01				1,048,180 26
Total	229,834,608 50	63,625 16	346,749 05	1,402 01			41,455 00	239,353,819 74

D.

Statement of gold of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches to the close of the year ending June 30, 1860.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Period.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.
1804 to 1827		$110,000 00					
1828 to 1837	$427,000 00	2,519,500 00	$327,500 00	$1,763,900 00	$12,400 00		
1838 to 1847	518,294 00	1,303,636 00	152,366 00	566,316 00	16,499 00	$45,493 00	
1848	57,886 00	109,034 00	19,228 00	3,370 00	3,497 00	3,670 00	$682 00
1849	129,382 00	102,688 00	4,309 00	10,525 00	2,739 00	2,977 00	32,889 00
1850	65,991 00	43,734 00	759 00	5,114 00	307 00	1,178 00	5,392 00
1851	69,052 00	49,440 00	12,338 00	2,490 00	126 00	817 00	890 00
1852	83,626 00	65,248 00	4,505 00	3,420 00		254 00	814 00
1853	52,200 00	45,690 00	3,522 00	1,912 00			3,632 00
1854	23,347 00	9,062 00	1,220 00	7,561 00		245 00	738 00
1855	28,895 50	22,626 00	1,200 00	1,733 50		310 00	900 00
1856	21,607 00	12,910 00	5,980 00	4,910 00			2,460 00
1857	2,505 00	6,805 00	2,565 00	3,542 00			
1858	18,377 00	15,175 00	300 00	18,365 00			
1859	15,720 00	9,305 00	4,675 00	20,190 00	240 00		275 00
1860	17,402 62	8,450 11		7,556 41	595 88		
Total	1,531,285 12	4,433,303 11	540,467 00	2,420,904 91	36,403 88	54,944 00	48,672 00

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

Period.	California.	Oregon.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	Utah.	Arizona.	Other sources.	Total.
1804 to 1827								$110,000 00
1828 to 1837							$13,200 00	5,063,500 00
1838 to 1847							21,037 00	2,623,641 00
1848	$44,177 00							241,544 00
1849	5,481,439 00						144 00	5,767,092 00
1850	31,667,505 00						326 00	31,790,306 00
1851	46,939,367 00							47,074,520 00
1852	49,663,623 00							49,821,490 00
1853	52,732,227 00	$13,535 00					5,213 00	52,857,931 00
1854	35,671,185 00							35,713,358 00
1855	2,634,297 63						1,535 00	2,691,497 63
1856	1,440,134 58	40,750 00						1,528,751 58
1857	565,566 41							580,983 41
1858	1,372.506 07	3,600 00						1,428,323 07
1859	959,191 79	2,960 00	$145 00					1,012,701 79
1860	663,389 02	2,780 16	346,604 05	$1,402 01				1,048,180 26
Total	229,834,608 50	63,625 16	346,749 05	1,402 01			41,455 00	239,353,819 74

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Period.	California.	Total.
1854	$10,842,281 23	$10,842,281 23
1855	20,860,437 20	20,860,437 20
1856	29,209,218 24	29,209,218 24
1857	12,526,826 93	12,526,826 93
1858	19,104,369 99	19,104,369 99
1859	14,098,564 14	14,098,564 14
1860	11,319,913 83	11,319,913 83
Total	117,961,611 56	117,961,611 56

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

Period.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Kansas.	Other sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847	$741 00	$14,306 00	$37,364 00	$1,772 00	$61,903 00			$3,613 00	$119,699 00
1848		1,488 00	2,317 00	947 00	6,717 00	$1,194 00			12,593 00
1849		423 00			4,062 00	669,921 00		2,783 00	677,189 00
1850					3,560 00	4,575,576 00		894 00	4,580,030 00
1851					1,040 00	8,769,682 00			8,770,722 00
1852						3,777,784 00			3,777,784 00
1853						2,006,673 00			2,006,673 00
1854						981,511 00			981,511 00
1855						411,517 24			411,517 24
1856						283,344 91			283,344 91
1857						129,328 39			129,328 39
1858			1,560 00	164 12		448,439 84			450,163 96
1859						93,272 41			93,272 41
1860					661 53	87,135 00	$1,770 39		89,566 92
Total	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	2,883 12	77,943 53	22,235,308 79	1,770 39	7,290 00	22,383,394 83

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

4. BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE.

Period.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	California.	Total.
1838 to 1847	$1,529,777 00	$143,941 00		$1,673,718 00
1848	359,075 00	11,710 00		370,785 00
1849	378,223 00	12,509 00		390,732 00
1850	307,289 00	13,000 00		320,289 00
1851	275.472 00	25,478 00	$15,111 00	316,061 00
1852	337,604 00	64,934 00	28,362 00	430,900 00
1853	227,847 00	61,845 00	15,465 00	305,157 00
1854	188,277 00	19,001 00	6,328 00	213,606 00
1855	196,894 03	14,277 17	5,817 66	216,988 86
1856	157,355 18		16,237 35	173,592 53
1857	75,376 47			75,376 47
1858	170,560 33	5,507 16		176,067 49
1859	182,489 61	22,762 71		205,252 32
1860	134,491 17			134,491 17
Total	4,520,730 79	394,965 04	87,321 01	5,003,016 84

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

5. BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

Period.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Kansas.	Other sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847	$64,351 00	$95,427 00	$2,978,353 00	$32,175 00	$47,711 00				$3,218,017 00
1848	5,434 00	8,151 00	251,376 00	2,717 00	4,075 00				271,753 00
1849	4,882 00	7,323 00	225,824 00	2,441 00	3,661 00				244,131 00
1850	4,500 00	5,700 00	204,473 00	1,200 00	1,800 00	$30,025 00			247,698 00
1851	1,971 00	3,236 00	154,723 00	2,251 00	2,105 00	214,072 00		$951 00	379,309 00
1852	443 00	57,543 00	93,122 00	750 00		324,931 00			476,789 00
1853	2,085 00	33,950 00	56,964 00	149 00		359,122 00			452,290 00
1854	5,818 00	15,988 00	47,027 00	223 00		211,169 00			380,225 00
1855	3,145 82	9,113 27	56,686 36		277 92	47,428 70			116,652 07
1856		25,723 75	44,107 99	106 42		31,467 10			101,405 26
1857		8,083 89	25,097 63			6,498 02			39,679 54
1858		32,322 28	57,891 45	107 33		5,293 52			95,614 58
1859	2,656 88	4,610 35	57,023 12			690 19	$82 70		65,072 24
1860	3,485 70	2,004 36	35,588 92			1,097 37	24,908 86		67,085 21
Total	98,772 40	309,175 90	4,288,277 47	42,119 75	59,629 92	1,231,802 90	24,991 56	951 00	6,055,720 90

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Period.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	California.	Kansas.	Utah.	Arizona.	Oregon.	Other sources.	Total.
1854	$167 00	$3,916 00	$395 00	$1,242 00		$9,221,457 00						$9,227,177 00
1855	2,370 00	3,750 00	7,620 00	13,100 00	$350 00	25,025,896 11					$1,600 00	25,054,686 11
1856	6,928 00	805 07	4,052 29	41,101 28	233 62	16,529,008 90						16,582,129 16
1857	1,531 00	1,689 00	2,663 00	10,451 00	1,545 00	9,899,957 00						9,917,836 00
1858	501 00	7,007 00	6,354 00	12,951 00	2,181 00	19,660,531 46				$5,581 00	27,523 00	19,722,629 46
1859	436 00	20,122 00	700 00	14,756 00	593 00	11,694,872 25	$3,944 00			2,866 00	405 00	11,738,694 25
1860	4,202 00	9,755 00		19,368 00		6,023,628 36	248,981 00	$4,680 00	$1,190 00			6,311,804 36
Total	16,135 00	47,044 07	21,784 29	112,969 28	4,902 62	98,055,351 08	252,925 00	4,680 00	1,190 00	8,447 00	29,528 00	98,554,956 34

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES TO JUNE 30, 1860.

Mint.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Tennessee.	California.
Philadelphia	$1,531,285 12	$4,433,303 11	$540,467 00	$2,420,904 91	$54,944 00	$36,403 88	$229,834,608 50
San Francisco	....	....	....	....	....	....	117,961,611 56
New Orleans	....	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	77,943 53	2,883 12	22,235,308 79
Charlotte	....	4,520,730 79	394,965 04	....	....	....	87,321 01
Dahlonega	....	98,772 40	309,175 90	4,288,277 47	59,639 92	42,119 75	1,231,802 90
Assay office	16,135 00	47,044 07	21,784 29	112,969 28	4,902 62	....	98,055,351 08
Total	1,547,420 12	9,100,591 37	1,282,609 23	6,863,392 66	197,420 07	81,406 75	469,406,003 84

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES TO JUNE 30, 1860—Continued.

Mint.	Kansas.	Utah.	Arizona.	Nebraska.	New Mexico.	Oregon.	Other sources.	Total.
Philadelphia	$346,749 05	....	....	$1,402 01	$48,672 00	$63,625 16	$41,455 00	$239,353,819 74
San Francisco	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	117,961,611 56
New Orleans	1,770 39	....	....	....	....	....	7,290 00	22,383,394 83
Charlotte	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,003,016 84
Dahlonega	24,991 56	....	....	....	....	....	951 00	6,005,720 90
Assay office	252,925 00	$4,680 00	$1,190 00	....	....	8,447 00	29,598 00	98,554,956 34
Total	626,436 00	4,680 00	1,190 00	1,402 01	48,672 00	72,072 16	79,294 00	489,312,590 21

E.

Statement of the amount of silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches from January, 1841, *to June* 30, 1860.

Year.	Parted from California gold.	Utah. (Washoe)	Arizona.	Sonora.	North Carolina.	Lake Superior.	Total.
1841 to 1851	$768,509 00						$768,509 00
1852	404,494 00						404,494 00
1853	417,279 00						417,279 00
1854	328,199 00						328,199 00
1855	333,053 00						333,053 00
1856	321,938 38						321,938 38
1857	127,256 12						127,256 12
1858	300,849 36					$15,623 00	316,472 36
1859	219,647 34				$23,398 00	30,122 13	273,167 47
1860	138,561 70	$102,540 77	$13,357 00	$1,200 00	12,257 00	25,880 58	293,797 05
Total	3,359,786 90	102,540 77	13,357 00	1,200 00	35,655 00	71,625 71	3,584,165 38

F.

Statement of the amount of silver coined at the mint of the United States and the branch mints at San Francisco and New Orleans, under the act of February 21, 1853.

Year.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, San Francisco	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Total.
1853	$7,806,461	....	$1,225,000	$9,031,461
1854	5,340,130	....	3,246,000	8,586,130
1855	1,393,170	$164,075	1,918,000	3,475,245
1856	3,150,740	177,000	1,744,000	5,071,740
1857	1,333,000	50,000	....	1,383,000
1858	4,970,980	127,750	2,942,000	8,040,730
1859	2,926,400	283,500	2,689,000	5,898,900
1860	519,890	356,500	1,293,000	2,169,390
Total	27,440,771	1,158,825	15,057,000	43,656,596

G.

Statement of the amount and denomination of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar deposited at the mint of the United States for exchange for the new cent to June 30, 1860.

Year.	Quarters.	Eighths.	Sixteenths.	Value by tale.
1857	$78,295	$33,148	$16,602	$128,045
1858	68,644	64,472	32,085	165,201
1859	111,589	100,080	41,390	263,059
1860	182,330	51,630	24,105	258,065
Total	441,858	249,330	114,182	814,370

H.

Statement of the amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased at the mint of the United States, the branch mint, New Orleans, and the assay office, New York, and paid for in silver coins, to June 30, 1860.

Year.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Assay office.	Total.
1857	$174,485 00	$1,360 00	$112,502 00	$288,347 00
1858	326,033 00	17,355 00	147,453 00	490,841 00
1859	165,115 00	19,825 00	110,564 00	295,504 00
1860	58,353 74	9,075 00	62,072 00	129,500 74
Total	723,986 74	47,615 00	432,591 00	1,204,192 74

I.

Statement of cents of former issue deposite mint of the United States for exchange for cents of the new June 30, 1860.

Year.	Value by tale.
1857	$16,602
1858	31,404
1859	47,235
1860	37,500
Total	132,741

A statement of foreign gold and silver coins, prepared by the director of the mint to accompany the annual report, in pursuance of the act of February 21, 1857.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued; the second contains the names of coin, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional; and when this is not the case, the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the Troy ounce, carried to the thousandth, and in a few cases to the ten thousandth, of an ounce. This method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains, for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rule: Remove the decimal point; from one-half deduct four per cent., and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths; *i. e.*, the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1,000 parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table express the valuation of gold. In the fifth is shown the value as compared with the legal content, or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth is shown the value as paid at the mint, after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than recoinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the condition of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is 121 cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated.

J.

Gold coins.

Country.	Denominations.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.	Value after deduction.
		Oz. dec.	*Thous.*		
Australia	Pound of 1852	0. 281	916. 5	$5 32. 0	$5 29. 3
Do	Pound of 1856	0. 256	916. 5	4 85. 0	4 82. 6
Austria	Ducat	0. 112	986	2 28. 0	2 26.
Do	Souverain	0. 363	900	6 77. 0	6 73.
Belgium	Twenty-five francs	0. 254	899	4 72. 0	4 69. 7
Bolivia	Doubloon	0. 867	870	15 58. 0	15 50. 2
Brazil	20,000 reis	0. 575	917. 5	10 90. 5	10 85. 1
Central America	Two escudos	0. 209	853. 5	3 68. 0	3 66. 2
Chili	Old doubloon	0. 867	870	15 57. 0	15 49. 2
Do	Ten pesos	0. 492	900	9 15. 3	9 10. 7
Denmark	Ten thaler	0. 427	895	7 90. 0	7 86. 1
Ecuador	Four escudos	0. 433	844	7 60. 0	7 56. 2
England	Pound or sovereign, new	0. 256. 7	916. 5	4 86. 3	4 83. 9
Do	Pound or sovereign, average	0. 256	915. 5	4 84. 8	4 82. 4
France	Twenty francs, new	0. 207. 5	899. 5	3 86. 0	3 84. 1
Do	Twenty francs, average	0. 207	899	3 84. 5	3 82. 6
Germany, north	Ten thaler	0. 427	895	7 90. 5	7 86. 1
Do	Ten thaler, Prussian	0. 427	903	8 00. 0	7 96. 0
Do south	Ducat	0. 112	986	2 28. 3	2 27. 2
Greece	Twenty drachms	0. 185	900	3 45. 0	3 43. 3
Hindostan	Mohur	0. 374	916	7 08. 0	7 04. 5
Japan[*]	Old Cobang	0. 362	568	4 44. 0	4 41. 8
Do	New Cobang	0. 289	572	3 57. 6	3 55. 8
Mexico	Doubloon, average	0. 867. 5	866	15 53. 4	15 45. 6
Naples	Six ducati, new	0. 245	996	5 04. 0	5 01. 5
Netherlands	Ten guilders	0. 215	899	3 99. 0	3 97. 0
New Granada	Old doubloon, Bogota	0. 868	870	15 61. 7	15 53. 9
Do	Old doubloon, Popayan	0. 867	858	15 39. 0	15 31. 3
Do	Ten pesos, new	0. 525	891. 5	9 67. 5	9 62. 7
Peru	Old doubloon	0. 867	868	15 56. 0	15 48. 2
Do	New, not ascertained				
Portugal	Gold crown	0. 308	912	5 81. 3	5 78. 4
Rome	2½ scudi, new	0. 140	900	2 60. 0	2 58. 7
Russia	Five roubles	0. 210	916	3 97. 6	3 95. 7
Sardinia	Same as France				
Spain	100 reals	0. 268	896	4 96. 3	4 93. 9
Do	80 reals	0. 215	869. 5	3 87. 0	3 85. 1
Sweden	Ducat	0. 111	975	2 26. 7	2 25. 6
Tunis	25 piastres	0. 161	900	2 99. 5	2 98. 0
Turkey	100 piastres	0. 231	915	4 37. 4	4 35. 2
Tuscany	Sequin	0. 112	999	2 30. 0	2 28. 9

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[*] A single *obun*, not of recent coinage, weighed 5. 30 ozs., and by assay was 667 thousandths fine; value, $75 24.

K.

Silver coins.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		Oz. dec.	*Thous.*	
Austria	Rix dollar	0. 902	833	$1 01. 3
Do	Scudo of six lire	0. 836	902	1 01. 5
Do	New union dollar	0. 596	900	72. 0
Belgium	Five francs	0. 803	897	96. 8
Bolivia	Dollar	0. 871	900. 5	1 05. 4
Do	New dollar	0. 648	902	78. 6
Do	Half-dollar, 1830	0. 433	670	38. 5
Do	Quarter-dollar, 1830	0. 216	670	19. 2
Brazil	2,000 reis	0. 820	918. 5	1 01. 3
Canada	20 cents	0. 150	925	18. 6
Central America	Dollar	0. 866	850	97. 3
Chili	Old dollar	0. 864	908	1 04. 7
Do	New dollar	0. 801	900. 5	97. 0
Denmark	Two rigsdaler	0. 927	877	1 09. 4
England	Shilling, new	0. 182. 5	924. 5	22. 7
Do	Shilling, average	0. 178	925	22. 2
France	Five franc, average	0. 800	900	96. 8
Germany, north	Thaler	0. 712	750	71. 7
Germany, south	Gulden or florin	0. 340	900	41. 2
Germany, north and south	2 thaler or 3½ guld	1. 192	900	1 44. 3
Greece	Five drachms	0. 719	900	86. 9
Hindoostan	Rupee	0. 374	916	46. 0
Japan	Itzebu	0. 279	991	37. 0
Do	New itzebu	0. 279	890	33. 3
Mexico	Dollar, average	0. 866	901	1 04. 9
Naples	Scudo	0. 844	830	98. 8
Netherlands	2½ guild	0. 804	944	1 02. 3
Norway	Specie, daler	0. 927	877	1 09. 4
New Granada	Dollar of 1857	0. 803	896	96. 8
Peru	Old dollar	0. 866	901	1 04. 9
Do	Dollar of 1858	0. 766	909	93. 6
Do	Half-dollar, 1835-'38	0. 433	650	37. 7
Portugal	Silver crown	0. 950	912	1 16. 6
Prussia	New union dollar	0. 596	900	72. 0
Rome	Scudo	0. 864	900	1 04. 7
Russia	Rouble	0. 667	875	78. 4
Sardinia	Five lire	0. 800	900	96. 8
Spain	New pistareen	0. 166	899	20. 1
Sweden	Rix dollar	1. 092	750	1 10. 1
Switzerland	Two francs	0. 323	899	39. 0
Tunis	Five piastres	0. 511	898. 5	61. 8
Turkey	Twenty piastres	0. 770	830	86. 5
Tuscany	Florin	0. 220	925	27. 4

Copy of the certificate of assays given to the envoys from Japan.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, June 14, 1860.

For the satisfaction of their excellencies of the Japanese embassy, the undersigned, director of the mints of the United States, certifies to the results obtained by assay of gold coins of Japan and of the United States, made in their presence by the proper officers of the mint.

One cobang weighed $138\frac{21}{32}$ grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed $79\frac{10}{32}$ grains.

One other cobang weighed $138\frac{10}{32}$, grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed $79\frac{3}{32}$ grains.

One other cobang weighed $139\frac{9}{32}$ grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed $79\frac{22}{32}$ grains.

So, on the average of these three, the cobang contains $79\frac{3}{8}$ grains of gold, which makes the proportion of fineness 572 thousandths. This result agrees so well with our report of assays made in our usual way (by taking only a half gramme, or about $7\frac{3}{4}$ grains) that we trust it will give additional confidence to the embassy in our regular method of assay.

A gold dollar of the United States weighed $25\frac{26}{32}$ grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed $23\frac{7}{32}$ grains, which agrees as nearly as may be to 900 thousandths, our legal standard.

Therefore, for comparison, the cobang contains $79\frac{3}{8}$ grains of gold, and the dollar contains $23\frac{7}{32}$ grains of gold. But it will be more strictly accurate to say that the proportion of gold in a cobang is 572 thousandths, and in the dollar 900 thousandths; and it is necessary to add that the actual weight of the gold dollar is $25\frac{8}{10}$ grains by law, which is a more exact basis of calculation than the single piece, which weighed $25\frac{8125}{10000}$, and was therefore a little too heavy.

The silver being extracted, with the necessary allowance for absorbtion, showed almost 59 grains of silver in each cobang, and the copper was only $\frac{12}{32}$ of one grain in each cobang.

To recapitulate the average composition of the cobang is as follows, in grains:

Gold	$79\frac{12}{32}$
Silver	59
Copper	$0\frac{12}{32}$
	$138\frac{24}{32}$

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the United States Mints.

Communication from the director of the mint to the envoys from Japan.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, June 20, 1860.

To their excellencies the ambassadors from the empire of Japan to the United States of America:

The undersigned, the director of the mints of the United States, begs leave to refer your excellencies to the last conference held with the officers of the mint, in regard to the assay and the currency; at which time it was asked whether it would not be proper that the officers of the treasury of Japan should rate the new gold itzebu at 90 cents, and the new gold cobang at 3.60, in exchanging for Mexican dollars or for gold and silver dollars of the United States, because that is an even decimal figure, and the real value is very near thereto; such valuation to be temporary, until the Japanese government shall have instituted certain reforms in its currency and coinage? to which it was replied—and I have now to repeat the same in writing, as you requested—that we consider it altogether proper, and a convenient rate for calculation.

The officers of the mint do not presume to enter upon the subject of the proposed reforms any further than to make a few suggestions, which, if not acceptable, may simply be laid aside. It is probable that it would be just as difficult in Japan as in any other country to introduce great and radical changes in the currency, especially in the unit of moneys, with which the people are familiar. Now, it is to be observed that while the old silver itzebu was rather too high in its real value to be exchanged at the rate of three to the Mexican silver dollar, or United States gold dollar, yet the change introduced lately has brought it down to a very near adjustment to that valuation; and three new silver itzebus exchange very well with either of the dollars above mentioned—not to the very last fraction, but near enough—so that this need not be altered; and thus we have the basis that three itzebus are equal to one dollar.

The next point is, to make the gold itzebu and the gold cobang to correspond to that basis, according to the general relation of value between gold and silver, so that the Japanese may understand their real wealth, and no longer be defrauded by the artful exchanges of foreign merchants; and as you have already alloyed the silver itzebu so as to make it near the standard fineness of nine-tenths, (according to the rates in the United States, Mexico, and other countries,) we suggest that the same standard should be used for the gold. Whether the remaining one-tenth should be silver or copper, or both, is a minor matter, with which we shall not concern ourselves. The great point is to get the right quantity of gold; then the cobang, being four itzebus, should contain as much gold as $1\frac{1}{3}$ of our gold dollar. It should contain 30.96 grains, or 5.2632 condarines, of fine gold; and being nine-tenths fine, its actual weight should be 34.4 grains, or 5.848 condarines. This coin would be small, but a little larger than our gold dollar; and you would do well to coin also a piece of ten cobangs, which would be equal to 13⅓ dollars. The gold itzebu would be quite too small for a coin, and seems to be of no use while you have a silver itzebu.

Inasmuch as some confusion might arise from continuing the name "cobang" for a coin so different in value from that previously known under that name, it would be better, it seems to us, to introduce into the currency a gold dollar, to be rated as equal to three silver itzebus. This dollar, if equal to our own, should weigh 25.8 grains nine-tenths fine, containing, therefore, 23.32 grains of pure gold; or, in your own weight, about 4.39 condarines nine-tenths fine, equal to 3.95 condarines of pure gold. This suggestion, we think, should receive your careful consideration, especially as your people are somewhat acquainted with the silver dollar of Mexico, which conforms very nearly to the gold dollar herein recommended; and as the dollar is a coin and money of account, adopted by nearly all the American nations, and is familiar to many others, it possesses advantages which commend it to your consideration.

As to the shape of the coins, it is very obvious that a circular form would greatly facilitate the work at your mint. A round piece is always right when laid on the die; but a square or oval piece must be carefully adjusted, and this is a loss of time and labor.

I cannot close this communication without expressing the favorable opinion of the officers of the mint as to the accuracy of your assays. If, as you state, the intention was to make the cobang consist of 573 parts gold and 427 parts silver, then the fact that it actually contains 572 parts gold shows a close approximation, and it further shows that your assayers understand their business. At this day the coins of France are one-thousandth less than they are intended to be, and all the doubloons of North and South America are five to ten thousandths, and even more, below their professed fineness. In these remarks we refer strictly to the new cobangs, because those which were coined a few years ago did not show the same accuracy. Your new silver coin should be about one per cent. finer than it is, according to the single piece we assayed; but the assay of silver, if it is done by the furnace, can never be so exact as the gold. We therefore recommend the "humid assay" for silver.

It may be useful for your mint officers to have a small piece of absolutely fine gold to compare with their own, and I therefore beg you to accept what is enclosed for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the Mints of the United States.

No. 10.

Report of the acting engineer in charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Construction, September 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the various public buildings constructed and constructing under the charge of this office, showing in detail the operations for the year ending September 30, 1860, with a tabulated *resumé* of former operations.

On the 30th of September, 1859, the aggregate balance of appropriations not withdrawn from the treasury, and in the hands of disbursing agents, was $2,672,484 43.

The last Congress appropriated, in addition, the sum of $498,911, making an available aggregate of $3,171,395 43.

The appropriations of the last Congress were for the continuance or completion of works already in progress. No appropriation having been made for any new works.

Of the above aggregate amount $1,051,458 25 is for works authorized by Congress at its former sessions. These works were: Custom-houses at Ogdensburg, New York; Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Knoxville, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee, and Cairo, Illinois, with one previously authorized, at Astoria, Oregon; and court-houses and post offices at Boston, Massachusetts; Baltimore, Maryland; Columbia, South Carolina; Raleigh, North Carolina; Key West, Florida; Tallahassee, Florida; Memphis, Tennessee; Springfield, Illinois, and Madison, Wisconsin, and the post office at Philadelphia.

The appropriations for many of these works were insufficient for the purposes contemplated, and will not complete suitable structures, while many of them were without any appropriation for sites, and all were without the customary ten per centum for contingent expenses. These omissions it will be necessary for Congress to supply before the works can properly be undertaken, unless their size is largely reduced from that which the proposed accommodations require.

Your directions to commence no new works having been continued in force during the past year, no preliminary action has been had in reference to them, (with the exception hereinafter noted for Baltimore;) and in pursuance of your repeated instructions the disbursements upon works in progress have been limited to the smallest amount which circumstances admitted. In pursuance of this policy but $898,264 11 have been expended during the past fiscal year, against an expenditure of $1,871,316 37 for the fiscal year of 1858–'59, and of $2,902,014 75 for the fiscal year of 1857–'58.

Under instructions from the President the preliminary steps have been taken for the construction of the new court-house at Baltimore. The work is not yet commenced and the disbursements to this date have been confined to the contingent expenses of preparation. A contract has been made for its construction under the President's direction in the sum of $112,808 04.

Under your specific orders, repeated at the close of the last session of Congress, (in accordance with what seemed to be the policy indicated by Congress in its appropriations,) directing the operations in all the buildings "to be kept strictly within the available means at the department's disposal, and when those means were exhausted to stop the work," no expenditures, present or prospective, have been authorized which were not covered by appropriations. The work upon the New Orleans marine hospital has thus been entirely stopped in consequence of the expenditure of the appropriation, while that upon the custom-houses at Charleston and New Orleans has been limited to the available amount and will soon cease altogether. It is anticipated that the appropriations will be exhausted for these two last-named works by or before the coming session of Congress. The work upon the treasury extension has also been very limited under your orders, no progress having been made upon the west wing, and the disbursements having been confined to partial payments on account of delivered materials and in the completion of the south wing.

The only expenditures from appropriations for new works during the past year have been for the purchase of sites at Memphis, Tennessee, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Madison, Wisconsin, and these were purchased under your instructions based upon the representation from reliable sources that suitable sites in these places would either pass entirely from the reach of purchase, or their value be so largely enhanced as to make their present purchase a matter of economy.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1860, the following buildings have been completed, viz: Custom-houses at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; New Haven, Connecticut; Chicago, Illinois; quarantine warehouse below New Orleans; Wilmington, North Carolina, marine hospital.

The total number of buildings and the uses for which they were designed, or for which unexpended balances remain of former appropriations, is as follows:

Custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices	80
Marine hospitals	24
Mints and branch mints and assay offices	6
Territorial public buildings	5
Extension of treasury	1
Ventilation of old treasury building	1
Warehouses	4
Fire-proof vaults	67
Total	188

The amount available for the prosecution of these works on September 30, 1859, not withdrawn from the treasury	$2,476,812 18
Amount of appropriation last session	498,911 00
Amount repaid by disbursing agents and due from them	195,672 25
Amount available for the year 1859–'60	3,171,395 43

Amount expended from September 30, 1859, to September 30, 1860	$900,764 11
Total amount available September 30, 1859	2,270,031 32

The course of experiments upon the various samples of iron and iron ores transmitted to the department, which were confided to Professor Antisell, of the Patent Office, has been completed, and that officer has made elaborate returns of his labor, with carefully compiled extracts from the various authorities upon the properties of iron which will be made the subject of separate report from this office for transmission to the parties in interest. The small amount appropriated for the service has not been sufficient for as ample an analysis of the various specimens exhibited as could have been desired, and the practical advantages of the investigation are therefore necessarily limited, but sufficient data is established whereon to base a course of experiments which will largely affect the value of this material as an important adjunct for permanent works constructed by the government.

The experience of this office for the past year has tended more strongly to confirm the reports hitherto made upon the present method of appropriating a portion of the government revenue for public buildings, and reference is now made to former reports and their correctness respectfully reiterated.

BANGOR, MAINE.

The appropriation for bridging the Kenduskeag river at Bangor, Maine, still remains undrawn from the treasury, the city having still omitted to provide its quota for the required work.

Total amount of appropriation	$118,100
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	112,800
Balance available	5,300

ELLSWORTH AND BELFAST, MAINE.

The work upon the custom-houses and post offices at Ellsworth and Belfast is completed and the buildings occupied. A balance of $448 79 is still due the contractor, for which there is no applicable appropriation.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The building designed for the use of the customs, courts, and post office at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has been completed in a manner creditable to the superintendent, who has, under the department's orders, completed the work upon the contractor's default.

No steps have been taken to collect the excess of cost from the original contractor, who, with his sureties, is represented to be entirely irresponsible, and it is not probable that anything will ever be collected from them. The building is an ornament to the place and creditable to the department, but is largely in advance of the wants of the city, and it will be a long time before its available space will be required for the public service.

Total amount of appropriation	$166,300 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	163,884 11
Balance available	2,415 89

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND.

The grading, fencing, and paving of the grounds about the new custom-house at Bristol, Rhode Island, have been commenced, and will probably be completed during the present season.

Total amount of appropriation	$31,400 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	30,031 30
Balance available	1,368 70

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

The custom-house, post office, and court-house, at New Haven, Connecticut, has been completed and occupied. It is a sightly brown stone structure, built from the sandstone of Connecticut valley, and highly ornamental to the city.

It has been completed by the government for account of the original contractor, but as he is without property it is not probable that any redress can be had by the department. One of the securities died, leaving only debts without estate, and as the other is represented to be alive in similar pecuniary circumstances there is little prospect of the department being reimbursed for its outlay over and above contract price upon the work.

Total amount of appropriation	$190,800 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	183,913 29
Balance available	6,886 71

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

No action has been taken during the past year upon the appropriation for erecting the custom-house and post office building at Buffalo, New York. The citizens of Buffalo have petitioned Congress that the sum so appropriated may be used for the construction of another building, for which it is sufficient, but Congress having taken no action thereupon, and the present building being apparently ample for the present and prospective use of the government, it has not been deemed advisable to recommend any expenditure. Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of September 30, 1859, upon the matter.

Total amount of appropriation	$290,800 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	195,476 31
Balance available	95,323 69

OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.

Nothing has been done in reference to the construction of a building authorized at Ogdensburg, New York, for the accommodation of a custom-house, post office, and court-room.

Parties in interest have made application that the site purchased be abandoned and a new one, more favorable to individual interests, be purchased. As the necessity for such a change is not apparent, no action upon the application has been recommended.

Total amount of appropriation	$118,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	9,141 75
Balance available	108,858 25

PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK.

The grading of the grounds about the new custom-house at Plattsburg, New York, has been completed, and the building is furnished and occupied throughout.

Total amount of appropriation	$79,900 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	79,900 00

PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Reference is respectfully made to the report of last year upon this work, no change having taken place and no action had in reference to its construction since the date of that report.

Total amount of appropriation	$24,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	3,354 66
Balance available	20,645 34

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

The contract for repairing the damage occasioned by fire to the Baltimore custom-house has been executed, the work commenced, and, it is expected, will be completed by or before January next. In preparing the plans for repairs, some changes have been made in the arrangement of rooms, which it is believed will promote the convenience of the office while it has lessened the cost of the work. The original estimate for these repairs was $15,000, but a contract has been made on the remodelled plan for $7,800, which will make the work strictly fire-proof in that portion which is under repair.

Total amount of appropriation	$15,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	....
Balance available	15,000 00

WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

The new custom-house at Wheeling, Virginia, has been furnished during the past year from the appropriation made for the purpose at the recent session of Congress, at a total cost of $698 75.

Total amount of appropriation	$118,711 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	117,936 17
Balance available	774 83

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

No appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the work upon the new custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, but $5,000 was appropriated for preserving the work and $15,000 for the payment of materials delivered.

In accordance with the policy indicated by this action, instructions were issued to the contractor to deliver no more materials except such as might be in process of shipment at the time of the receipt of such instructions, and payment has been confined to the cargo then in transit, of about thirty tons, which was delivered at Charleston on the 7th of August. No payments have been made on previous deliveries. Instructions were also issued to the superintendent to confine the work to the available means. His project of operations under these instructions was approved, and if the directions of the department are carried out the appropriation will be exhausted upon the date of the commencement of the coming session of Congress, (December 3, 1860.)

The act of appropriation directed the Secretary of the Treasury to state, in his "next annual report on the finances, the amount of further appropriations that may be required to finish this custom-house, and the time necessary to complete the same, and whether any changes can be made, consistent with the purposes for which the building is intended, which will reduce the cost of completion." In accordance with this direction I received your instructions to inspect this work, as well as the one at New Orleans, and obtain the necessary data to enable you to make the required report, and to accompany it with such recommendations as this office would deem desirable after such inspection; but, as you are aware, it has been impossible for me, up to the present date, to be absent a sufficient time for the purpose. I, however, anticipate being able to make the journey as soon as the active out-door operations cease for the season, in time for the matter to be made a subject of special report to Congress during its present session.

A general summary of the work done during the year is as follows: The marble masonry has been carried up to the modillion course on the east side of south front, and the columns and architraves set on the north side of east front; the girders and beams for ceiling over court-room in west wing, the iron columns and girders in east wing, and the beams in north wing for attic floors, have been set and the arches turned between them; the heating and ventilating flues in basement nearly completed; part of the foundation and arch for western steps built, with other small details of construction.

The total number of pieces of marble set, which had been received from contractors, is forty-three pieces, and of granite four pieces, only four of these forty-three pieces of marble being from the shipment received August 7. These four enabled the superintendent to set thirty-nine of those already in hand, which had been kept from place waiting this shipment.

146,900 bricks have been laid during the year, while 30,190 feet of lumber have been used, with 4,909 pounds of iron.

There are now on hand fit for use at Charleston 649 pieces of marble and 100 pieces of granite, which, from their nature, cannot be set until further deliveries are made by the contractor. This cannot be done until authority of Congress is obtained therefor, by additional appropriation for continuing the work.

If it be the policy of Congress to have the work cease altogether upon this building, no appropriation will be required for its preservation, as provision has already been made for such preservation as is practicable. This, at the best, is but partial, from the nature of the case. More or less injury must undoubtedly ensue from a stoppage of the work, as has already been fully detailed in former reports and in the various communications to Congress, which are here respectfully referred to, and their arguments reiterated, as the experience of the past year gives them additional weight, and fully certifies the truth of the conclusions therein presented.

If Congress should, at its next session, make an appropriation to continue the work, the marble and other material required could be obtained and the work brought to a speedy completion; and to effect this an immediate appropriation for continuing the work during the coming year of $500,000 would be required.

Total amount of appropriation	$2,073,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	2,029,433 36
Balance available	43,566 64

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Nothing has been done during the past year in reference to repairing the damage to the new custom-house at Mobile occasioned by fire, for which an appropriation has been made. The work not being of immediate necessity, the action has been deferred until the state of the revenue would better warrant its expenditure.

Some repairs and alterations are reported by the collector to be necessary, which will be reported upon in detail after an opportunity occurs for inspecting the work.

Total amount of appropriation	$402,600 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	392,054 94
Balance available	10,545 06

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Congress, at its last session, omitted to make any appropriation for continuing the work upon the New Orleans custom-house, but appropriated $20,000 for fitting up the post office portion, $25,000 to pay for materials delivered, and $5,000 for preserving the work.

In accordance with the policy indicated by these appropriations the contractors for materials were notified to ship no more after the date of the receipt of the notice, except such as might be in process of shipment, and payments have been confined to such deliveries. The superintendent was also instructed to confine his operations to the amount available, which, it is expected, will be exhausted before the commencement of the coming session of Congress.

At the end of the first quarter of the present fiscal year the marble work of the collector's room had been advanced to the dentil course under the corona, one-half of which had been set. The setting of the long beams over the United States court-room (sixty-four feet long by four feet deep) had been commenced, and the iron floors on the fourth story generally well advanced. The brick work also of these floors, and of intersecting walls, and backing up of marble entablature, were in good progress.

Since the end of the first quarter the works have been prosecuted in strict accordance with the policy of Congress, incurring no obligations beyond the actual necessities of the work, in placing materials already purchased, and keeping the contingent expenses required for that object down to an extreme minimum figure, applying also the workmanship in the meanwhile to the most imperishable parts of the structure, in the event of the means being long withheld by Congress for the construction of the permanent roof cover, which result would necessarily be attended with serious and rapid deterioration to many parts of the interior.

In the collector's room the corona course has been nearly completed, and the brick backing brought up to that level.

The granite work of the exterior fronts has been set complete up to the architrave line of the entablature, except the part injured by the fire of December 16, 1859.

All the iron floors and segmental arches of the fourth story have been finished up except around the hoist-ways, and the first section of upright iron beams forming the frame of the clear-story of the collector's room have been set complete.

The party walls of brick on the fourth floor have been advanced with the rest of the interior work of that floor, but are not yet completed.

The scaffolding around the building was sold at public auction on the 25th of January, and the whole was taken down by the contracting purchasers June 8, 1860, and by the end of the month nearly all the old material removed from the ground. The front of the building thus entirely opened to view is reported to present a solid and impressive architectural effect, comporting admirably with the color and nature of the material employed. This effect will be greatly enhanced by the addition of the entablature and massive projecting cornice, whenever the funds for that object are supplied by Congress.

During the year the force of mechanics and laborers has been necessarily kept down to a low mark, owing to the failure of Congress to make provision for the active prosecution of the work.

The balance of appropriations on hand being of small amount, and the new appropriations made by the late Congress being for special objects, the general operations of the work are reduced to the lowest minimum, at a point where the absence of the roof cover of iron subjects the entire work to great injury, the whole iron system within the walls to corrosion, and the health of the government officers occupying its partially finished rooms to jeopardy; for every rain that falls penetrates to the greater part of the structure, while the temporary roofs cover but a comparatively small area, and the sunshine only reaches the water pools in small patches. The damp thus generated is of the most injurious character, hence it is of the highest importance to this work that an early appropriation should be made by Congress for its active prosecution.

504,494 bricks have been laid during the past year, 775 tons of marble and 651 tons of granite put in place, and the consumption of iron for the same uses of the building has been 506,085 pounds.

The arguments submitted in previous reports of the real economy to be attained by prosecuting the work to rapid completion, it is not deemed necessary to now repeat. The experience of the past year strengthens and confirms the opinions then submitted, and they are respectfully referred to as embodying the opinion of this office, confirmed by experience.

If the work is to be economically pushed to completion, I deem an immediate appropriation of $500,000 desirable; but if the work is to be entirely suspended, (as it must be if no new appropriations are made,) no sum is asked for for its preservation, for no expenditure for less than the construction of the entire roof would be of any avail, and this would only be a partial protection.

A similar direction by Congress to that given for the work at

Charleston accompanies the appropriation, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state, "in his next annual report on the finances, the amount of further appropriations that may be required to finish this custom-house, and the time necessary to complete the same; and whether any changes can be made, consistent for the purposes for which the building is intended, which will reduce the cost of completion;" but, for reasons hereinbefore stated in reporting upon the work at Charleston, the necessary data have not yet been obtained. It is expected the opportunity will be made to report in detail, in compliance with this direction, by special report during the present session of Congress.

No report has been received from the local superintendent in reference to the settlement of the foundation walls of this building during the past year, but to correct a typographical error in the last report from this office the table then submitted is here reproduced.

	Inches.
Maximum settlement since December, 1851	22.57
Minimum settlement since December, 1851	15.63
Mean settlement since December, 1851	18.90
Maximum settlement in 1857–'58	3.50
Minimum settlement in 1857–'58	.66
Mean settlement in 1857–'58	2.05
Maximum settlement during the past pear	2.63
Minimum settlement during the past year	Nil.
Mean settlement during the past year	1.52

Total amount of appropriation	$2,975,258 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	2,912,143 54
Balance available	63,114 46

QUARANTINE WAREHOUSE, BELOW NEW ORLEANS.

The new warehouse directed by Congress to be constructed at the quarantine station below New Orleans, has been completed during the past year, and turned over to the collector. The work is reported to be well done, and creditable to the contractor, who undertook the work at a rate which involved him in a pecuniary loss. The superintendent, however, reports that he has faithfully fulfilled his contract.

The wharf for the use of the warehouse has not yet been completed. The work is under contract, but the contractor has, at three different times, had his collected materials scattered by the violent storms of the coast, and additional time has therefore been given him for completion.

The selection of this site was an unfortunate and injudicious one, but was designated by act of Congress. No option of selection was with the department. The act of appropriation required it to be located *at the quarantine station.* It has thus been exposed to the violent storms from the southeast, so common in the autumn upon that coast, and which are comparatively inocuous upon the other or east side of the river. These storms during the present season have entirely destroyed the levee about the building, and measurably injured the building itself, entailing a cost for repairs and an abandonment of the levee. The superintendent reports that a location on the other side of the river would have avoided these disasters, and adds that he very much doubts if the building will ever be used for the purposes desired, as the temporary one made there by the State was never used as a warehouse. It may be that a sufficiently costly levee can be constructed around the entire building at the proper season of the year to protect it from the storms to which that side of the river is exposed, but in view of the opinion expressed by the superintendent of its probable non-use, no recommendation is made for such construction. Such repairs as are necessary to the building have been authorized, the levee abandoned, (except the front levee and revetment,) and the contractor for the wharf is again at work collecting the necessary materials for the completion of his work under his contract.

Total amount of appropriation	$50,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	33,706 94
Balance available	16,293 06

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The work upon the new custom-house and post office at Galveston, Texas, remained in the same condition as detailed in the last annual report from this office, until the close of the fiscal year, no work having been done by the contractor during that period.

In the month of June, 1860, the contract was, with the assent of the department, assigned to contractors of ability and experience, who immediately put the work in hand, and have prosecuted it with commendable vigor to this date. The entire materials for the work have been provided, and the main portions put together at the north. These have since been taken down, and the entire work shipped to Galveston. It is confidently expected that the building will be made ready for occupancy by the close of the present fiscal year.

Total amount of appropriation	$116,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	26,401 04
Balance available	89,598 96

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of last year for important facts and particulars relating to the new custom-house and post office at St. Louis, Missouri, which are unchanged at the date of the present report. The outstanding claims are still unpaid, and cannot be discharged until an appropriation shall be made by Congress for the purpose.

Upon a recent inspection the building was found in a very filthy condition, and the entire interior work, particularly the wood work, to be of a very inferior character. A janitor has since been appointed to take charge of the building and keep it in proper order. Many repairs are needed, and other work, necessary either to complete alterations which have been begun, or to restore portions of it to its original design. Both alteration and original design are now imperfect. It is neither the one nor the other, and a portion of the vestibule was open during the past season, exposed to the elements. This work cannot be done until there is an appropriation by Congress for the purpose. The premises were also found encumbered and disfigured with booths and signs, and orders have been issued for their removal.

The owners of the building next adjoining the custom-house property having built close up to their line, had encroached for areas upon the government property, and preparations had been made for further encroachment. This has been stopped, and when the custom-house grounds are enclosed it will preclude access to that side of their building. If the new work had been placed as far from the line as the custom-house has been placed, there would have been sufficient area for light to both buildings. As it is the adjoining building has shut off so much light from the custom-house rooms on this side as to seriously impair their usefulness, and render them disagreeable to the occupants.

Total amount of appropriation $361,000, which has all been withdrawn from the treasury.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The new custom-house building at Louisville, Kentucky, was reported finished and occupied at this date last year. At that time the holding of the courts in the city of Louisville had not been authorized; but Congress at its last session directed that a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky should be held in that city. In accordance with the detail of that act the court took possession of the rooms in the building designed for the purpose; but finding the large court-room inconveniently furnished, and too open to the noise from the street, the court was held in the marshal's room. Changes are now desired, which it is expected will be made a subject of application by the officers of the courts at the coming session of Congress.

This result adds another to the proofs already in existence of the impolicy of combining a court-house and post office under the same roof in a large city. The post office from its nature requires a location in or near the business part of the city, and consequently the noisest, while a court-house should be in the most centrally quiet location that can be procured. At Louisville, as at other places, the noise of drays and carriages, constantly passing and repassing, obstructs the business of the courts, rendering it difficult for many witnesses to be heard, and seriously embarrassing the action of grand juries in their sessions.

In locating such buildings it has always been the aim of the engineer in charge to procure sites, whenever purchased, *near* to, but not *on*, great thoroughfares, in order not to disturb the courts, or place the post office too far from a business centre. But the very location of the post office necessarily draws business about it, and this in a great degree neutralizes his care in the selection.

In large cities the business of the post office and the holding of the courts should be provided for in separate and distinct buildings in different localities.

The appropriation for the work is entirely exhausted.

KNOXVILLE AND NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Nothing has been done towards commencing the works authorized at Knoxville and Nashville since the last annual report. Offers of sites have been made at Knoxville, but no action has been had upon them. The site at Nashville was purchased two years since, and is now rented and occupied as a wood and coal yard.

Nashville.

Total amount of appropriation	$124,500 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	20,284 31
Balance available	104,215 69

Knoxville.

Total amount of appropriation	$96,800 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	231 81
Balance available	96,568 19

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The custom-house building at Detroit is nearly completed and partially occupied.

At the date of the last annual report the building was enclosed, and for the most part furred; the basement and first stories were lathed in readiness for plastering. The works were ordered to be completed so far as the necessities of the post office service only were concerned.

Since that time the post office portion of the building has been entirely completed, and the postmaster opened it for public business on the first day of February last. Owing to the very large amount of business transacted in his office beyond that originally contemplated, it became necessary to provide more room for mailing purposes. The rear portion of the basement was therefore floored, a dumb waiter put up for conveying matter above, and the mailing is all done on the lower story.

On the 24th of February last, instructions were given to fit up the storage room in the basement for a bonded warehouse. This has been done, and the room so used for some months past. An iron derrick has been erected on the north side for raising and lowering goods, and the door under staircase leading from the first story has been protected by a proper iron strap, with hinged hasps at the ends secured by two strong padlocks.

The custom-house portion of the building is now completed, and orders have been issued to complete the third story or court-house portion. It is expected the whole will be ready for occupation by the 1st of January next.

This work was taken from the contractor at an early period, under a clause in the contract providing for such a course in certain emergencies, and has since been prosecuted by days' work under the immediate inspection of the local superintendent.

Total amount of appropriation	$217,071 17
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	203,305 88
Balance available	13,765 29

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The new custom-house building at Chicago is entirely completed. Upon inspection it was found to be finished in every respect creditably to the contractors; its accommodations ample for all the uses for which it was designed; and the entire work a permanent ornament to the city. The building will challenge comparison with any similar structure in the country.

It is to be regretted that its approaches are unsightly and inconvenient. Through some unexplained action, or lack of action, on the part of the city government, Dearborn street is permitted to be encumbered with old buildings, which not only obstruct the access of the public, but make a marked and unpleasant contrast to the beauty of the work, detracting largely from its general effect; and they will, if not removed, be likely to harbor a class of business and occupation not in keeping with the proper surroundings of a government work.

The building is on a corner lot, and has at present ample light on all sides; but as the government owns only ten feet of way on the rear, opposite Dearborn street, the light upon that side is liable to be obscured whenever the adjoining land is built upon, and the usefulness of the rooms on that side of the building seriously impaired.

The adjoining lot should be the property of the government for its own protection. If built upon, it may not only obstruct light, but be devoted to uses which would be detrimental to government interests.

Orders have been issued for furnishing the building, and it is expected that it will be occupied in all its parts by the coming session of Congress.

Total amount of appropriation	$447,733 88
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	351,165 53
Balance available	96,568 35

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Nothing has been done in reference to the building authorized to be erected at Cairo, Illinois. A site has been gratuitously tendered by the Illinois Railroad Company, but it has never been examined by an agent of the department.

Total amount of appropriation	$50,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	....
Balance available	50,000 00

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

The fear expressed in the last annual report from this office, that the contractor for the new custom-house building at Dubuque would abandon the work, has been realized. In April last the acting contractor voluntarily abandoned the work, and, with one of his sureties, requested the government to prosecute it to completion. A formal notice was therefore served upon the contractor, pursuant to the clause in the contract providing for such an emergency, and, at the expiration of the period prescribed therein, the work was (on the 25th of April, 1860) taken in hand by the department, to be completed at the ultimate cost of the contractor and his securities.

This adds another to the list of proofs in this office of the bad policy of accepting the lowest bid for a work, irrespective of its being a fair or remunerative price to the bidders. It is similar to the cases at Portsmouth, New Haven, Richmond, Indianapolis, and other places. Experience proves it to be an unwise practice. There is nothing in the law or acts of appropriation making it a necessity. It is only a practice, not a law; and the department, in its advertisement inviting proposals, expressly "reserves the right to reject the proposals invited, or any part thereof, if the interest of the United States requires it;" but, so far as I am aware, it has never availed itself of this right, always giving the work to the lowest bidder, if, indeed, that bidder did not refuse to perform after his bid was accepted.

I am aware that a contrary practice would be attended with many difficulties, but I think none so great as grow out of the present practice. If a contrary rule obtained, unscrupulous bidders would very likely put in proposals at a low rate, (as I think is already done,) with the express object of their being rejected, that they might, upon such rejection, found a claim upon which to go before Congress for relief. But it would be better to encounter an ill-founded or unjust claim than to meet the large pecuniary loss and building difficulties which grow out of the acceptance of a bid below a fair price.

It has been supposed that this evil could be guarded against by a rigid scrutiny of the sufficiency of the securities offered, but practice proves this precaution of no avail. In no single instance in the history of this office have contractors' bonds been prosecuted to a successful issue, and I am not aware that any now pending give promise of a better result. However careful the department may have been in its scrutiny of securities' sufficiency, different causes combine to neutralize its caution.

In some instances, parties who were abundantly responsible when accepted, have, before the liability ripened, passed to the other extreme of the pecuniary scale, making judgments, if obtained, literally worthless; in others the department has either been deceived in its preliminary inquiries, or the securities have placed their property beyond its reach. These bonds are too often given as a mere friendly act to the bidder, the responsibilities assumed not considered, and treated as merely matters of form; and, not unfrequently, when ripened to liability, they are considered of such a nature that no means, however unworthy, are deemed disreputable for the obligor to adopt to avoid their payment.

There is no doubt whatever on my mind that the practice alluded to is an unwise one, and that the sooner it is abandoned and a proper discrimination exercised in making an award, the sooner will the treasury be benefited, the buildings be better constructed, and the difficulties of prosecuting the work be largely lessened.

It being found that the remainder of the appropriation was insufficient to complete this work according to the original design, changes have accordingly been made, and certain portions omitted, so that the building can be made ready for occupancy within the means at the department's disposal. These changes consisted mainly in bringing the court-room and its auxiliary accommodations from the third floor to the second, and transferring the customs room to the third story, with the omission of finishing some parts of the basement story.

The department had directed that the stone for this building should be taken from the Nauvoo quarries, and the contractor had, in consequence, opened and worked quarries at Nauvoo for that purpose. These were taken possession of by the department when it assumed the work, and the value of the tools placed to the contractor's credit. Work on the building was not resumed until May 28, and it has been uninterruptedly prosecuted up to the present time. The walls are carried up and levelled around the building to the springing line of the third story windows, or six courses of ashlar above the top of the second belting, leaving only four courses to reach the cornice. For want of Nauvoo stone, the further setting was suspended on the 27th of September. Work at Nauvoo was suspended on the 24th of August, and a custodian employed to take charge of the stone, tools, and machinery. The second and third story beams, girders, and columns, have been set and thoroughly secured in their places. The cellar partition walls have been completed, and nine of the brick arches of the first floor laid; doors and exterior sash about half completed, and all the window frames, besides other carpentry work, on hand. Some Nauvoo dressed ashlar is on hand, and some chimney stone.

Upon a recent inspection of the building it was found that the work would be seriously delayed, and its cost largely enhanced by continuing the use of the Nauvoo stone, and its use was consequently abandoned. The balance of the stone (being that required for the frieze and cornice) has been purchased from the Athens quarries, of a much better and more suitable quality, at about one-fifth of the cost of the Nauvoo stone; and as it will only be used above the ashlar, the slight difference in color is not objectionable.

The building would have been by this time completed if the Athens stone had been originally selected; but as it is, it will be completed long in advance of any necessity for its construction.

This work is one of a number directed by Congress of a given size and prescribed materials. The necessity for its construction does not exist. The business of the port is transacted by one person only, and he has nothing to do to transact it. He requires no office—he has not collected a dollar of revenue during the last year—has enrolled or licensed no vessels, and registered no seamen. The present post office appears to be ample for immediate and prospective wants, and the holding of the courts requires no such accommodations as are provided for them.

To build this costly and substantial work would seem, therefore, a work of supererogation. What the ultimate wants of the port may be is purely conjectural; but judging from the retroaction of its growth the past year, it will be a long time before the building will be a necessity or its ample accommodations be needed.

It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by the close of the present fiscal year.

Total amount of appropriation	$138,800 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	93,513 41
Balance available	45,286 59

MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN.

The damage occasioned to the new custom-house at Milwaukie by fire, noted in the last report from this office, remains unrepaired, no appropriation having been made by Congress for the purpose. The original appropriation for the work is entirely withdrawn.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

Reference is respectfully made to former reports from this office, in which the small necessity that exists for many appropriations for marine hospitals has been forcibly presented, and their impolicy, as well as injustice to the seamen, earnestly argued. Each additional year's experience with organized marine hospitals adds to the proof of the correctness of the views heretofore presented, and they cannot be too often recommended to the attention of Congress. The present method of appropriation is manifestly unjust and cruel to sick and disabled seamen. The hard-earned pittance of the sailor, from which a monthly tax is collected, forms a common fund, which is exhausted in the costly support of a few organized hospitals, leaving the care of many unfortunates to the chance legislation made to cover the deficiency. Many hospitals receiving this costly support, with an organized corps of physicians, stewards, nurses, &c., are without patients, but are supported from the common fund, although the port to which they belong may not contribute a dollar towards maintaining the establishments. Some hospitals are provided for in malarious localities, where it is positive cruelty to remove a seaman with a broken limb or other injury, to contract and probably die of a miasmatic disease; thus, at a sacrifice of the common fund, and at a cost to the government, exposing him to results perhaps more fatal than would be his entire neglect. I cannot too earnestly call attention to the evils of this improvident and unjust system.

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Nothing has been done during the past year to the new marine hospital at Burlington, Vermont. It has never been furnished or occupied; and so long as the disabled seamen at this point can be cared for at so much less annual cost than the annual cost of an organized hospital, it is not probable that any steps will be taken for its occupation. Meanwhile the building is taking injury, and must suffer constant deterioration while unoccupied.

Total amount of appropriation	$43,650 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	36,993 02
Balance available	6,656 98

PORTLAND, MAINE.

The marine hospital at Portland, Maine, is reported to need a new roof and some other minor repairs, but no opportunity has been offered for its inspection by this office during the past year, and the particulars of the work required cannot therefore be detailed or their approximate cost ascertained, until opportunity occurs for such inspection.

Total amount of appropriation	$99,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	94,048 19
Balance available	4,951 81

CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

All the remaining work upon the marine hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, that could be done with the remaining balance of the appropriation, has been performed, and the amount to the credit of the construction is exhausted.

PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

The repairs upon the marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, have all been finished, and the building is reported to be in complete order.

OCRACOKE, NORTH CAROLINA.

The repairs upon the Ocracoke marine hospital have been completed during the past year.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

The marine hospital authorized at Wilmington, North Carolina, has been completed during the past year, but it has not been furnished or occupied. Upon a recent inspection, it was found to be taking injury from neglect. The collector was authorized to place a careful person there as keeper, with no other compensation than the rent, but the department is not yet advised that it has been done. He was also instructed to make an estimate of the cost of supplying some of the contractor's omissions, and for the better protection of the work, but no report in reply is yet received.

Nothing has been done in reference to enclosing the grounds. The land is not worth the cost of enclosure, and while the building remains unoccupied a fence is not a necessity.

Total amount of appropriation	$51,324 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	42,155 19
Balance available	9,168 81

PENSACOLA AND KEY WEST.

Nothing has been done in reference to the buildings authorized to be constructed at Pensacola and Key West, Florida, since the last annual report from this office.

Amount of appropriation at Pensacola	$22,000 00
Amount of appropriation at Key West	27,100 00

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

The work upon the New Orleans marine hospital is entirely suspended, as the appropriation for the purpose has been exhausted.

The original contract for this work was largely within the amount appropriated for the purpose, and it was supposed it could be entirely completed without additional means. But the nature of the work being entirely novel—that is, an iron exterior, with filling of unburned pressed clay—much of it was experimental, and, upon trial, the original design was found impracticable in many of its details. After the work upon the walls had been some time in progress, the project of filling with pressed clay blocks was abandoned, and a brick filling substituted.

In addition to this, numerous changes and extras were adopted, which, altogether, have swelled the cost of the work far beyond the amount originally contemplated. The movable property has been stored within the building, and an inventory thereof filed in the superintendent's office, who reports that he has taken every means to secure the premises from injury during the cessation of the work. The whole has been placed under charge of a watchman, and will thus remain until means are provided for its completion.

I am unable to make an estimate of the amount required for completion, inasmuch as the superintendent's report does not clearly advise me of its present state, and the annual photographic views of the work have been countermanded, while no opportunity has been had for its personal inspection. It is expected that such an estimate can be seasonably furnished for Congress, if it is decided to continue the work upon the building by further appropriations. The building is now under roof; the iron work reported by the contractor to be completed with some minor exceptions, and the interior ready for the wood work, which they report to be partly in place, and all delivered. But from these meagre outlines, and these only in part official, it is obvious that I can make no reliable estimate of the cost of completing the work. It was reported last year by the superintendent that $100,000 more would be required to complete the edifice and grounds "after the contractors had completed their work," but as the contractors are not yet fully paid, and other changes have since occurred, it is probable the superintendent will augment his estimate in restating it.

Total amount of appropriation..............................	$521,459 20
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860.............	505,248 68
Balance available....................................	*16,210 52

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

No work has been performed upon the sewer at the St. Louis marine hospital during the past year. It is a work of great necessity and should be completed. There is now no outlet for the hospital, and everything is required to be carried from it by hand. The effect of accumulated offal upon the grounds seriously affects the sanative usefulness of the hospital. The resident officers are doing all in their power, and for the facilities they possess, the hospital is in a very creditable condition; but this, and a few other equally needed repairs, should be made. The entire building requires painting, both for the comfort of the patients and the preservation of the work.

Application has been made by the owner of the adjoining property for an exchange of a small triangular part of the front of the hospital grounds for an equal area of land upon the rear of the lot. From a

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* This balance has since been absorbed by payments to the contractors, except a small sum retained for payment of watchman, wages, &c.

personal inspection of the premises, I cannot recommend this exchange. The rear land that would be so acquired would not, for hospital uses, be worth enclosing; while the triangular front corner, though not needed for the hospital, has a value which may be made available for its repair. I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked for authority to sell this portion before it is enclosed, and apply the avails of the sale to the much needed work upon the building.

Nothing has been done during the past year in reference to enclosing the grounds. The appropriation for the work (represented by the available balance herewith reported) will probably be sufficient, but it cannot be economically or judiciously expended until the city of St. Louis completes the grading of the street on the rear of the hospital lot. One of the conditions of the compromise by which the title to this lot was established in the government, was that the city should grade this street, which, by the compromise, was opened. This condition was not fulfilled, and the temporary culvert built by the city across this road has fallen in, thus creating a noisome deposit upon the hospital lot.

Total amount of appropriation	$118,574 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	93,397 96
Balance available	25,176 04

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The roof of the marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, was partially destroyed by a violent gale in the month of May last. It has since been repaired at a cost of $1,734 90, and the repaired portion is as good as the remainder; but it was originally constructed in an injudicious manner, not having been properly anchored to the walls or upper floor, and is liable to like injury upon the recurrence of a similar gale.

Total amount of appropriation	$63,500 33
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	63,500 33

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The same gale which unroofed the Louisville marine hospital, stripped off a portion of the marine hospital at Cincinnati.

This has been well repaired at a cost of $1,831 71.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of last year, upon the necessity of protecting the river front of the site of the marine hospital at Evansville. Upon examining the premises the past season, and carefully noting the additional loss of land since that report was rendered, the opinion then expressed, was confirmed of the imperative necessity of the work, but that it would be of comparatively little use to slope and grade the bank until the owner of the adjoining property should do the same. The work should be concurrent upon the whole exposed portion within the bend, below the city, to be of permanent benefit.

The available balance of the appropriation for this work I do not deem sufficient for properly protecting the bank. It would probably require from $7,000 to $8,000 to perform the work thoroughly and make it permanent.

Total amount of appropriation	$62,500 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	58,040 74
Balance available	4,459 27

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The grounds about the new marine hospital at Detroit have been fenced and drained during the past season in a thorough manner, and authority has been given for finishing the grounds, by transplanting trees, shrubs, &c.

Total amount of appropriation	$113,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	102,663 21
Balance available	10,336 79

CUSTOM-HOUSES, POST OFFICES, ETC.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

The grading and fencing of the grounds about the new court-house and post office at Rutland, Vermont, is reported to be finished ; but, upon inspection, it was not found to be done in accordance with the contract, and payment is consequently delayed. The other out-door work is completed, and the building is occupied.

Total amount of appropriation	$75,900 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	67,939 57
Balance available	7,960 43

WINDSOR, VERMONT.

The grading and enclosing of the grounds about the Windsor court-house and post office—a work of some magnitude—has been completed in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and the building is occupied by the different officers for whom it was designed.

Total amount of appropriation	$76,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	75,439 62
Balance available	560 38

BALTIMORE COURT-HOUSE.

A contract has been executed, under the direction of the President, for the construction of the new court-house at Baltimore, Maryland, after plans of his approval, for the sum of $112,808 04.

The building is designed to be of hammered granite of massive proportions, with ample accommodations for all the uses contemplated, and it is expected that it will be finished, should no unforeseen contingencies occur, within two years from the date of its commencement.

Total amount of appropriation	$200,000 00
Amount expended to September 30, 1860	54,270 83
Balance available	145,729 17

BALTIMORE POST OFFICE.

The work upon the authorized change—to convert the property bought of the Baltimore Exchange Company to the uses of the post office—was reported completed in the last annual report. The accounts are still unsettled. Some work was performed by the enterprising contractor which he deemed a necessity, but which the department could not authorize, as the appropriation for the work was insufficient for its performance. This has been made the subject of a claim, upon which a special report has been rendered.

Total amount of appropriation	$300,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	299,726 11
Balance available	273 89

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

The original contractor for the court-house and post office at Indianapolis failed to comply with his proposals, and the assignees of his bid, after making an attempt, also abandoned the work; and new contracts, at an advanced rate, were made with different parties for its construction.

In the last annual report the fact of encountering quicksand in placing the foundation was reported, with the details of means adopted to make the work stable, and the hope was confidently expressed that such desideratum had been attained. The work was only then advanced one story. Subsequent addition to the superstructure has proved that the hope was delusive. The foundations prove to be inadequate—the building has settled, cracking the lintels of the windows, breaking the door thresholds, &c., &c. Orders have been issued to replace the broken thresholds, and protect the work so far as circumstances will permit; but it is feared that it will never be a structure of permanent stability.

The work upon it has not progressed satisfactorily, either in promptness or style of execution. The superintendent has labored under extraordinary difficulties in its prosecution, but has devoted himself laboriously to his duties, and accomplished as much as could be expected under the adverse circumstances with which he has had to contend.

One of the contractors has presented various claims for extra work, and for alteration of his contracts, which have been passed upon, and such portion of them as were deemed in any manner proper and equitable have been allowed; thus swelling the cost of the work not only beyond the offer of the original bidder, but beyond what it was supposed would accrue under the new detailed contracts.

The stone work has been completed, the iron work nearly done, and heating arrangement finished. The plumbing is well advanced, and nearly all but the entrance story plastered. The carpentry is well in hand, and such as is ready has been painted. The superintendent expects to complete the work by the 1st of March, 1861.

Total amount of appropriation	$163,700 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	134,897 26
Balance available	28,802 74

Proposals for sites have been invited by advertisement, and received, for the new court-houses at Columbia, South Carolina, and Tallahasse, Florida, but no action has yet been taken upon them.

Your attention has heretofore been called to the necessity for special legislation in reference to the new court-houses authorized at Memphis, Tennessee, and Springfield, Illinois, before the works can be commenced. At Memphis, the appropriation is for a *court-house.* It was doubtless designed to be for a *custom-house,* as no United States courts are held at Memphis, but it is a port of entry. The original appropriation was $50,000; $15,000 of this amount has been absorbed by the purchase of a site, and the remaining balance is entirely insufficient to build a fire-proof building in any way adequate to the present wants of the service in this growing place. An additional appropriation of $100,000 would be required for such a work as is called for by the growth and future prospects of the city.

Total amount of appropriation	$50,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	15,124 90
Balance available	34,875 10

At Springfield, Illinois, a further appropriation will be required, or the plans which are already published and bids received thereupon under advertisement must be largely reduced in size and cost.

Total amount of appropriation	$61,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	7,113 40
Balance available	53,886 60

TERRITORIAL BUILDINGS.

An appropriation of $60,000, for the completion of the capitol in the Territory of New Mexico, was made by the last Congress, conditioned that "no part thereof should be expended until detailed plans and estimates for its entire completion had been prepared, submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury."

As the so far construction of the work has not been under the immediate direction of this office, but under the governor of the Territory, the necessary data did not exist in its archives to comply with the conditions of the act of the appropriation. Application was therefore made to the governor of the Territory for such details of it present condition and supply of material as will enable me to prepare the necessary plans and estimates for your approval.

Total amount of appropriation	$130,000
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	70,000
Balance available	60,000

TREASURY EXTENSION.

The economy of a vigorous prosecution of the work upon the Treasury extension was earnestly brought to your attention in the last annual report from this office; but as Congress only appropriated $350,000 for the payment of delivered materials and for the construction of the work, you decided that comparatively so small an amount would remain for prosecuting the work, after paying for materials, as to render it impolitic to commence active operations upon the west wing. The disbursements have therefore been confined to payment for materials and the completion of the south wing and its approaches. Under this decision the amount paid for work done upon the building has been small, and will continue to be until means are more liberally provided. The working force has been reduced, and its contingent expenses restricted to the narrowest practicable limit.

The roof of the building has required renewal during the year. The plan adopted was an experiment, which proved a failure, as it leaked in every portion, materially injuring and defacing the interior work of the building. It has been reconstructed (in part) on well-established principles; and so far as progressed is entirely impervious to water, and will probably be permanently satisfactory. The balance of it is in progress of construction, and will be completed before winter. The cost has been largely greater than it would have been if properly built at the outset, independent of the cost of repairing the injury to the plaster work.

During the year the Attorney General, with his assistant and clerks, have moved into the apartments segregated for their use, which have been furnished from the appropriation for the purpose made by the last Congress.

The officers of the Light-house Board have also moved into their apartments, which have been partially furnished from the contingent fund of the board.

The rooms designed for the First Auditor and his clerks are ready for occupation whenever they shall be furnished. No appropriation has yet been made for the necessary furniture and fixtures.

The portion designed for the Secretary of the Treasury and clerks has also been some time ready, but no appropriation has been made for furniture.

The granite work of the extension of the south wing had been laid at the date of the last report, with the exception of the steps and buttresses of the east casement doorway, and the buttress caps of the south portico, all of which has since been properly executed. The properly securing the joints of the granite cornice, balustrade, &c., against leaking, the cleaning off the granite work, and pointing the joints, has been going on as rapidly as possible. A design for a marble pavement for the floor of the south portico and entrance vestibule has been made, approved, and a contract entered into for its construction, which is being satisfactorily carried out. The plastering and the painting, sanding and granitozing of the ceilings of the above portico and vestibule have been done, and when the new roof is completed will be repaired and put in order, if not recoated with stucco, as will also the two ceilings over the interior stairways, which are badly injured.

A design has been made for fencing and grading the grounds immediately south of the Treasury extension, combining proper entrances to the Treasury Building, the President's Mansion, and the President's park south of it, and made to conform, as far as needful, to the grounds of that park already laid out.

This design was approved by the President on the 6th instant, and is now being carried out.

All the old buildings used for offices, shops, &c., that were immediately south of the building have been removed to a more appropriate position for use when the work of the west wing shall be carried on; and the premises are being put in order for executing in the most rapid manner the work on the west wing when it shall have been decided to proceed with it. This involved the removing the President's greenhouse to a more eligible site on the opposite or west site of his mansion, which is now being done.

During the past year there has been used upon the Treasury extension 424⅙ tons of granite, 261,134 bricks, and 288,015 pounds of wrought and cast iron.

The value of the materials, machinery, teams, tools, &c , on hand amounts to $365,103 81. Of this there are about 4,597 tons of granite, costing $322,655 74; 214,655 bricks, costing $2,111 90; and 228,037 pounds of wrought and cast iron, costing $11,542 62.

Total amount of appropriation	$2,117,500 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	1,789,934 98
Balance available	327,565 02

A portion of this balance will be absorbed in payments for delivered materials, the contractor having been but partially paid to this date; and the monthly disbursements will still further reduce it, so that the amount available at the close of the season will be insufficient to go on with the work in the spring.

If it shall be the policy of Congress to continue the work, the amount to be appropriated will depend entirely upon the rapidity with which the work is to be done.

The material for the exterior of the west wing being all in hand, the necessary bricks and iron for the interior could be procured at very brief notice, and such force be put upon it as the appropriation would warrant. During the coming year probably $750,000 could be judiciously expended towards completing the entire structure, while $500,000 would enable it to go on with good economy, and give work to a large number of operatives, who only await the necessary appropriation to put in place the purchased materials, and such others as are required for the placement of that in hand.

The following is a recapitulation of the works noted in the report for which appropriations are necessary or desirable:

Charleston custom-house	$500,000 00
Mobile custom-house	Indefinite.
New Orleans custom-house	500,000 00
St. Louis custom-house	Indefinite.
Memphis custom-house	100,000 00
Louisville custom-house	Indefinite.
Milwaukie custom-house	Indefinite.
Portland marine hospital	Indefinite.
New Orleans marine hospital	Indefinite.
St. Louis marine hospital	Indefinite.
Evansville marine hospital	5,000 00
Treasury extension	500,000 00
Annual repairs of custom-houses	10,000 00
Annual repairs of marine hospitals	10,000 00

Appended to this report will be found seven tables exhibiting in tabulated form various details of the business of this office, viz:

TABLE 1. List of custom-houses and marine hospitals built or purchased prior to 1850.

2. List of custom-houses, court-houses, post offices, marine hospitals, and miscellaneous works constructed since 1850, together with those now in course of construction, and those for which appropriations have been made, but the work not yet commenced.

3. Shows the amount disbursed in each year since 1807 for the various public works under the Treasury Department.

TABLE 4. Shows the cost of public buildings finished since 1850, and prior to September 30, 1857, with the amount of revenue collected at each, and the cost of its collection.

5. Gives the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been asked for prior to September 30, 1857, but not authorized, the amount of revenue collected at such place, its cost of collection, and the probable cost of the buildings asked for.

6. Shows the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been authorized, but not commenced, with the amount of revenue collected at each place, its cost of collection, and the probable cost of the building.

7. Shows the location and nature of each work purchased, constructed, or constructing, the total appropriations for each, date of purchase and cost of sites, amount expended, amount available, and amount required for completion of each, date and amount of each contract, time of completion, and total cost.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in Charge, Treasury Department.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TABLE 1.

List of custom-houses and marine hospitals purchased or built prior to 1850, *with date of purchase or completion, and cost of purchase or construction.*

Location.	Uses of buildings.	How acquired.	Date.	Cost.
Castine, Maine	Custom-house	Purchased	May 26, 1849	$1,950 00
Eastport, Maine	do	Built	July 3, 1847	32,509 60
Kennebunk, Maine	do	Purchased	Nov. 19, 1832	1,575 00
Portland, Maine	do	do	July 5, 1849	150,400 00
Wiscasset, Maine	do	do	Nov. 3, 1848	2,200 00
Portsmouth, N. H	do	do	Aug. 21, 1817	8,000 00
Salem, Mass	do	do	June 23, 1818	19,271 77
New Bedford, Mass	do	Built	April 13, 1833	31,740 00
Newburyport, Mass	do	Purchased	Aug. 9, 1833	23,188 40
Boston, Mass	do	Built	Aug. 29, 1837	1,101,110 00
Providence, R. I	do	Purchased	Nov. 26, 1817	13,395 00
Newport, R. I	do	do	Sept. 16, 1828	10.000 00
New Haven, Conn	do	do	Jan. 2, 1818	8,381 88
Middletown, Conn	do	do	Feb. 8, 1833	15,676 64
New London, Conn	do	do	Feb. 18, 1833	20,337 37
New York city, N. Y	do	Built	Dec. 2, 1816	928,312 90
Philadelphia, Pa	do	Purchased	Aug. 27, 1844	256,987 82
Erie, Pa	do	do	July 2, 1849	29,000 00
Baltimore, Md	do	Built	June 10, 1833	341,397 00
Alexandria, Va	do	Purchased	Nov. 25, 1820	7,319 26
Norfolk, Va	do	do	1818	38,002 33
Wilmington, N. C	do	do	March 9, 1819	57,039 75
Charleston, S. C	do	do	1818	70,000 00
Savannah, Ga	do	Built	Dec. 16, 1845	173,407 97
Mobile, Ala	do	Purchased	1830	30,775 07
Key West, Fla	do	do	1833	6,125 00
Monterey, Cal	do	By conquest	1847	....
Pittsburg, Pa	Marine hospital	Purchased	1845 to 1850	82,513 64
Louisville, Ky	do	Built		
Cleveland, Ohio	do	do		
Charleston, S. C	do	Purchased	1817	38,735 77
Norfolk, Va	do	do	1834	9,060 01
New Orleans, La	do	do	1836	65,077 03
Mobile, Ala	do	do	1837	63,140 00
Ocracoke, N. C	do	do	1838	8,927 07
Key West, Fla	do	do	1845	25,600 00
McDonough, La	do	do	1845	58,003 97
Paducah, Ky	do	Built	1849	48,625 00
Napoleon, Ark	do	do	1849	52,250 00
Natchez, Miss	do	do	1849	52,250 00
Chicago, Ill	do	do	1849	49,689 43
Total				3,931,974 68

TABLE 2.

List of custom-houses, court-houses, post offices, marine hospitals, and miscellaneous works, constructed since 1850, *together with those now in the course of construction and those for which appropriations have been made, but work not yet commenced.*

Location.	Uses.	Present condition.
Bath, Maine	Custom-house, &c	Finished.
Belfast, Maine	do	Finished.
Bangor, Maine	do	Finished.
Ellsworth, Maine	do	Finished.
Portland, Maine	do	Finished.
Waldoboro', Maine	do	Finished.
Portsmouth, N. H	do	Finished.
Burlington, Vt	do	Finished.
Barnstable, Mass	do	Finished.
Gloucester, Mass	do	Finished.
Bristol, R. I	do	Finished.
Providence, R. I.	do	Finished.
New Haven, Conn	do	Finished.
Buffalo, N. Y	do	Finished.
Oswego, N. Y.	do	Finished.
Ogdensburg, N. Y	do	Not commenced.
Plattsburg, N. Y	do	Finished.
Newark, N. J	do	Finished.
Perth Amboy, N. J	do	Not commenced.
Wilmington, Del	do	Finished.
Pittsburg, Pa	do	Finished.
Georgetown, D. C	do	Finished.
Alexandria, Va.	do	Finished.
Norfolk, Va	do	Finished.
Petersburg, Va.	do	Finished.
Richmond, Va.	do	Finished.
Wheeling, Va.	do	Finished.
Charleston, S. C	do	Constructing.
Mobile, Ala	do	Finished.
Pensacola, Fla	do	Finished.
New Orleans, La	do	Constructing.
Galveston, Texas	do.	Constructing.
St. Louis, Mo	do	Finished.
Louisville, Ky	do	Finished.
Knoxville, Tenn	do	Not commenced.
Nashville, Tenn	do	Not commenced.
Cleveland, Ohio	do	Finished.
Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Finished.
Sandusky, Ohio	do	Finished.
Toledo, Ohio	do	Finished.
Detroit, Mich	do	Constructing.
Chicago, Ill	do	Finished.
Cairo, Ill	do	Not commenced.
Galena, Ill	do	Finished.
Dubuque, Iowa	do	Constructing.
Milwaukie, Wis	do	Finished.
San Francisco, Cal	do	Finished.
Astoria, Oregon	do	Not commenced.
Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post office	Finished.
Windsor, Vt.	do	Finished.
Boston, Mass	Court-house	Not commenced.

TABLE 2.—*List of custom-houses, court-houses, &c.*—Continued.

Location.	Uses.	Present condition.
Baltimore, Md	Court house	Constructing.
Do	Post office	Finished.
Columbia, S. C	Court-house and post office	Not commenced.
Raleigh, N. C	do	Not commenced.
Key West, Fla	do	Not commenced.
Tallahassee, Fla	do	Not commenced.
Memphis, Tenn	do	Not commenced.
Springfield, Ill	do	Not commenced.
Indianapolis, Ind	do	Constructing.
Madison, Wis	do	Not commenced.
Portland, Maine	Marine hospital	Finished.
Burlington, Vt	do	Finished.
Chelsea, Mass	do	Finished.
Wilmington, N. C	do	Finished.
Pensacola, Fla	do	Not commenced.
St. Mark's, Fla	do	Finished.
New Orleans, La	do	Constructing.
Vicksburg, Miss	do	Finished.
St. Louis, Mo	do	Finished.
Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Finished.
Evansville, Ind	do	Finished.
Detroit, Mich	do	Finished.
Galena, Ill	do	Finished.
Burlington, Iowa	do	Finished.
San Francisco, Cal	do	Finished.
Philadelphia, Pa	United States Mint	Finished.
New Orleans, La	Branch mint	Finished.
Charlotte, N. C	do	Finished.
Dahlonega, Geo	do	Finished.
San Francisco, Cal	do	Finished.
New York city	Assay office	Finished.
Pass à l'Outre, La	Boarding station	Finished.
San Francisco, Cal	Appraiser's store	Finished.
Utah Territory	Penitentiary	Finished.
Minnesota	Public buildings	Finished.
New Mexico	do	Constructing.
Washington, D. C	Treasury extension	Constructing.

TABLE 3.

Statement showing the amount disbursed in each year, from 1807 *to* 1860, *on the various public buildings purchased, constructed, or constructing, under the Treasury Department.*

[From 1843 to 1860 the disbursements in this table are for the *fiscal* year ending June 30.]

Year.		Amount.	Year.		Amount.
1807	Disbursements.	$7,200 00	1834	Disbursements.	$119,853 32
1808	do	10,000 00	1835	do	328,208 44
1809	do	2,000 00	1836	do	379,816 21
1810	do	None.	1837	do	144,200 00
1811	do	None.	1838	do	259,725 00
1812	do	None.	1839	do	304,716 32
1813	do	None.	1840	do	286,597 00
1814	do	None.	1841	do	159,451 13
1815	do	None.	1842	do	123,273 14
1816	do	132,500 00	1843	do	30,428 69
1817	do	166,650 00	1843 to 1844	do	99,648 08
1818	do	144,000 00	1844 to 1845	do	337,663 36
1819	do	75,100 00	1845 to 1846	do	198,815 31
1820	do	131,191 31	1846 to 1847	do	68,587 22
1821	do	None.	1847 to 1848	do	72,319 28
1822	do	None.	1848 to 1849	do	273,402 27
1823	do	None.	1849 to 1850	do	707,300 09
1824	do	None.	1850 to 1851	do	453,365 64
1825	do	None.	1851 to 1852	do	572,124 67
1826	do	None.	1852 to 1853	do	650,929 20
1827	do	None.	1853 to 1854	do	1,293,907 71
1828	do	6,400 00	1854 to 1855	do	2,044,402 09
1829	do	9,131 93	1855 to 1856	do	2,213,396 87
1830	do	30,740 54	1856 to 1857	do	3,250,429 93
1831	do	12,780 20	1857 to 1858	do	2,902,014 71
1832	do	3,355 64	1858 to 1859	do	1,871,316 87
1833	do	250,054 92	1859 to 1860	do	894,003 98
					21,021,001 07

TABLE 4.

Statement showing the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been finished since 1850, or in process of construction, the revenue collected at each, and cost of collection, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, &c., with total cost of building.

Location.	Custom-houses.				Post offices.				Court-houses.	Aggregates.		Total cost of buildings.
	Revenue collected.	Expenditures.	Net income.	Excess of cost over revenue.	Revenue collected.	Expenditures.	Net income.	Excess of cost over revenue.	No. of days' session for the year ending December 31, 1857.	Total net income.	Total cost of collection over revenue.	
Belfast, Me	$5,052 05	$6,012 87		$960 82	$2,002 30	$1,203 13	$799 17				$161 65	$26,597 70
Bath, Me*	34,094 08	8,593 53	$25,500 55		4,784 36	2,501 02	2,283 34			$27,783 80		84,281 72
Bangor, Me	11,131 36	7,049 03	4,082 33		8,966 03	3,237 65	5,728 38			9,810 71		103,698 13
Portland, Me	288,967 28	32,941 04	256,026 24		19,675 46	12,273 34	7,402 12		138 days.	263,428 36		394,792 81
Waldoboro', Me	1,368 02	7,547 14		6,179 12	588 34	480 69	107 65				6,071 47	23,013 12
Wiscasset, Me	130 93	7,359 09		7,228 16	1,110 78	586 43	524 35				6,703 81	5,900 00
Burlington, Vt	8,581 70	16,285 47		7,703 77	5,745 65	2,523 14	3,222 51				4,481 26	40,036 96
Barnstable, Mass	1,462 75	11,953 20		10,490 55	745 48	394 45	351 03				10,139 42	33,370 80
Gloucester, Mass	58,461 61	7,717 09	50,744 52		2,190 77	1,086 19	1,104 58			51,849 10		48,418 31
Bristol, R. I	17,901 74	4,137 17	13,764 57		1,579 85	842 27	737 58			14,502 15		23,952 68
Providence, R. I	54,750 36	14,008 12	40,742 24		33,155 38	9,037 50	24,117 88		43 days	64,860 12		241,334 33
Plattsburg, N. Y	17,792 52	13,829 35	3,963 17		2,251 89	1,141 60	1,110 29			5,073 46		66,000 00
Wilmington, Del	2,004 95	15,848 38		13,843 43	9,352 10	3,181 00	6,171 10		26 days		7,672 33	40,348 30
Pittsburg, Pa	3,599 68	2,360 54	1,239 14		35,575 82	13,480 00	22,095 82		97 days	23,334 96		110,000 00
Cincinnati, Ohio†	81,380 34	1,426 89	79,954 45		87,719 30	25,249 13	62,470 17		113 days.	142,424 62		291,130 83
Sandusky, Ohio	567 84	4,372 66		3,804 82	5,722 61	2,670 26	3,052 35				752 47	74,571 85
Toledo, Ohio†	103,773 28	3,995 69	99,777 59		8,631 10	8,060 00	571 10			100,348 69		75,001 45
San Francisco, Cal	1,581,926 96	402,401 76	1,179,525 20		134,821 01	31,205 04	103,615 97			1,283,141 17		761,327 95
Ellsworth, Me	954 96	5,032 09		4,077 13	1,156 39	631 70	524 69				3,552 44	23,107 83
Portsmouth, N. H	5,530 54	10,984 49		5,453 95	4,999 53	2,075 82	2,923 71				2,530 24	159,532 94
New Haven, Conn	252,259 31	20,425 14	231,834 17		22,334 42	5,271 00	17,063 42			248,897 59		183,643 50
Buffalo, N. Y	10,140 53	16,896 51		6,755 98	46,827 67	23,118 92	23,708 75			16,952 77		195,426 91
Oswego, N. Y	6,149 09	18,214 58		12,065 49	9,120 29	3,074 90	6,045 39				6,020 10	125,943 92
Newark, N. J	384 30	1,595 55		1,211 25	18,902 71	4,925 00	13,977 71			12,766 46		159,907 05
Georgetown, D. C	25,527 90	4,077 89	21,450 01		5,268 51	2,585 89	2,684 62			24,134 63		58,846 45
Alexandria, Va	7,297 17	5,211 91	2,085 26		9,209 14	3,629 24	5,579 90			7,665 19		73,785 34
Norfolk, Va	61,370 68	49,070 98	12,299 70		10,089 83	4,259 93	5,830 30			18,130 00		217,403 75

* $18,594 60, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

† $75,292 20, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

TABLE 4—Continued.

Location.	Custom-houses.				Post offices.				Court-houses.	Aggregate.		Total cost of buildings.
	Revenue collected.	Expenditures.	Net income.	Excess of cost over revenue.	Revenue collected.	Expenditures.	Net income.	Excess of cost over revenue.	No. of days' session for the year ending December 31, 1857.	Total net income.	Total cost of collection over revenue.	
Petersburg, Va.	$53,262 47	$6,365 81	$46,896 66	....	$11,068 76	$3,900 00	$7,168 76	....	....	$54,065 42	....	$99,664 88
Richmond, Va.	101,781 21	8,272 44	93,508 77	....	32,859 60	11,938 44	20,921 16	....	....	114,429 93	....	254,763 35
Wheeling, Va*	22,125 97	1,134 52	20,991 45	....	10,552 98	9,990 00	562 98	....	....	21,554 43	....	117,239 02
Charleston, S. C.	510,578 16	69,542 28	441,035 88	....	43,006 89	10,587 00	32,419 89	....	....	473,455 77	....	....
Mobile, Ala.	138,810 31	51,909 63	86,900 68	....	31,341 95	7,673 79	23,668 16	....	....	110,568 84	....	383,009 43
Pensacola, Fla.	478 73	3,012 62	....	$2,533 89	898 96	546 22	352 74	....	....	....	$2,181 15	49,177 42
New Orleans, La.	3,601,259 36	263,985 05	3,337,274 31	....	108,905 35	26,520 45	82,384 90	....	....	3,419,659 21	....	....
Galveston, Texas.	50,081 99	17,187 77	32,894 22	....	7,610 82	4,856 66	2,754 16	....	....	35,648 38	....	....
St. Louis, Mo†	365,703 78	10,857 93	354,845 85	....	72,650 87	19,798 30	52,852 57	....	....	407,698 42	....	359,987 08
Louisville, Ky.	15,514 51	689 41	14,825 11	....	33,685 95	11,683 33	22,002 62	....	....	36,827 73	....	262,640 75
Cleveland, Ohio.	79,812 42	6,565 81	73,246 61	....	40,249 74	15,066 22	25,183 52	....	....	98,430 13	....	168,236 30
Detroit, Mich.	146,716 37	19,556 07	127,160 30	....	27,292 77	15,033 00	12,259 77	....	....	139,420 07	....	....
Chicago, Ill.	145,662 49	14,349 29	131,313 20	....	81,380 09	45,220 12	36,159 97	....	....	167,473 17	....	....
Galena, Ill.	763 32	625 59	137 73	....	6,304 31	2,170 00	4,134 31	....	....	4,271 72	....	77,872 44
Dubuque, Iowa‡	20,254 50	761 10	19,493 40	....	18,872 95	9,452 65	9,420 30	....	....	28,913 70	....	....
Milwaukie, Wis§	284,792 88	5,962 86	278,830 02	....	26,436 46	5,669 63	20,766 83	....	....	299,596 85	....	173,351 36
Rutland, Vt., C. H.	....	....	....	....	1,852 87	1,017 21	835 66	....	4 days C. & D.	835 66	....	65,775 22
Windsor, Vt., C. H.	....	....	....	....	1,246 64	687 20	559 44	....	5 days C. & D.	559 44	....	80,427 36
Indianapolis, Ind., C. H.	....	....	....	....	14,639 05	12,154 73	2,484 32	....	58 days C. & D.	2,484 32	....	....
	5,907,212 95	612,287 32	5,327,023 33	32,097 69	698,665 50	263,534 95	435,230 55	....	....	5,744,439 83	14,283 93	5,743,519 25

* $18,594 60, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

† $75,292 20, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

‡ $18,492, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

§ $271,922 40, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

TABLE 5.

Statement showing the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been asked for but not authorized, the revenue collected at each, and cost of collection, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, with the estimated cost of buildings.

Location.	Custom-houses.				Post offices.				Court-houses	Aggregates.		Estimated cost of building and site.
	Revenue collected.	Expenditures.	Net income.	Excess of cost over revenue.	Revenue collected.	Expenditures.	Net income.	Excess of cost over revenue.	Number of days' session for the year ending December 31, 1856.	Total income.	Total cost of collection over revenue.	
Machias, Me.	$608 71	$2,605 72		$1,997 01	$798 11	$476 71	$321 40				$1,675 61	$20,000
Plymouth, Mass	395 12	3,216 04		2,820 92	2,090 36	1,099 44	990 92				1,830 00	20,000
Boston, Mass., P. O.					215,431 92	56,963 75	158,468 17		256	$158,468 17		1,000,000
Hartford, Conn., P. O.					23,604 46	7,675 39	15,929 07		52	15,929 07		150,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	805 44	1,766 24		960 80	7,868 36	2,957 57	4,910 79			3,949 99		100,000
Rochester, N. Y.*	128,722 48	6,549 23	$122,175 25		26,856 00	6,449 75	20,406 25		3	142,579 50		200,000
Sag Harbor, N. Y	723 72	635 72	88 00		1,448 27	720 12	728 15			816 15		20,000
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y†	26,997 48	6,004 51	20,992 97		714 67	381 47	333 20			21,326 17		50,000
New York, N. Y.	42,510,753 79	1,213,099 77	41,297,654 02		691,389 96	159,459 69	531,930 27		459	41,829,584 29		2,000,000
Albany, N. Y., C. H					45,414 85	19,074 79	26,340 06		17	26,340 06		200,000
Brooklyn, N. Y., C. H					22,255 49	4,735 00	17,520 49			17,520 49		1,000,000
Camden, N. J., C. H	409 40	290 16	119 24		1,864 53	1,368 53	496 00			615 24		100,000
Trenton, N. J., C. H					8,583 53	2,800 00	5,783 53		110	5,783 53		100,000
Jersey City, N. J., C. H					7,717 01	2,800 00	4,917 01			4,917 01		100,000
Annapolis, Md., C. H	180 75	929 20		748 45	2,360 65	1,191 29	1,169 36			420 91		50,000
Harrisburg, Pa., C. H					23,724 26	8,583 31	15,140 95			15,140 95		50,000
Charleston, S. C., C. H	441,100 78	58,263 41	382,837 37		43,006 18	10,587 00	32,419 18		113, includ'g Columbus.	415,256 55		500,000
Greenville, S. C., C. H					1,916 14	882 52	1,033 62			1,033 62		50,000
Macon, Ga., C. H					8,938 91	3,361 17	5,577 74			5,577 74		50,000
Montgomery, Ala., C. H					8,883 85	7,404 07	1,479 78		10	1,479 78		50,000
Vicksburg, Miss, C. H	2,317 40	709 96	1,607 44		5,904 71	3,451 26	2,453 45			4,060 89		50,000
Paducah, Ky., C. H‡	6,710 90	559 74	6,151 16		1,999 22	898 30	1,100 92			7,252 08		50,000
Tyler, Texas, C. H					518 38	253 75	264 63		20	264 63		50,000
Columbus, Ohio, C. H					14,671 18	10,446 53	4,224 65			4,224 65		150,000
Burlington, Iowa§	8,810 40	1,177 54	7,632 86		6,854 95	3,155 85	3,699 10		10	11,331 96		50,000
Iowa City, Iowa, C. H					6,930 33	2,000 00	4,930 33		10	4,930 33		50,000

* $122,933 40, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

† $6,516 13, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

‡ $26,883 90, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

§ $6,472 90, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

TABLE 5—Continued.

Location.	Custom-houses.				Post offices.				Court-houses	Aggregates.		Estimated cost of building and site.
	Revenue collected.	Expenditures.	Net income.	Excess of cost over revenue.	Revenue collected.	Expenditures.	Net income.	Excess of cost over revenue.	Number of days' session for the year ending December 31, 1856.	Total net income.	Total cost of collection over revenue.	
Keokuk, Iowa*	$11,390 90	$862 46	$10,528 44	....	$7,287 63	$3,470 94	$3,817 39	....	....	$14,345 83	....	$50,000
Sioux City, Iowa, C. H.	....	....	....	....	1,098 83	585 64	513 19	....	....	513 19	....	50,000
New Albany, Ind., C. H	2,141 10	382 53	1,758 57	....	4,837 94	2,000 00	2,837 94	....	....	4,596 51	....	50,000
Quincy, Ill	1,961 89	435 73	1,526 16	....	7,369 83	2,000 00	5,369 83	....	....	6,895 99	....	50,000
Alton, Ill	1,020 95	525 00	495 95	....	4,975 66	2,053 71	2,921 95	....	....	2,717 90	....	50,000
Peoria, Ill	210 20	363 60	....	$153 40	8,512 69	3,585 26	4,927 43	....	....	4,927 43	....	50,000
St. Paul's, Minn	....	....	....	....	10,978 90	3,278 75	7,700 15	....	....	7,700 15	....	50,000
Total	43,145,961 41	1,298,376 56	41,853,565 43	6,680 58	1,226,107 76	336,150 86	889,956 90	....	....	42,740,500 76	$3,505 61	6,560,000

* $10,323 50, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

NOTE.—These estimates are such as would *be asked for*, judging by others for like places and purposes.

TABLE 6.

Statement showing the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been authorized but not commenced, the revenue collected at each, and cost of collection, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, with amount of appropriations.

Location.	Custom-houses.				Post offices.				Court-houses.	Aggregate.		Total amount appropriated.
	Revenue collected.	Expenditures.	Net increase.	Excess of cost over revenue.	Revenue collected.	Expenditures.	Net increase.	Excess of cost over revenue.	Number of days' session for the year ending December 31, 1856.	Total net increase.	Total tion over revenue.	
Ogdensburg, N. Y......	$10,080 45	$7,932 31	$2,076 14	....	$5,091 99	$2,452 76	$2,639 23	......	....	$4,715 37	....	$118,000 00
Perth Amboy, N. J.......	1,531 73	4,471 79	....	$2,940 06	860 39	476 28	384 11	......	....	....	$2,556 15	24,000 00
Knoxville, Tenn*........	18,091 14	1,347 48	16,743 66	....	3,676 49	1,734 18	1,942 31	.....	40 days......	18,685 97	....	96,800 00
Nashville, Tenn	18,022 00	990 63	17,031 37	....	20,336 07	8,457 36	11,878 71	.....	50 days......	28,910 08	....	124,500 00
Cairo, Ill.†..............	34,259 44	2,241 61	32,017 83	....	2,416 92	2,000 00	416 92	......	....	32,434 75	....	50,000 00
Astoria, Oregon....	4,173 64	21,254 51	....	17,080 87	291 69	160 17	131 52	......	....	....	16,949 37	40,000 00
Boston, Mass, C. H.....	7,240,308 72	414,660 63	6,825,648 09	....	215,431 92	56,963 75	158,468 17	......	256 days. ...	6,984,116 26	....	100,000 00
Baltimore, Md., C. H.‡..	1,473,797 87	141,619 78	1,332,178 09	....	116,330 46	28,064 47	88,265 99	.....	195 days.....	1,562,063 86	....	200,000 00
Columbia, S. C., C. H. ..	....	....	....	....	7,477 60	2,724 91	4,752 69	.....	....	4,752 69	....	50,000 00
Raleigh, N. C., C. H....	....	....	....	....	4,340 95	3,462 70	878 25	......	8 days.......	878 25	....	50,000 00
Key West, Fla., C. H...	10,480 54	9,688 09	792 45	....	1,363 05	572 56	790 49	......	55 days......	1,582 94	....	44,000 00
Tallahassee, Fla., C. H..	....	....	....	....	2,031 26	974 36	1,056 90	......	16 days......	1,056 90	....	50,000 00
Memphis, Tenn., C. H.§.	112,883 90	5,185 89	107,698 01	....	16,581 02	6,644 18	9,939 84	......	....	117,637 85	....	50,000 00
Springfield, Ill., C. H....	....	....	....	....	8,716 68	3,917 97	4,798 71	......	48 days......	4,798 71	....	61,000 00
Madison, Wis., C. H....	....	....	....	....	13,347 64	3,919 96	9,427 68	......	17 days......	9,427 68	....	50,000 00
	8,923,557 43	609,392 72	8,334,185 64	20,020 93	418,297 13	122,525 61	295,771 52	......	....	8,771,061 31	19,505 52	1,108,300 00

* $18,085 13, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond.
† $33,999 90, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond.
‡ $11,619 60, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond.
§ $110,065 90, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond.

TABLE 7.

Tabular statement of custom-houses, marine hospitals, court-houses, post offices, branch mints, and other public buildings in charge of the office of construction under the Treasury Department, exhibiting the total amount of appropriations for each work; the date and cost of purchase of site; the amount available September 30, 1859; *the amount expended during the year ending September* 30, 1860; *the amount available for the current year; additional appropriations required during the current year; date of contract; contract time of completion; actual time of completion; contract price for construction; total cost of the work, &c.*

Name and location of the work.	Total amount of appropriations.	Date of purchase of site.	Cost of site.	Am't available September 30, 1859, with additional appropriations.	Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1860.	Amount available for the current year.	Additional appropriations required for the current year.	Date of contract.	Contract time of completion.	Actual time of completion.	Contract price of construction.	Total cost to June 30, 1860.
CUSTOM-HOUSES, ETC.												
Bath, Me	$105,391 25	Feb. 7, 1852	$15,000 00	$5,704 69	$2,396 08	$3,308 61	....	July 9, 1853	June 30, 1857	Oct. 9, 1858	$47,594 36	$99,851 53
Belfast, Me	36,450 00	Feb. 24, 1855	5,600 00	4,149 62	4,149 62	....	....	May 30, 1855	June 30, 1856	Oct. 1, 1858	17,500 00	33,084 27
Bangor, Me	112,800 00	June 5, 1851	15,000 00	5,300 00	5,300 00	....	....	Mar. 5, 1855	Oct. 31, 1855	Oct. 31, 1855	54,042 44	104,338 49
Castine, Me	4,700 00	April 6, 1833	1,200 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased ...	....	....	....	1,950 00
Ellsworth, Me	24,809 68	April 11, 1855	3,000 00	2,043 03	615 63	1,427 40	....	Oct. 16, 1855	Dec. 1, 1856	Aug. 2, 1858	9,200 00	23,107 83
Eastport, Me	36,780 00	July 3, 1847	2,780 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased ...	....	....	....	36,044 00
Kennebunk, Me	1,600 00	Nov. 19, 1832	1,575 00	....	....	....	....	...do......	....	....	....	1,575 00
Portland, Me	376,031 71	July 5, 1849	149,000 00	....	....	....	....	April 25, 1855	Jan. 15, 1857	Jan. 15, 1857	153,500 00	359,724 54
Wiscasset, Me	2,200 00	Nov. 3, 1848	2,000 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased ...	....	....	....	2,200 00
Waldoboro', Me	25,000 00	Nov. 9, 1852	2,000 00	....	....	....	....	April 13, 1855	Nov. 1, 1855	Dec. 27, 1855	15,800 00	24,324 68
Portsmouth, N. H	166,300 00	June 20, 1857	19,500 00	14,402 06	11,986 17	2,415 89	....	April 24, 1857	Assumed by government.	July 28, 1860	82,728 96	159,532 94
Burlington, Vt	56,350 00	Dec. 4, 1854	7,750 00	2,811 86	2,758 63	53 23	....	Sept. 30, 1855	Feb. 1, 1857	April 1, 1857	28,238 40	52,556 14
Boston, Mass	1,006,658 00	Aug. 29, 1837	190,000 00	....	....	....	....	Built by government.	....	Aug. 1, 1847	....	1,106,658 00
Barnstable, Mass	33,370 80	April 25, 1855	1,500 00	....	....	....	....	July 19, 1855	June 30, 1856	Dec. 1, 1856	17,250 00	33,370 80
Gloucester, Mass	53,000 00	June 6, 1855	9,000 00	....	....	....	....	Sept. 8, 1855	Mar. 1, 1857	Sept. 2, 1857	26,596 78	49,858 32
New Bedford, Mass	31,745 00	April 13, 1833	4,900 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased ...	....	....	....	31,740 00
Newburyport, Mass	23,200 00	Aug. 9, 1833	3,000 00	....	....	....	....	....do......	....	....	....	23,188 50
Salem, Mass	19,271 77	June 23, 1818	5,000 00	....	....	....	....	... do......	....	....	....	19,271 77
Bristol, R. I	31,400 00	Mar. 13, 1856	4,400 00	4,902 25	3,533 55	1,368 70	....	Aug. 27, 1856	Sept. 1, 1857	July 25, 1857	17,522 00	26,535 75
Newport, R. I	10,500 00	Sept. 29, 1828	1,400 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased ...	....	....	....	10,000 00
Providence, R. I	274,000 00	Dec. 15, 1854	40,000 00	....	....	....	....	May 28, 1855	Mar. 4, 1857	July 25, 1857	151,000 00	249,753 22
Middletown, Conn	15,800 00	Feb. 8, 1833	3,500 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased ...	....	....	....	15,676 64
New Haven, Conn	190,800 00	June 1, 1855	25,500 00	21,938 80	15,052 09	6,886 71	....	Sept. 29, 1855	Mar. 1, 1857	Feb. 14, 1860	88,000 00	183,643 50

New London, Conn.....	20,237 57	Feb. 18, 1833	2,400 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased...	....	....	....	20,337 37
Buffalo, N. Y...........	290,600 00	Jan. 26, 1855	40,000 00	96,103 61	779 92	95,323 69	....	July 25, 1855	Mar. 1, 1857	July 12, 1858	113,892 95	195,426 91
New York, N. Y.........	1,105,313 57	Jan. 9, 1833	270,000 00	....	....	....	....	Built by government.	....	Feb. 22, 1849	....	1,105,313 57
Oswego, N. Y..........	131,100 00	Dec. 15, 1854	12,000 00	8,486 62	2,803 57	5,683 05	....	Sept. 1, 1855	Sept. 30, 1857	Sept. 1, 1858	77,255 00	125,943 92
Ogdensburg, N. Y.......	118,000 00	Jan. 20, 1857	8,000 00	108,876 25	18 00	108,858 25	....	Not awarded.	....	....	....	....
Plattsburg, N. Y........	79,900 00	June 10, 1856	5,000 00	14,221 18	14,221 18	....	....	Mar. 18, 1857	Mar. 1, 1858	May 19, 1858	48,755 43	71,425 17
Newark, N. J............	162,000 00	May 30, 1855	50,000 00	3,480 50	3,480 50	....	....	Aug. 10, 1855	Mar. 1, 1857	May 12, 1859	75,948 71	159,907 05
Perth Amboy, N. J......	24,000 00	Sept. 7, 1857	2,000 00	20,912 84	267 50	20,645 34	....	Not awarded.	....	....	....	....
Wilmington, Del.........	41,500 00	Nov. 26, 1852	3,500 00	....	....	....	....	Aug. 4, 1853	Oct. 1, 1855	April 1, 1856	29,234 00	41,096 02
Erie, Pa................	54,000 00	July 2, 1849	29,000 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased...	....	....	....	29,000 00
Pittsburg, Pa............	110,000 00	May 8, 1851	41,000 00	....	....	....	....	May 18, 1852	....	Feb. 6, 1854	39,866 00	109,666 87
Philadelphia, Pa........	264,487 82	Aug. 27, 1844	225,000 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased...	....	....	....	370,083 33
Baltimore, Md	456,898 59	June 10, 1833	30,000 00	....	....	....	....	....do........	....	....	....	450,514 38
Georgetown, D. C.......	60,000 00	Oct. 23, 1856	5,000 00	1,181 55	....	*1,314 22	....	Dec. 18, 1856	Sept. 24, 1858	Nov. 9, 1858	41,582 00	58,846 45
Alexandria, Va..........	74,700 00	May 13, 1856	16,000 00	2,023 86	2,023 86	....	....	Dec. 13, 1856	May 1, 1858	July 1, 1859	37,149 37	73,785 34
Norfolk, Va.............	229,652 53	Feb. 28, 1852	13,000 00	12,297 78	11,151 03	1,146 75	....	May 17, 1853	Dec. 1, 1855	Oct. 6, 1858	Prices in detail.	217,403 75
Petersburg, Va..........	103,200 00	July 12, 1855	15,000 00	3,445 11	3,419 49	25 62	....	Mar. 29, 1856	Sept. 30, 1857	Mar. 5, 1859	66,657 10	99,664 88
Richmond, Va...........	252,016 00	Mar. 16, 1853	61,000 00	2,747 35	2,747 35	....	....	July 11, 1855	July 1, 1857	Oct. 9, 1858	110,000 00	254,763 35
Wheeling, Va	118,711 00	Nov. 29, 1854	20,500 00	1,562 36	787 53	774 83	....	June 19, 1856	June 1, 1858	April 4, 1859	80,159 97	117,239 02
Wilmington, N. C.......	57,039 75	Mar. 19, 1819	16,000 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased...	....	....	....	57,039 75
Charleston, S. C........	2,073,000 00	July 10, 1849	130,000 00	116,814 42	73,247 78	43,566 64	....	Building by government.	....	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga	174,407 97	Dec. 16, 1845	20,725 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased...	....	....	....	206,260 56
Mobile, Ala..............	402,600 00	Oct. 13, 1851	12,500 00	12,780 57	2,235 51	10,545 06	....	July 23, 1853	July 1, 1856	June 2, 1859	Prices in detail.	393,009 43
Key West, Fla	6,125 00	July 26, 1833	1,000 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased...	....	....	....	6,125 00
Pensacola, Fla..........	51,000 00	Acquired by cession from Spain.	....	2,495 73	2,495 73	....	....	Feb. 27, 1857	June 1, 1858	June 12, 1858	39,181 07	49,177 43
New Orleans, La........	2,975,258 00	Gift from first municipality.	....	170,301 56	107,187 10	63,114 46	....	Building by government.	....	....	....	....
Galveston, Texas........	116,000 00	July 23, 1855	6,000 00	81,196 38	....	*89,598 96	....	June 19, 1860	June 1, 1861	....	90,509 07	....
St. Louis, Mo...........	361,600 00	Oct. 31, 1851	37,000 00	2,250 27	2,250 27	....	....	Dec. 24, 1853	July 1, 1856	Mar. 31, 1859	336,309 07	359,987 08
Louisville, Ky...........	262,645 00	Oct. 7, 1851	16,000 00	....	....	....	....	1853 to 1855..	May 1, 1857	Mar. 12, 1859	148,158 00	262,649 75
Knoxville, Tenn........	96,800 00	Not yet selected.	....	96,601 19	33 00	96,568 19	....	Not awarded.	....	....	....	....
Nashville, Tenn	124,500 00	Oct. 7, 1856	20,000 00	104,248 69	33 00	104,215 69	....	....do.........	....	....	....	....
Cleveland, Ohio	166,900 00	April 9, 1856	30,000 00	6,331 46	....	*7,787 86	....	Aug. 30, 1856	Jan. 1, 1859	Jan. 1, 1859	83,500 00	168,236 30
Cincinnati, Ohio........	292,083 90	Sept. 24, 1851	60,000 00	....	....	....	....	July 18, 1853	Dec. 1, 1856	Apr. 1, 1857	Prices in detail.	291,502 00
Sandusky, Ohio.........	76,450 00	Dec. 28, 1854	11,000 00	2,190 84	805 79	1,385 05	....	Jan. 9, 1856	June 1, 1857	Jan. 8, 1858	45,708 10	75,040 49
Toledo, Ohio	79,950 00	Feb. 20, 1855	12,000 00	1,054 40	....	*3,411 89	....	....do........	....do........	Jan. 1, 1858	45,708 10	76,533 11
Detroit, Mich............	217,071 17	Nov. 5, 1855	24,000 00	5,872 22	....	*13,765 29	....	Oct. 1, 1856	Undetermined	....	103,160 66	....
Chicago, Ill..............	447,733 88	Jan. 10, 1855	59,433 88	126,671 62	30,103 27	96,568 35	....	Oct. 25, 1855	Jan. 1, 1860	....	84,450 00	....
Cairo, Ill................	50,000 00	Not yet selected.	....	50,000 00	....	50,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Galena, Ill...............	85,200 00	Jan. 20, 1857	16,500 00	14,308 08	13,980 52	327 56	....	Mar. 25, 1857	Dec. 1, 1858	Oct. 11, 1859	43,629 00	77,972 44
Dubuque, Iowa..........	138,800 00	Jan. 20, 1857	20,000 00	79,822 08	34,535 49	45,286 59	....	April 8, 1857	....do........	....	87,334 50	....
Milwaukie, Wis..........	173,351 36	Feb. 16, 1855	12,200 00	....	....	*281 90	....	Oct. 25, 1855	Nov. 30, 1858	Jan. 1, 1859	79,870 00	173,351 36

* Repayments by, and balances due from disbursing agents, and transfers from other works.

TABLE 7—Continued.

Name and location of the work.	Total amount of appropriations.	Date of purchase of site.	Cost of site.	Am't available September 30, 1859, with additional appropriations.	Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1860.	Amount available for the current year.	Additional appropriations required for the current year.	Date of contract.	Contract time of completion.	Actual time of completion.	Contract price of construction.	Total cost to June 30, 1860.
Monterey, Cal	Acquired by conquest.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco, Cal	$779,672 39	Sept. 5, 1854	$150,000 00	$18,304 44	....	$191,432 51*	....	Dec. 22, 1851	June 30, 1854	Oct. 15, 1855	$400,000 00	$757,456 68
Astoria, Oregon	40,000 00	May 1, 1856	Exchange of lands.	39,938 43	....	39,938 43	....	....	....	....	....	....
COURT-HOUSES AND POST OFFICES.												
Rutland, Vt	75,900 00	Jan. 20, 1857	1,400 00	9,019 44	$1,059 01	7,960 43	....	Mar. 5, 1857	July 1, 1858	Jan. 31, 1859	52,827 00	65,775 22
Windsor, Vt	76,000 00	......do......	4,500 00	7,737 52	7,177 14	560 38	....	Mar. 19, 1857	......do......	Mar. 25, 1859	49,300 00	80,427 36
Baltimore, Md., court-house.	200,000 00	May 30, 1859	50,000 00	149,838 00	4,108 83	145,729 17	....	July 30, 1860	Aug. 1, 1862	....	112,808 04	....
Baltimore, Md., post-office	300,000 00	May 30, 1857	207,000 00	1,514 30	1,240 41	273 89	....	Repairs completed.	....	July 1, 1859	....	296,107 51
Columbia, S. C	50,000 00	Not yet purchased.	....	49,955 00	21 88	49,933 12	....	Not awarded.	....	....	....	....
Raleigh, N. C	50,000 00	Sept. 22, 1860	7,700 00	49,927 02	7,847 50	42,079 52	....	......do......	....	....	....	....
Key West, Fla	44,000 00	April 28, 1858	3,000 00	40,908 26	....	40,908 26	....	......do......	....	....	....	....
Tallahassee, Fla	50,000 00	Not yet purchased.	....	49,933 90	18 00	49,915 90	....	......do......	....	....	....	....
Memphis, Tenn	50,000 00	June 6, 1860	15,000 00	49,936 10	15,061 00	34,875 10	....	......do......	....	....	....	....
Springfield, Ill	61,000 00	Jan. 20, 1857	6,000 00	53,886 60	....	53,886 60	....	......do......	....	....	....	....
Indianapolis, Ind	163,700 00	Aug. 20, 1856	17,160 00	77,475 21	48,672 47	28,802 74	....	Aug. 17, 1857	Dec. 17, 1858	....	98,983 79	....
Madison, Wis	50,000 00	....	....	49,966 75	71 00	49,895 75	....	Not awarded.	....	....	....	....
MARINE HOSPITALS.												
Portland, Me	99,000 00	May 30, 1855	11,000 00	3,241 27	....	*4,951 05	....	April 16, 1855	Aug. 1, 1856	Oct. 28, 1858	66,200 00	95,758 73
Burlington, Vt	43,650 00	Nov. 5, 1855	1,750 00	6,662 76	5 78	6,656 98	....	June 17, 1856	Sept. 30, 1857	April 1, 1858	30,427 64	37,005 24
Chelsea, Mass	284,700 00	From Navy Department.	....	4,217 69	3,443 43	774 26	....	Aug. 9, 1855	Mar. 3, 1857	Dec. 25, 1857	122,185 39	283,015 31
Pittsburg, Pa	70,570 23	Sept. 7, 1842	10,253 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased ...	....	....	....	60,919 06
Ocracoke, N. C	....	1845 and 1846	No record of cost.	....	....	....	....	......do......	....	....	....	8,927 07
Wilmington, N. C	51,324 00	Mar. 17, 1857	6,500 00	14,444 82	5,276 01	9,168 81	....	June 26, 1857	Jan. 1, 1859	Nov. 23, 1859	28,968 25	43,846 04
Mobile, Ala	54,540 00	June 20, 1848	4,000 00	....	....	....	....	Purchased ...	....	....	....	54,540 00
Key West, Fla	27,100 00	Sept. 10, 1833	1,500 00	....	....	....	....	......do......	....	....	....	25,571 00

Pensacola, Fla.	22,000 00	Not yet purchased.	......	20,947 04	......	20,947 04	......	Not awarded	......	......	......	......
St. Mark's, Fla.	25,700 00	Government property.	......	2,735 30	2,735 30	......	......	Mar. 24, 1857	Sept. 1, 1858	May 25, 1858	16,414 00	24,196 20
New Orleans, La.	521,459 20	Aug. 7, 1855	12,000 00	93,695 43	77,484 91	16,210 52	......	Jan. 14, 1857	July 1, 1859	......	499,395 79	......
Vicksburg, Miss.	67,525 16	Oct. 15, 1853	4,500 00	......	......	......	......	April 18, 1855	July 31, 1856	July 1, 1856	57,021 02	67,525 16
St. Louis, Mo.	118,574 00	Ceded by War Department.	......	94,985 00	......	*25,176 04	......	Built by government.	......	Sept. 3, 1853	......	87,647 00
Napoleon, Ark.	59,250 00	Sept. 15, 1837	1,000 00	......	......	......	......	do	......	July 18, 1854	......	58,080 61
Louisville, Ky.	63,500 33	Nov. 2, 1842	6,000 00	......	......	......	......	do	......	Sept. 11, 1851	......	61,627 71
Paducah, Ky.	61,625 00	Dec. 26, 1837	1,000 00	3,339 51	35 28	3,304 23	......	do	......	April 1, 1852	......	57,320 77
Cleveland, Ohio	96,909 38	Oct. 11, 1837	12,000 00	......	......	119 25	......	Jan. 15, 1855	Dec. 31, 1855	June 1, 1856	20,000 00	84,378 66
Cincinnati, Ohio	186,000 00	Jan. 18, 1856	36,000 00	7,471 96	1,843 34	5,628 62	......	Sept. 27, 1856	April 1, 1858	April 31, 1859	106,424 07	178,535 52
Evansville, Ind.	62,500 00	April 29, 1853	6,000 00	6,981 15	2,521 89	4,459 26	......	June 1, 1853	July 1, 1855	Sept. 28, 1856	40,000 00	57,730 32
Detroit, Mich.	113,000 00	Mar. 14, 1855	23,000 00	12,111 21	1,774 42	10,336 79	......	July 18, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856	Nov. 13, 1857	54,637 12	101,258 64
Chicago, Ill.	57,712 00	Ceded by War Department.	......	......	......	......	......	Built by government.	......	Mar. 15, 1852	......	57,436 67
Galena, Ill.	48,800 00	Mar. 14, 1857	5,052 00	6,147 29	4,147 17	2,000 12	......	Mar. 25, 1857	Dec. 1, 1858	Oct. 4, 1859	29,862 00	48,202 93
Burlington, Iowa.	28,195 15	Jan. 16, 1856	4,500 00	1,250 29	650 73	599 56	......	Mar. 12, 1857	Jan. 1, 1858	Jan. 14, 1858	15,978 00	27,590 59
San Francisco, Cal.	224,000 00	Sept. 5, 185[illegible]	150,000 00	......	......	......	......	Nov. 13, 1851	Undetermined	Oct. 16, 1854	Prices in detail.	224,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS.												
United States mint at Philadelphia.	216,800 00	......	......	913 12	......	913 12	......	Built by government.	......	......	......	212,227 86
Branch mint at New Orleans.	576,926 40	......	......	......	......	......	......	Repairs finished.	......	......	......	557,950 90
Branch mint at Charlotte, N. C.	116,850 00	......	......	2,352 23	90 00	2,262 23	......	......	......	......	......	99,359 97
Branch mint at Dahlonega, Ga.	66,500 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	62,588 50
Branch mint at San Francisco.	345,000 00	May 2, 1854	283,929 10	45,000 00	......	45,000 00	......	April 15, 1853	Feb. 1, 1854	Mar. 31, 1854	268,809 10	290,000 00
Vault for public funds at New Mexico.	2,000 00	......	......	175 13	......	175 13	......	Built by Territory.	......	......	......	......
New York assay office.	684,716 80	Aug. 19, 1853	573,716 80	......	......	......	......	Built by government.	......	Oct. 9, 1854	......	700,000 00
New York Atlantic Dock stores.	100,000 00	Feb. 19, 1857	100,000 00	......	......	......	......	Purchased	......	......	......	100,000 00
Boarding station at Pass à l'Outre.	12,000 00	Ceded by city of N. Orleans.	......	......	......	......	......	Dec. 23, 1856	Sept. 1, 1857	Aug. 21, 1857	10,900 00	12,000 00
Boarding station at Southwest Pass.	3,500 00	Nov. 6, 1856	3,500 00	......	......	......	......	Purchased	......	......	......	3,500 00
Appraisers' stores, San Francisco.	100,000 00	......	......	7,746 05	5,990 44	1,755 61	......	June 27, 1855	Mar. 1, 1856	April 1, 1856	53,500 00	92,556 95
Utah penitentiary.	45,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	Built by Territory.	......	......	......	44,998 90
Minnesota public buildings.	86,500 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	Built by government.	......	......	......	86,303 34
New Mexico penitentiary.	20,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	do	......	......	......	......

* Repayments by and balances due from disbursing agents, and transfers from other works.

TABLE 7—Continued.

Name and location of the work.	Total amount of appropriations.	Date of purchase of site.	Cost of site.	Am't available September 30, 1859, with additional appropriations.	Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1860.	Amount available for the current year.	Additional appropriations required for the current year.	Date of contract.	Contract time of completion.	Actual time of completion.	Contract price of construction.	Total cost to June 30, 1860.
New Mexico public buildings.	$130,000 00	......	......	......	......	*	......	Built by government.	......	......	......	......
Extension of the Treasury building.	2,117,500 00	Government property.	......	$628,401 67	308,733 90	$319,668 47	......	......do......	......	......	......	......
Ventilating basement of Treasury building.	39,640 00	......do......	......	6,572 50	2,061 32	4,511 18	......	By days' labor.	......	......	......	......
Fire-proof vaults for public stores.	66,000 00	......	......	59,345 35	3,594 01	55,751 34	......	By purchase .	......	......	......	......
Warehouses at quarantine station, N. Orleans.	50,000 00	......	......	49,456 50	33,163 44	16,293 06	......	Sept. 10, 1859	July 15, 1860	May 31, 1860	$31,984 00	$37,091 90
Annual repairs of custom-houses.	183,061 59	......	......	50,296 59	3,654 90	46,641 69	......	......	......	......	......	......
Annual repairs of marine hospitals.	75,000 00	......	......	50,341 52	9,862 14	40,479 38	......	......	......	......	......	......
Repairs of Baltimore custom-house.	15,000 00	......	......	15,000 00	......	15,000 00	......	Sept. 21, 1860	......	......	7,800 00	......
	24,172,032 75	......	[illegible],585,894 78	2,975,723 18	900,764 11	2,970,631 32	......	......	......	......	......	13,568,637 32

* The new appropriation of $60,000 still remains available for this work.

Report upon experiments made in the analyses of iron and iron ores, from the acting engineer in charge Treasury Department, September 30, 1860.

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION, *September* 30, 1860.

SIR: In reference to the experiments instituted under this office for testing the quality of various specimens of iron and iron ore, I have the honor to report that the 34th Congress, at its 3d session, passed an act, approved March 3, 1857, "to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such experiments and analyses of different beds of ore, as to test whether any such ores, in their native state, possess alloys that will resist the tendency to oxidise to a greater extent than others, and to ascertain under what circumstances they are found, and where, in order to facilitate the proper selections of iron for public works," and appropriated the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to defray the expense of such experiments.

In pursuance of this authority, the following circular was addressed to all parties in interest whose names could be collected for the purpose, and public notice was given by advertisement of the department's desire to obtain specimens from as many and varied localities as possible.

[Circular.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1857.

SIR: This department has been furnished with undoubted evidence that there is a great difference between iron from different mines in the United States, in the degree and rapidity with which they become oxidized. Congress, during the last session, appropriated the sum of $2,500 to test the different irons of this country in that particular. If these experiments shall establish the important fact that we have irons entirely or nearly proof against the corrosion of oxygen, it will multiply the uses of such iron to a very considerable extent for purposes to which it is not now applied, and give it the preference over other irons for many purposes for which iron is now used.

The very large extent to which this material is superseding the use of wood and stone in the public buildings, erecting at a cost of many millions of dollars annually, under this department, renders it of the greatest importance to know what irons resist, for the longest period, the action of oxygen. It is hoped that the great interest the iron masters have in the result of this experiment will be considered a sufficient apology for requesting samples of their iron and the ores from which they are made.

I have, therefore, to request that you will forward to this department, by mail or express, two or three small samples of iron and a sample of ore from each of the mines worked by you; the samples of iron not to exceed a quarter of a pound each, and the ore not to exceed a half pound in weight. I would also request information on the following points, viz: The extent of the ore deposit, facilities of mining ore, its distance from furnace, and distance of furnace from market, and mode of transportation thence, the fuel used, relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude bituminous and anthracite iron, kind of flux and its cost, &c. The capacity of the establishment and the amount of iron it produced during the last year, and what it would be capable of producing under a ready sale and remunerating prices; any peculiarity of the iron produced; whether there are rolling mills in the vicinity, and what descriptions of iron they roll; to what purposes most of the products of your furnaces are applied, and what description of iron the establishment mostly produces; when did your works first go into operation; what has been the annual production, and what the ruling prices each year since your works were first started. You will please give the State and county in which your iron mine is situated, and the distance your fuel is transported. As it is the intention of the department to furnish you with the result of the experiments, you will please name the post office, through which to address you. If you know of any one in your neighborhood interested in the iron business, who does not receive a copy of this letter, if you will forward his address one will be sent to him. You will realize the value of the information, which it is sought to be obtained by this circular, when you reflect upon the growing importance of the iron interest of the country. A fact attributable in no small degree to the introduction of iron as a substitute for other materials in our public buildings.

The policy of affording encouragement to this great interest, by promoting its production and increasing its consumption, has been commenced by the government, and I am desirous of obtaining all the information which can be had on the subject, with a view to its further development.

This circular will be addressed to persons not immediately connected with iron establishments, as it is believed that there will be not only a willingness, but an anxiety, on the part of every one to advance the object which the department has in view.

I am desirous of obtaining the information asked for at the earliest practicable moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In response to this circular there were received samples from nearly every State in the Union, but many of them were so carelessly transmitted as to make it difficult to determine the precise locality from whence they came. It was no unfrequent occurrence to receive upon the same day, *per mail*, letters from different parties, stating particulars as to samples sent *by express*, and to receive a number of samples on the same day without any distinctive mark to indicate which letter should be referred to, so that their locality became almost conjectural. In other (and very many) cases the parties in interest seem to have had but a vague idea of the department's wishes, or of the object in view; and their letters only enforced the consideration of samples furnished, without data, simply upon sectional or personal grounds;

while still others sent large masses of iron or of ore without writing any particulars whatever, not even the point from which they were transmitted.

The confused aggregate of specimens thus transmitted were tabulated for examination, with as close an approximation to economy as the circumstances permitted, for future reference. This table is herewith submitted.

Tabulated statement of the specimens of iron and iron ores received under the and other details, with a synopsis of the

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore deposit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
	VERMONT.				
1	Orleans Iron Company, Francis Fisher, Boston.	Troy.	....	Inexhaustible . ..	1½ mile..........
	MASSACHUSETTS.				
2	Brandon Iron and Carwheel Company, G. W. Palmer.	Boston	....	....	....
	CONNECTICUT.				
3	Eli Priest.................	Oakham, Dudley.....	....	....	....
4	Birmingham Iron and Steel Works, H. Atwater.	Birmingham	....	....	....
5	Wilson H. Clark............	New Haven	....	....	....
	NEW YORK.				
6	Leavenworth, Kendrick & Co.	Wolcott P. O., Wayne county.	1822.........	"Supposed to be abundant."	5 miles..........
7	Crown Point Iron Company, Hammond & Co.	Crown Point, Essex county.	1846.........	....	¾ mile..........
8	Stirling Iron Estate, Townsend & Co., 42 Pine street, New York.	Southern part of Orange county.	Been in operation nearly 2 centuries.	Covers an area of 20 square miles.	On the estate....
9	Fullerville Iron-works, M. Tithian.	St. Lawrence county.	....	....	12 or 15 miles....
10	Cheever Ore Bed Company, William H. Stone, agent.	Port Henry, Essex county.	....	From 1 to 4 feet thick; traced ½ mile.	1½ mile north of furnace.
11	Port Henry Furnace, W. T. Foote, cashier.	....do.... .....do....	1847, closed in 1848, and resumed in 1853.	....	1½ mile ....
12	L. Myers & Son............	Saranac river, 24 miles from Plattsburg.	1845.........	Inexhaustible....	29 feet ....
13	Janes, Beebe & Co........	New York city.......	....	....	....
14	Robert S. Hall............	Elizabethtown, Essex county.	....	....	....
15	Dr. Isaiah Deck	New York city.......	....	....	....
16	E. Meriam...............	Brooklyn	....	....	....
	NEW JERSEY.				
17	Solomon Andrews.........	Perth Amboy	....	....	....
18	Trenton Locomotive & Machine Manufacturing Company.	Trenton	....	....	....
19	Wm. Turner and M. A. Salter.	Morris county.	....	....	....
20	New Jersey Zinc Company.	Newark	1855.........	Abundant........	50 miles. ....
21	Trenton Iron Co., Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Andover Mines.	Trenton Sussex Co...	1750.........	Abundant, about 200 acres.	39 miles..........
	Roseville Mines...........	3½ miles from Andover mines.	1849.........	Abundant, about 800 acres of ore land.	42 miles..........
	Ringwood Estate.........	35 miles from New York, and 25 miles from Piermont.	1760.........	Abundant, about 11,000 acres of ore land.	....
	Scofield Mines............	On Morris canal	....	Large	....
	Muir, Hibernia, and Beach Mines.	......do.	....	Very great.......	....
	Dell Mine.................	......do.	....	Large	....
	Irondale Mine.............	......do.	....	....do	....
	Dickerson Mine....	......do.	....	....do	....

department's circular, showing the localities, nature, extent and cost of the product, owner's remarks upon their offerings.

Distance of fuel from furnace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transportation to market.	Fuel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
....	200 miles..........	10 miles by teams; balance by railroad.	Charcoal, 3½ to 4 cents.	Limestone, $2 per ton.	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
1 to 5 miles..	Sold mostly at the furnace.	....	Charcoal	Loam, 25 cents per ton.	468 tons.....
....	10 miles from Lake Champlain.	By teams to the lake; thence by boat to Troy, &c.	Charcoal, 8 cts. per bushel.	Limestone and clay, at $1 25 per ton.	3,400 tons....
On the estate.	40 miles to New York city.	Railroad and boats.	Charcoal, 7 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, $1 per ton.	....
....	40 miles southeast of Ogdensburg.	9 miles to railroad at Gouverneur.	....	....	....
....	¼ mile..........	....	....	....	....
....	275 miles..........	Boats.	Anthracite	Limestone and clay, $1 25 per ton of iron.	10,825 tons..
....	....	24 miles by teams; and thence by boat or railroad.	Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	White flint.......	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	Canal or railroad...	Anthracite coal.	Oyster shells	40 tons per week.
....	New York and Philadelphia.	Canal or railroad...	....	Limestone	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	Charcoal.......	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
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....	....	....	....	....	....

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnace are applied.
	VERMONT.				
1	Orleans Iron Company, Francis Fisher, Boston.	Troy			
	MASSACHUSETTS.				
2	Brandon Iron and Car-wheel Company, G. W. Palmer.	Boston			
	CONNECTICUT.				
3	Eli Priest	Oakham, Dudley			
4	Birmingham Iron and Steel Works, H. Atwater.	Birmingham			
5	Wilson H. Clark	New Haven			
	NEW YORK.				
6	Leavenworth, Kendrick & Co.	Wolcott P. O., Wayne county.	Nine		Stoves, machinery, ploughs, &c.
7	Crown Point Iron Company, Hammond & Co.	Crown Point, Essex county.	Keeseville, fifty miles.		Foundery purposes.
8	Stirling Iron Estate, Townsend & Co., 42 Pine street, New York.	Southern part of Orange county.			Malleable castings, wrought and cast iron.
9	Fullerville Iron-works, M. Tithian.	St. Lawrence county.			Bar and bloom
10	Cheever Ore Bed Company, Wm. H. Stone, agent.	Port Henry, Essex county.			
11	Port Henry Furnace, W. T. Foote, cashier.	....do...... do...	Keeseville, Clintonville, and Ausable Forks, about 40 miles.	Merchant iron and rails.	Railroad bars
12	L. Myers & Son	Saranac river, 24 miles from Plattsburg.	16 miles south	All kinds, except shafts.	(See remarks in last column.)
13	Janes, Beebe & Co	New York city			
14	Robert S. Hall	Elizabethtown, Essex county.			
15	Dr. Isaiah Deck	New York city			
16	E. Meriam	Brooklyn			
	NEW JERSEY.				
17	Solomon Andrews	Perth Amboy			
18	Trenton Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing Company.	Trenton			
19	Wm. Turner and M. A. Salter.	Morris county			
20	New Jersey Zinc Company.	Newark	Lehigh region		Sample No. 4, mostly.

Iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
		Specimens received.
		No specimens or information received.
		No specimens received.
		Do.
		Sends specimens; supposed to be silver ore.
Year 1847, 390 tons, average price $28; 1848, 366 tons, average $28; 1849, 400 tons, average $26; 1850, 456 tons, average $25; 1851, 358 tons, average $24; 1852, 390 tons, average $24; 1853, 400 tons, average $30; 1854, 402 tons, average $32; 1855, 442 tons, average $30; 1856, 232 tons, average $30; 1857, 468 tons, average $28	1,200 tons	Costs $1 31 per ton to convey ore from mine. The cost of the iron is about $22 per ton.
Annual production 3,000 tons of 2,240 pounds. Year 1846–'7, price $30; 1848, price $25; 1849–'50, price $23; 1851–'52, price $23; 1853, price $33; 1854, price $36; 1855'–56, price $31.		Cost of mining does not exceed $1 per ton.
The two furnaces on the estate make about 5,000 tons annually.	57,500 tons; 5 furnaces.	The ore of these mines is known as black magnetic oxide of iron, yielding about 60 per cent. of metal, and can be mined for an average of 50 cents per ton. This iron is used by the government for ordnance, strong machinery, &c.
		There is abundant evidence of the existence of ores in the immediate vicinity of these works which have not been developed, the home demand not warranting the outlay.
Average product for several years has been 40,000 tons per annum: capable of yielding about 30,000 tons of manufactured iron from its own percentage.		The ore is blasted and raised by steam power. Samples of iron made from this ore have been sent by W. T. Foot, agent for the Port Henry Furnace. This ore is also used by the Poughkeepsie Blast Furnace; at the Rolling Mills of Troy and Saugerties; of Boston and its vicinity; in Maine; thence southward and westward to Maryland, and Pittsburg and its vicinity.
	12,000 tons	Two furnaces.
Axe iron, finished, $80 per ton; scythe, $85; car axles, $110; wagon tire, $110; and blooms, $60 per ton.	1,000 tons bar and bloom per annum.	This iron is used for axes, scythes, car and locomotive shafts, wire, jacks, boiler plate, locomotive tires, axles, &c. The mine is 40 feet deep. Ore is blasted with fuse or powder, and raised by horse power.
		Manufacturers of iron work; the specimens sent can't be identified.
		Sends list of iron manufactures, and requests circulars sent to them.
		Gives his opinion and experience on iron.
		Do. do.
		Has proved by experiment that nickel is the cause of non-oxidization in iron.
		Box received containing nearly 100 samples of iron from different ores. The specimens are marked, showing the different circumstances under which they were manufactured.
		Description of process of manufacturing malleable iron, with specimens.
		Box containing 5 specimens; report accompanying containing a chemical analysis of the same, *modus operandi*, &c.

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore deposit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
	NEW JERSEY—Continued.				
21	King Mine	On Morris canal		Small	
	Joseph C. Kent, of Trenton ton Iron Co.	Phillipsburg			
	PENNSYLVANIA.				
22	Allentown Iron Co., Walnut street, Philadelphia.	Lehigh Co., 12 miles from Allentown Iron-works.	1846		
23	Bellefontaine Iron-works, Valentines, Thomas & Co.	Centre county	1800		3 miles
24	Springfield Furnace, D. Good & Co.	Blair county	1815	Sufficient for use of furnace for 100 years.	2 miles
25	J. P. Fincher	Columbia co., ½ mile from Catawissa.	1845	Large	25 miles
26	Clinton Furnace, S. F. Plumen.	Clarion county			From ½ to 3 miles.
27	Thorndale Iron-works, Horace A. Beals.	Chester county	1847		
28	Richland Furnace, John Keating.	Clarion county, Richland township.	1847	Very limited	From ½ to 3 miles.
29	Watson, White & Co.	Hollidaysburg, Blair county.	1856	Large	3 miles
30	Mahoning Furnace, J. A. Colwell & Co.	Mahoning, Armstrong county.	1845		From ½ to 1 mile.
31	Pine Grove Iron-works, W. M. Watts.	Carlisle, Cumberland county.	1757	1,000 acres, 200 feet deep.	½ mile
32	Fairmount Iron-works, Charles E. Smith.	Philadelphia Rolling Mill.	1853		
33	Stockdale Forge, James Gardner.	Huntingdon county			
34	Lycoming Iron and Coal Company.	Ralston, Lycoming county.		Large	
35	Chimney Rock Furnace, Gardner, Osterboh & Co.	Hollidaysburg, Blair county.	Nov. 20, 1856	Large	½ mile
36	Mill Hall Iron Company, J. Stowe Shaw.	Clinton county	Nov. 26, 1856	Large	
37	Pine Creek Furnace, Brown & Mosgrowe.	Armstrong county	1846	Abundant	½ mile
38	Laurel Iron and Coal Company, W. Walker.	Woodvale, Fayette county.		Large	1 mile
39	Sharon Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimball.	Mercer county	1853	Unlimited	Marquette county, Michigan.
40	Kittaning Iron-works, Brown, Floyd & Co.	Kittaning, Armstrong county.	1848		
41	Young, Shlank & Fort	Allentown, Lehigh county.			From 4 to 12 miles
42	Mount Laurel Furnace, W. H. Clymer & Co.	Berks county	1836	Very large	9 to 10 miles
43	Cornwell Ore Banks, R. W. & W. Coleman & W. G. Truman.	Lebanon county			
44	Samuel G. Morrison	Jersey Shore		Very large	
45	T. R. Van Gelden	Damascus county			
46	West Brandywine Iron-works, Samuel Hatfield.	Chester county			
47	E. G. Pomeroy	Philadelphia			
48	Jacob Reese	Pittsburg			
49	Dillsburg Iron Mines, John Humper.	Dillsburg			
50	W. Wade	Pittsburg			
51	Raymilton Furnace	Venango county			

Iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Distance of fuel from furnace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transportation to market.	Fuel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
50 miles.....	83 miles to Philadelphia.	Railroad 55 miles...	Anthracite coal, $2 80 per ton.	Limestone, 65 cts. per ton.	20,000 tons...
Charcoal, 10 miles; stone coal, 16 mls.	280 miles from Philadelphia.	Canal............	Charcoal, 6 cts. per bush; bituminous, 16 cts. per bush.	Limestone.......	....
4 miles......	100 miles from Pittsburg.	Canal and railroad.	Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 75 cts. per ton.	1,600 tons....
....	Philadelphia.......	......do...........	......do........	Limestone, $1 50 per ton.	....
From 1 to 6 miles.	108 miles to Pittsburg.	8 miles by teams, thence by barges to Pittsburg.	Charcoal.......	Limestone, $1 per ton.	1,600 tons....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	100 miles..........	Pittsburg by flatboats.	Charcoal.......	Limestone, 62 cts. per ton.	....
....	120 miles, cost $4 per ton.	Canal and railroad.	Coke, from bit. coal.	Limestone, 35 cts. per ton of metal.	3,450 tons....
....	65 miles to Pittsburg.	Flatboats down the Alleghany.	Charcoal, $8 per ton.	Limestone, 75 cts. per ton.	2,006 tons....
2 miles......	Baltimore 85 miles, Philadelphia 130 miles.	14 miles by teams, balance by railroad.	Charcoal.......	Limestone, 25 cts. per ton of metal.	....
23 miles....	....	....	....	....	2,208 tons...
....	Freight to Pittsburg $4.	....	....	....	288 tons.....
....	....	Railroad.....	Bituminous coal.	Limestone, 25 miles by railroad.	....
....	Pittsburg, 113 miles.	Railroad and canal.	Coke, 5 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 80 cts. per ton.	3,000 tons....
Pittston, Luzerne co.	230 miles........	Canal and railroad.	Anthracite coal, $3 50 per ton.	Limestone, 60 cts. per ton.	467 tons.....
3 miles......	Pittsburg 56 miles..	Teams, flatboats, &c.	Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 50 cts. per ton.	1,295 tons, ran 27 weeks.
At the furnace.	Pittsburg 70 miles..	Railroad..........	....	Limestone......	....
In the vicinity.	....	....	Bituminous coal	Limestone......	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	20 to 50 miles......	Railroad..........	....	....	....
5 miles......	33½ miles..........	2½ miles by team, 31 miles by railroad.	Charcoal.......	Limestone, $1 per ton.	954 tons.....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnaces are applied.
	NEW JERSEY—Continued.				
21	Trenton Iron Co., Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Andover Mines.	Trenton Sussex Co...	2 at Trenton belonging to this company, 50 miles from furnaces.	....	All purposes.....
	Roseville Mines............	3¼ miles from Andover mines.	....	....	....
	Ringwood Estate..........	35 miles from New York, and 25 miles from Piermont.	....	....	Wire............
	Scofield Mines............	On Morris canal	....	....	....
	Muir Hibernia, and Beach Mines.	......do.	....	....	....
	Dell Mine................	......do.	....	....	....
	Irondale Mine............	......do.	....	....	....
	Dickerson Mine..........	......do.	....	....	....
	King Mine................	......do.	....	....	....
	Joseph C. Kent, of Trenton Iron Co.	Phillipsburg.........	....	....	....
	PENNSYLVANIA.				
22	Allentown Iron Co., Walnut street, Philadelphia.	Lehigh Co., 12 miles from Allentown Iron-works.	Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Easton, Pa.	R. R. common bar, &c.	½ foundery and ½ forge iron.

Iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am't that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
	3 furnaces, 2,000 tons per ann.	The value of this ore consists in its superior quality, being the only iron ore in this country that, smelted with anthracite coal, will produce iron capable of being reduced to wire; in the economy with which it is mixed, and the truly admirable manner in which it acts in the blast furnace, not only smelting with great facility, but acting as a rectifier of other ores. No ore of similar character has ever been found on the company's land. The experience of this establishment "goes to show that the presence either of zinc or manganese, or both, in the ores has great influence in overcoming the liability of iron to rust, and we therefore recommend that especial attention be given to this point." The ring of iron in the New York box is made from the Andover ore, which contains both zinc and manganese. Cost at blast furnace $2 60; 2½ tons make 1 ton of iron. This company was organized in 1847, have three blast furnaces one mile from Easton, on the Delaware river, Lehigh river and canal.
		The iron made of this ore is of very superior quality for remelting, a fact so well known in the market that it commands a higher price in consequence. Only limited in their mining operations by the quantity they can get carted to the canal, (5 miles.) Costs $2 per ton at blast furnace; 3 tons of this ore make 1 ton of iron.
		There are two forges on this estate driven by water power. "Mines about without number." The ore is the black magnetic oxide, more uniformly pure and rich than any other ores in the State, and produces iron of the best quality for the forge. Cost at furnace $2 30 per ton; 1½ tons of this ore make 1 ton of iron.
	10,000 tons p. ann.	
		Yielding rich ore of analogous character, and making a superior quality of iron.
	30,000 tons p. ann.	
	20,000 tons p. ann.	
	10,000 tons p. ann.	
		Yielding a rich ore, but of small capacity. The Scofield, Muir, Hibernia, Beach, Dell, Irondale, Dickerson, and King mines yield magnetic ores, and from the nature of the veins are, in all probability, inexhaustible. They are simply limited in their annual capacity by the number of men that can be economically employed. In addition to those named, the company possesses mines of hematite or secondary ores in Pennsylvania, but do not work them extensively, as it is more expensive, and yield not so good as magnetic ores.
		Gives as the result of his experience, that "the iron best adapted to resist oxidization is a carbonate of iron, free as possible from all impurities, (and especially from sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium,) close grained, smooth, and of high specific gravity; and that the ores for the production of this iron are the manganese ores, free from sulphur, and worked with the necessary skill in the blast furnace.
Year *1847, 9,900 tons, price $25 98; 1848, 8,240 tons, price $23 90; 1849, 7,272 tons, price $20 73; 1850, 6,250 tons, price $18 85; 1851, none; 1852, 6,971 tons, price $20 34; 1853, 10,314 tons, price $28 03; 1854, 12,972 tons, price $31 70; 1855, 16,212 tons, price $25 44; 1856, 19,964 tons, price $24 58.	22,500 tons of foundery, or 27,500 tons of forge iron.	The ores from these mines are classed as "brown hematite," yielding, where well selected, from 40 to 45 per cent. of iron, and are very extensively distributed in beds or deposits near the surface of the ground and in the alluvial clay. They are dug out in open workings and hoisted and prepared by small stationary engines. Delivered at the works, costs from $2 75 to $3 per ton of 2,240 pounds. The forge iron is used for rails, common bar, nails, and spikes; the foundery iron, for machinery, stoves, pipes, &c., requiring soft metal.

* 1847 includes two months of 1846.

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore deposit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
	OHIO.				
52	Volcano Iron Company, H. B. Wellman.	Massillon	1855	Large	From 3 to 35 miles by canal and railroad.
53	Howard Furnace, H. A. Webb.	Wheelersburg, Scioto county.	1853		Four miles
54	Jackson Furnace Company, Tracy & Davis.	Jackson county	1840	Inexhaustible	From ½ to 2 miles.
55	Lawrence County Furnace, Culbertson, Man & Co.	Lawrence county	1832	Abundant	All around the furnace.
56	Madison Furnace, Peters, Terry & Co.	Portsmouth, Jackson county.	1853	Abundant	Costs 35 cents per ton to haul.
57	Balaski Company, H. B. Robson.	Vinton county	Not in operation.	6,000 acres	Furnace building at the mine.
58	Chas. Whittlesey	Cleveland			
	MARYLAND.				
59	Andrew Ellicott	Baltimore	1832	Large	Several mines, from 1 to 75 miles.
60	Report of Piedmont Committee.				
61	Elba Furnace, James W. Tyson.	Sykesville	1850		
62	Lady Stafford Iron-works, Wm. Walsh, agent.	Washington county, on C. and O. canal.		Very large	
	VIRGINIA.				
63	Shenandoah Iron-works	Page county			
64	Tredigar Iron-works, Morris, Tanner & Co.	Richmond			
65	Cloverdale Furnace, Anderson & Patton.	Botetourt county	1842	Inexhaustible	Two miles
66	Buena Vista Furnace, S. F. & W. H. Jordan.	Rockbridge county	1847	Numerous	3 miles
67	John W. Jordan	do.	1850	Abundant	2 miles
68	Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. Jordan.	Alleghany county	1854	Large	700 yards
69	Cripple Creek, Wm. Wilkerson.	Wythe county	Lately	Inexhaustible	3 miles
70	Catherine Iron-works, Jn. McKiernan.	Page county	1847	Large	¾ mile
71	David Fowler	Independence, Preston county.	1857	Large	Near
72	Armory Rolling Mills, R. Archer & Co.	Richmond			
	KENTUCKY.				
73	Raccoon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co.	Green county	1834	Inexhaustible	2 miles
74	Laura Furnace, J. J. Tomlinson.	Trigg county	1855	Small	½ mile
75	Kenton Furnace, John Waring & Co.	Greenup county		Inexhaustible	1 mile
76	Greenup Furnace, Wilson Baird & Co.	Ashland, Greenup county.			
77	Mount Savage Furnace, R. M. Biggs.	Carter county	1849	Large	3 miles
78	Buena Vista Furnace and Star Furnace, Lampton, Nicholls & Co.	Greenup county and Carter county.			
	TENNESSEE.				
79	Reuben Rose	Tazewell, Claiborne county.	1838	Extensive	3½ miles
80	Sailors' Rest Furnace, J. D. West.	Montgomery county	1858	Inexhaustible	5 miles

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Distance of fuel from furnace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transportation to market.	Fuel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
			Raw bituminous coal.	Limestone, $1 30 per ton.	5,800 tons
Four miles	Nine miles	Teams	Charcoal	Limestone	2,200 tons
	Twenty miles	Railroad	Charcoal, 4½ cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 40 cts. per ton.	2,700 tons
Seven to 9 miles.	Various	Steamboat or railroad.	Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 10 cts. per ton.	2,434 tons
From 1 to 5 miles.			Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	Limestone.	
			Bituminous coal, cost 95 cents per ton; charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, $2 per ton.	
			Charcoal, 6 cts. per bushel.	Oyster shells; cost nominal.	2,500 tons
	Thirty-two miles	Railroad	Charcoal, 60 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, $1 25 per perch.	1,000 tons
		Canal and railroad.			
	Two hundred miles.	Seven miles by teams, balance by canal.	Charcoal, very expensive.	Limestone, small expense.	1,400 tons
2 miles	Richmond, 190 miles	Canal	Charcoal	Marl	1,000 tons
2 miles	120 miles	8 miles by teams, 172 by railroad.	do.	Limestone	
2 miles	83 miles	8 miles by teams & 75 by canal.	Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel.	do.	1,100 tons
		Railroad	Charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel.	do.	
	150 miles	Flatboats and railroad.	Charcoal	Limestone, 20 cts per ton of metal.	
Near	Wheeling	Railroad	do.	Limestone	30 tons per week.
			do.		
			Charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, $2 per ton.	1,500 tons
		Steamboats	Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel.	Limestone	1,400 tons
			do.	Limestone, $1 50 per ton.	1,500 tons
1 mile	25 miles	Teams	Charcoal, 4½ cts. per bushel.	Limestone, $1 50 per ton.	2,010 tons
	200 miles	Flatboats & steamboats.	Charcoal, cost trifling.		
2 miles	6 miles	Teams	Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel.	Limestone.	1,350 tons

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnaces are applied.
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.				
23	Bellefontaine Iron-works, Valentines, Thomas & Co.	Centre county	....	....	Fine wire, scythes, &c.
24	Springfield Furnace, D. Good & Co.	Blair county.........	....	....	Cannon, car wheels, forge, boiler plate, &c.
25	J. P. Fincher.............	Columbia co., ½ mile from Catawissa.	....	....	Boiler iron.......
26	Clinton Furnace, S. F. Plumen.	Clarion county..... .	Pittsburg.........	....	Bar iron, nails, &c.
27	Thorndale Iron-works, Horace A. Beals.	Chester county	10 mills in a circle of 10 miles.	Boiler iron...	....
28	Richland Furnace, John Keating.	Clarion county, Richland township.	Kittaning & Great Western, fifty miles distant.	Railroad iron.	....
29	Watson, White & Co......	Hollidaysburg, Blair county.	Duncansville	Bar iron.....	Foundery, forge, & mill purposes.
30	Mahoning Furnace, J. A. Colwell & Co.	Mahoning, Armstrong county.	Kittaning........	....	Nails and bar iron.
31	Pine Grove Iron-works, W. M. Watts.	Carlisle, Cumberland county.	....	....	Boiler iron and foundery metal.
32	Fairmount Iron-works, Charles E. Smith.	Philadelphia Rolling Mill.	....	....	....
33	Stockdale Forge, James Gardner.	Huntingdon county ..	....	....	....
34	Lycoming Iron and Coal Company.	Ralston, Lycoming county.	....	....	Chain cable .....
35	Chimney Rock Furnace, Gardner, Osterboh & Co.	Hollidaysburg, Blair county.	2 miles..........	All kinds....	Foundery & mill purposes.
36	Mill Hall Iron Company, J. Stowe Shaw.	Clinton county	....	....	....
37	Pine Creek Furnace, Brown & Mosgrowe.	Armstrong county ...	One 6 miles, Kittaning.	All kinds	Rolling mill and foundery metal, for machinery.
38	Laurel Iron and Coal Company, W. Walker.	Woodvale, Fayette county.	....	....	....

Iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am't that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
For the last 10 years, 1,000 tons per annum of finished bar iron, averaging from $65 to $80 per ton.	4,000 tons per annum.	The ore is found in small nests in a limestone valley, and not in regular veins. Cost of mining about $1 per ton, capacity of establishment about 2,000 tons of metal, finished into charcoal bar would make about 1,350 tons; if puddled, would make 1,800 tons; could be doubled if prices would justify.
Capacity, 2,000 tons per annum.....	2,400 tons per annum.	Cost of mining $1 25 per ton. Peculiarity of iron being the strongest made in Pennsylvania.
Capacity of furnace from 1,300 to 1,500 tons. In 1846, from $22 50 to $30 per ton; 1853, $35 per ton. Average annual production 800 tons; at present the price realized is $28 per ton.	About 1,500 tons per annum.	Facilities of mining good.
Average production 1,400 tons. Receive in Pittsburg from $26 to $44 per ton.	2,400 tons	Cost of mining ore about $1 25 per ton. Requires three tons of ore to make one of iron.
Annual production 1,000 tons. Average price $110 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	2,000 tons	The ores of this locality are of the "hematite" class of the limestone region, but as yet undeveloped. We have no furnaces for the manufacture of pig metal.
Annual production 700 tons. Ruling prices average from $30 to $33 per ton.	800 tons per annum.	Cost of ore in furnace bank from $3 to $3 50 per ton.
Prices range from $25 to $30 per ton..	6,000 tons per annum.	Work two furnaces.
Annual production from 1,900 to 2,300 tons. Sold from $25 to $45 per ton.	2,500 tons; with hot blast, could reach 3,000.	Cost of mining $1 75 per ton. Ore yields about 40 per cent. of iron.
Average production 650 tons. Pig metal from $18 to $49, boiler blooms from $45 to $86.	1,600 tons	Very cheaply mined. The metal is worked into blooms, which is rolled in Dauphin and Chester counties, Pennsylvania; and in Baltimore into No. 1 quality boiler plate.
Year 1853, 488 tons, price $85; 1854, 1,402 tons, price $90; 1855, 1,172 tons, price $82 50; 1856, 1,960 tons, price $80; 1857, 1,598 tons, price $77 50. Cost to import similar iron is $72 50.	....	Capacity of this rolling mill, if employed on hoop iron alone, 2,500 tons; on bars, 4,000 tons; on rails, 6,000 tons per annum.
Average price from $80 to $82 50 per ton.	300 tons	
....	9,000 tons........	
From $20 to $30 for foundery, and $25 to $27 for mill iron.	4,000 tons.......	This iron has been rolled and extensively used by a locomotive manufacturing company in Philadelphia. An unlimited force can be employed in this mine.
....	60 tons per week.	Furnace stopped July 5, 1857. The cost of mining and hauling averages about $3 per ton. The different ores are mixed in the proportion of ⅓ each. Semi-bituminous coal has been tried and found unsuitable.
Year 1846, 427 tons, 15 weeks, price $26; 1847, 1,047 tons, 33 weeks, price $32; 1848, 955 tons, 32 weeks, price $28 50; 1849, 1,473 tons, 47 weeks, price $25; 1850, 1,218 tons, 37 weeks, price $21; 1851, 1,985 tons, 42 weeks, price $24 50; 1852, 1,629 tons, 40 weeks, price $33; 1853, 1,877 tons, 34 weeks, price $45; 1854, 2,068 tons, 41 weeks, price $42 50; 1855, 2,236 tons, 44 weeks, price $34; 1856, 1,295 tons, 27 weeks, price $31; 1857, 816 tons, 16 weeks, price $30.	....	
Prices not remunerating, but on the contrary are ruinous.	....	Facilities for mining ore and coal are very great; 4,000 acres of land, 2,000 of which are underlaid with ore and coal. Furnace stack erected, which can be supplied for an age with ore from immediately under the furnace bank and within one mile. Abundance of coal, wood for charcoal, and limestone for flux on the premises. Twenty-one specimens of ore received.

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore deposit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
	TENNESSEE—Continued.				
81	Forty-eight Furnace, Painter Brother.	Waynesborough		Abundant	200 yards
82	Union Furnace, W. B. & J. P. T. Carter.	Carter county	1818	Inexhaustible	½ mile
83	Louisa Furnace, Jackson, McKiernan & Co.	Montgomery county	1837	160 acres	400 yards
84	Antonio Furnace, Dixon, Vanlew & Co.	Palmyra, Montgomery county.	1854	Large	300 yards
85	John G. Newlee	Cumberl'd Gap, Claiborne county.	1852	Large	500 yards
86	Holston Furnace, Welcker & Pattons.	Sullivan county	1855	Large	6 miles
87	R. L. Blair & Brother	Jonesborough	1816	Large	2 miles
	MICHIGAN.				
88	Lake Superior Iron Mountain, S. P. Ely, Rochester, N. Y.	Marquette county	No furnace	Immense deposit	
89	Jackson Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimball	Lake Superior, Marquette county.	1856	Unlimited	Ohio and Pennsylvania.
90	Collins Iron Company, C. A. Trowbridge, Detroit, Michigan.	Marquette county	1855	Immense	9 miles by railroad.
	INDIANA.				
91	Winslow S. Pierce	Indianapolis			
	WISCONSIN.				
92	Black River Falls Ironworks, Henry Richter.	Jackson county		Large	200 yards
	MISSOURI.				
93	Napoleon Aubuchen	Fredericktown, Madison county.	No furnace	Very large	
94	American Iron Mountain Company, Jas. Harrison.	St. Francis county			
	NORTH CAROLINA.				
95	Wm. Hill	Tom's Creek, Surry county.			
96	Stokes Iron Mining Company, Reuben D. Golding	Stokes county			
97	Stephen Hobson	Republic, Yadkin co.	1834	Large	2½ to 4 miles
98	Cranberry Forge, Jordan C. Hardin.	Watauga county	1827	Large	1¼ mile
99	Mount Welcome Forge, James F. Johnston.	Lincoln county	1808	Inexhaustible	1½ mile
	SOUTH CAROLINA.				
100	New York House, Reuben Swan.	New York district	1850	Large	1½ to 8 miles
101	Hurricane Furnace, Simpson Bobo.	Spartanburgh district	1834	Extensive	
102	C. U. Shepherd	Charleston			
	GEORGIA.				
103	O. P. Fannin	Cave Spring		Large	
104	Etowah Manufacturing & Mining Company, Mark A. Cooper.	Etowah	1845	Very large	From 1½ to 5 miles
	ALABAMA.				
105	Round Mountain Ironworks.	Cherokee county	1852	Inexhaustible	350 yards

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Distance of fuel from furnace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transportation to market.	Fuel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
....	....	Boats	Charcoal	Limestone.......	1,500 tons...
2 miles.......	126 miles..........	14 miles by teams; balance by railr'd.	Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, nominal.	1,000 tons and 600 blooms.
¾ miles......	St. Louis and Cincinnati.	8 miles by teams; thence by boats.	Charcoal	Limestone.......	8 tons pr. day.
1 mile..........	Nashville, Memphis, & St. Louis.	Steamboat	Charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 25 cts. per load.	1,500 tons....
½ mile.........	2 miles............	Teams & flatboats; costs $6 per ton.	......do	Limestone.......	120 tons .....
....	.. ..	River and railroad..	Charcoal, 4½ cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 50 cts. per ton.	250 tons .....
On the spot...	....	....	Charcoal, 2½ cts. per bushel.	Limestone.......	400 tons .....
....	....	Railroad and lake..	....	....	....
....	Ohio and Pennsylvania.	Canal and railroad..	....	.. ..	....
Near	550 miles	........do..........	Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	No flux used.....	800 tons .....
....	....	....	....	....	....
2 miles.......	50 miles...........	Steamboat.........	Charcoal, 6 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, $6 per ton.	....
....	110 miles..........	Railroad...........	Charcoal, 3½ cts. per bushel.	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel.	....	....
1 mile........	....	....	Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel.	....	....
2 miles......	30 miles...........	Teams	Charcoal, 2½ cts. per bushel.	Lime, $1 20 per ton.	....
2 miles......	25 miles...........	Teams	Charcoal, 3½ cts. per bushel.	No flux used	100 tons ....
....	The country about for 50 miles.	....	Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel.	....	800 tons, two furnaces.
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
Charcoal at the furnace, stone coal 100 miles.	1½ to 10 miles......	Teams and railroad.	Charcoal, 3½ cts. per bush.; bit. coal, 20 cents; coke, 25 cents per bushel.	Limestone, 50 cts. per ton.	4,000 tons...
½ mile.......	75 miles...........	Steamboat.........	Charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 55 cts. per ton.	....

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnace are applied.
	PENNSYLVANIA—Cont'd.				
39	Sharon Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimball.	Mercer county	One at furnace worked till 1855, capital lost and business suspended.		
40	Kittaning Iron-works, Brown, Floyd & Co.	Kittaning, Armstrong county.	On the premises.	All kinds	
41	Young, Shlank & Fort	Allentown, Lehigh county.			
42	Mount Laurel Furnace, W. H. Clymer & Co.	Berks county	Four in vicinity	Most kinds	Car wheels and pig iron.
43	Cornwell Ore Banks, R. W. & W. Coleman & W. G. Truman.	Lebanon county			
44	Samuel G. Morrison	Jersey Shore			
45	T. R. Van Gelden	Damascus county			
46	West Brandywine Iron-works, Samuel Hatfield.	Chester county			
47	E. G. Pomeroy	Philadelphia			
48	Jacob Reese	Pittsburg			
49	Dillsburg Iron Mines, John Humper.	Dillsburg			
50	W. Wade	Pittsburg			
51	Raymilton Furnace	Venango county			
	OHIO.				
52	Volcano Iron Company, H. B. Wellman.	Massillon	At Pittsburg, 108 miles.	All kinds	Castings
53	Howard Furnace, H. A. Webb.	Wheelersburg, Scioto county.			
54	Jackson Furnace Company, Tracy & Davis.	Jackson county	Six within 25 miles.	Most kinds	Various castings.
55	Lawrence County Furnace, Culbertson, Man & Co.	Lawrence county	Three within 10 miles.		Pig iron
56	Madison Furnace, Peters, Terry & Co.	Portsmouth, Jackson county.	Two in the vicinity.	Boiler, sheet iron, &c.	Boiler iron and car wheels.
57	Eslaski Company, H. B. Robson.	Vinton county			
58	Chas. Whittlesey	Cleveland			
	MARYLAND.				
59	Andrew Ellicott	Baltimore	Several	All kinds	Boiler plate, car wheels, nails, &c.
60	Report of Piedmont Committee.				
61	Elba Furnace, James W. Tyson.	Sykesville			Car wheels and malleable castings.
62	Lady Stafford Iron-works, W. Walsh, agent.	Washington county, C. and O. canal.			

Iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
Mill operated five years. Annual product 3,000 to 4,000 tons. Ruling prices from 2¼ to 3¼ cents.	9 tons of foundery or 14 tons of forge per day.	Product of superior quality. Steel produced for tools, saws, springs, &c., fully equal, if not superior, to any imported article. Operations of the mill wholly suspended.
3,000 tons. Average price from 2¼ to 6 cents.	6,000 tons	Rolling mill, roll merchant bar, nail plate, sheet and boiler iron. Use iron from Pine creek and Mahoning furnaces. Four specimens received.
....	....	No specimens received.
Average annual production for 9 years 900 tons. Price from $29 to $46 per ton.	....	Average cost of mining the three different specimens of ore $1 per ton, gross weight.
....	....	Specimens received, none of the required information given.
....	....	Specimens of several kinds of ore, and full description of them.
....	....	No information given.
....	....	No information given; asks for a circular.
....	....	Gives results of experiments, and his experience.
....	....	Will not give the required, or any other, information without compensation.
....	....	Required information not given, but discusses the iron business in Pennsylvania.
....	....	Makes some suggestions as to mode of testing iron.
....	....	Specimens received; no correspondence.
From $28 to $33 per ton; produces 5,000 tons annually.	10,000 tons.......	Iron used mostly for castings is similar to the Scotch pig; not well calculated for bar iron; received three specimens of iron; the two of ore have not come to hand, or have been mislaid.
Year 1853, 1,825 tons, price $42; 1854, 2,150 tons, price $35; 1855, 1,232 tons, price $30 50; 1856, 2,300 tons, price $29 50; 1857, 1,000 tons, price $27.	5,000 tons........	Specimens received.
....	....	
Annual production for twelve years, average 1,600 tons; price, from $25 to $35 per ton.	2,500 tons.	Abundance of timber for coaling.
Average production, 2,000 tons per annum; price, hot blast pig, $31; cold blast pig, $33.	3,500 tons........	
....	100 tons per week.	Estimates iron from bituminous coal to cost $13 10 per ton, and iron from charcoal $17 50; have not made any iron yet; expect to have furnace in operation early in 1858; charcoal iron commands $2 to $3 per ton more than raw coal iron.
....	....	Gives his opinion on iron.
2,500 tons annually..................	5,000 tons per annum.	Three furnaces can make either white or gray iron at pleasure, but are now making white iron, which puddles into wrought iron with greater facility.
....	....	
Year 1850, 912 tons, price at furnace, $20; 1851, 1,085 tons, price at furnace, $23; 1852, 694 tons, price at furnace, $23; 1853, 811 tons, price at furnace, $35; 1854, 1,304 tons, price at furnace, $40; 1855, 839 tons, price at furnace, $ —, hot blast; 1856, 511 tons, price at furnace, $30; 1857, 1,000 tons, price at furnace, $35, cold blast.	1,700 tons........	This iron is remarkable for its chilling properties and strength, making it very valuable for car wheels, for which purpose it is almost exclusively used.
....	....	Samples of ore received; information not given.

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

Nos. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore deposit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
	ALABAMA—Continued.				
106	John S. Storrs	Montevallo, Shelby county.		Large	On the spot
107	Horace Ware	Columbiana			
108	Goode, Morris & Co	Benton county	1843	Large	2 miles
	CALIFORNIA.				
109	Samuel S. Sweet	Rattlesnake Bar, Placer county.		Large	
	NOVA SCOTIA.				
110	Acadian Charcoal Iron Company.				A few yards
111	Union Iron Mining Company, N. W. Busteed.			Large	

iron and iron ores, &c—Continued.

Distance of fuel from furnace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transportation to market.	Fuel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
Near	70 miles	Steamboat and railroad.	Charcoal	Limestone	10,000 lbs. p day.
3 miles		Flatboats & steamboats.	Charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 75 cts. per ton.	1,600 lbs. bar iron and 1½ ton pig and cas'gs daily.
	35 miles	Teams and railroad.	Charcoal.	Limestone	
On the spot		Vessels	Charcoal	Limestone	

Tabulated statement of the specim

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnaces are applied.
	VIRGINIA.				
63	Shenandoah Iron-works..	Page county.........	....	....	....
64	Tredegar Iron-works, Morris, Tanner & Co.	Richmond........ ..	....	....	....
65	Cloverdale Furnace, Anderson & Patten.	Botetourt county.....	Richmond	All kinds....	Guns, bar iron, &c.
66	Buena Vista Furnace, S. F. & W. H. Jordan.	Rockbridge county...	Richmond, 190 miles.	Various kinds	Rolling mills.....
67	John W. Jordan	........do.	Richmond, 180 miles.	... .	Iron rolling mills.
68	Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. Jordan.	Alleghany county....	One 150 miles....	....	Bar iron and castings.
69	Cripple Creek, Wm. Wilkerson.	Wythe county.......	Lynchburg	Several kinds	....
70	Catherine Iron-works, Jn. McKiernan.	Page county.........	....	....	Car wheels, guns, &c.
71	David Fowler.............	Independence, Preston county.	....	....	....
72	Armory Rolling Mills, R. Archer & Co.	Richmond...........	....	....	....
	STATE OF KENTUCKY.				
73	Racoon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co.	Green county........	One 15 miles distant.	Most all kinds	....
74	Laura Furnace, J. J. Tomlinson.	Trigg county	One at 30 miles, one at 16 miles.	All kinds....	
75	Kenton Furnace, John Waring & Co.	Greenup county	....	....	....
76	Greenup Furnace, Wilson Baird & Co.	Ashland, Greenup county.	....	....	....
77	Mount Savage Furnace, R. M. Biggs.	Carter county.......	....	... .	Foundery & rolling mills.
78	Buena Vista Furnace and Star Furnace, Lampton, Nicholls & Co.	Greenup county and Carter county.	....	....	....
	STATE OF TENNESSEE.				
79	Reuben Rose	Tazewell, Clairborne county.	....	....	Pig, hollow ware, and other castings.
80	Sailors' Rest Furnace, J. D. West.	Montgomery county..	2 miles..........	All kinds....	Foundery purposes.
81	Forty-eight Furnace, Painter Brothers.	Waynesborough	Paducah	....	Rolling mill purposes.
82	Union Furnace, W. B. & J. P. S. Carter.	Carter county........	One 28 miles from furnace.	....	Car wheels, foundery purposes, &c.
83	Louisa Furnace, Jackson, McKiernan & Co.	Montgomery county..	....	....	....
84	Antonio Furnace, Dixon, Vanlew & Co.	Palmyra, Montgomery county.	One 25 miles; one 60 miles; one 160 miles.	All kinds....	Machinery and boiler plate.

Iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am't that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
....	....	Specimens received; no correspondence.
....	....	Promises to forward specimens and information; not received.
Average production, 1,000 tons; price, gun iron, $40 to $50; other iron, $28 to $40 per ton.	1,500 tons.......	Cold blast furnace; cost of transportation from furnace to market, $4 85 per ton.
Average annual production for last ten years, 1,000 tons; average price, $36 per ton.	....	In 1853 made about 1,500 tons in six months.
1855, made 1,079 tons; 1856, 1,075 tons; average price since 1853, about $35 at Richmond.	2,500 tons	
Average price, $32 per ton...........	1,500 tons	Mining costs 75 cents per ton.
....	1,000 tons	This iron is good for hollow ware, stove plate, machinery of any kind, &c.
In 1854, for metal, $41 to $42½; for blooms, $85 per ton. In 1855, for metal, $29 to $35; for blooms, $70 per ton. In 1856, for metal, $33 to $35; for blooms, $70 per ton. In 1857, $35 to $38; for blooms, $75 to $80 per ton.	1,200 tons	The cost of mining is about $1 25 per ton of metal, and cost of transportation of iron to Baltimore, $8 per ton.
Iron worth in Wheeling from $35 to 40 per ton.	....	
....	....	
....	3,000 tons	Specimens received, and also Report of Geological Survey of the State.
1855 and 1856, $25; 1857, $26 to $28 per ton at landing, two miles from furnace.	....	Mining costs 30 cents per ton; iron costs (to make) about $20 per ton of 2,268 pounds at the establishment.
....	2,500 tons	Cold blast; ore easily obtained.
....	....	Hot blast; for peculiarities of the ore refers to 1st and 2d volumes Geological Survey of Kentucky.
Average annual production, 1,700 tons.	13 tons per day...	
....	....	The coarse grain pig iron is used for foundery purposes; the close grain is for railroad and bar iron. Star Furnace is situated 14 miles from the Ohio river, on the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad; Buena Vista Furnace 12 miles from the Ohio river, and on the line of the above railroad. We make the iron from a mixture of the ores; the blue limestone or blue rock ore is about 53 per cent. iron.
Produced during the last 4 months 4 tons pig metal daily, independent of castings; from 40 to 50 tons annually manufactured into farming utensils, which are sold at the works at 5 and 6 cents per pound.	....	
Average, 1,350 tons. In 1855 pig sold at $20 per ton; in 1856 at $25 per ton.	$50,000 worth of iron.	
... .	2,000 tons per annum.	The iron is of the cold short character; of fine quality for rolling-mill purposes, and not suitable for foundery purposes, being too hard.
....	1,000 tons forge and 600 tons blooms.	The mining and hauling to furnace costs 90 cents per ton.
....	2,000 tons........	Specimens of pig iron and ore received.
In 1854 made 1,150 tons, $28 to $40 per ton; in 1855 made 1,275 tons, at $34 per ton; in 1856 made 1,200 tons, at $26 per ton; in 1857 made 1,500 tons, at $28 per ton. No year running more than nine months.	2,400 tons........	This correspondence contains an abstract of "The Report of the Iron Men's Board of Trade, in Clarksville, Tennessee," illustrating the operations of 51 furnaces, located on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, embracing all of Tennessee and most of Kentucky.

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

Nos. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnace are applied.
	TENNESSEE—Continued.				
85	John G. Newlee..........	Cumberl'd Gap, Claiborne county.	....	....	Car wheels......
86	Holston Furnace, Welcker & Pattons.	Sullivan county......	....	....	All purposes.....
87	R. L. Blair & Brother......	Jonesborough........	One on the premises belongs to these parties.	All kinds; flat, sq're, round and plate.	......do. ....
	MICHIGAN.				
88	Lake Superior Iron Mountain, S. P. Ely, Rochester, N. Y.	Marquette county....	....	....	....
89	Jackson Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimball.	Lake Superior, Marquette county.	....	....	Cast steel.......
90	Collins Iron Company, C. A. Trowbridge, Detroit, Michigan.	Marquette county....	At Detroit, 550 miles.	All kinds	Boil'r plate, sheet, nail rods, and wire for suspension bridges.
	INDIANA.				
91	Winslow S. Pierce........	Indianapolis.........	....	....	....
	WISCONSIN.				
92	Black River Falls Iron Works, Henry Richter.	Jackson county......	....	....	....
	MISSOURI.				
93	Napoleon Aubuchen	Fredericktown, Madison county.	St. Louis, 110 miles.	All kinds	Not in operation..
94	American Iron Mountain Company, James Harrison.	St. Francis county...	....	....	....
	NORTH CAROLINA.				
95	Wm. Hill................	Tom's creek, Surry county.	....	....	....
96	Stokes Iron Mining Company, Reuben D. Golding	Stokes county.......	....	....	....
97	Stephen Hobson	Republic, Yadkin co.	....	....	....
98	Cranberry Forge, Jordan C. Hardin.	Watanga county	....	....	....
99	Mount Welcome Forge, James F. Johnston.	Lincoln county......	One, 30 miles....	All kinds	Hollow ware, machinery, and pig iron.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.				
100	New York House, Reuben Swan.	New York district ..	Three, from 10 to 15 miles.	All kinds	Blooms ....
101	Hurricane Furnace, Simpson Bobo.	Spartanburgh district.	One at furnace ..	Various kinds	Bar iron, nails, &c.
102	C. U. Shepherd	Charleston	....	....	....
	GEORGIA.				
103	O. P. Fannin.............	Cave Spring	....	....	....
104	Etowah Manufacturing & Mining Company, Mark A. Cooper.	Etowah	One at Etowah ..	Have made rails, but now make merchant bar.	Merchant bar ....

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
Average 120 tons per annum; price, from $30 to $40 for pig.	3 tons per day....	
In 1855, 250 tons pig, at $27 per ton; in 1856, 250 tons pig, at $24 per ton; in 1857, 250 tons pig, at $20 per ton.	1,000 tons........	Ore can be mined for 85 cents per ton; can be delivered at furnace for about $3 50 per ton; will yield about 65 per cent.; think pig iron can be made at a cost of about $18 per ton. This iron is celebrated for its toughness when manufactured into bars.
Since 1849 averaged 400 tons of iron nails and castings; price of iron 3½ to 5 cents; hollow ware castings, 2½ to 3 cents; nails, 6 to 7 cents.	....	
....	....	Iron can be advantageously manufactured with charcoal, which can be abundantly and cheaply obtained, and be profitably shipped for manufacture in New York or Pennsylvania. The ore averages from 65 to 70 per cent. medallic iron.
....	....	
Average price bloom, $65 per ton	2,000 tons blooms.	This company can furnish the United States navy with hammered charcoal bar iron, superior to any Russia iron ever imported. A steamer shaft made of this iron, 30 feet long and 16 inches diameter, withstood a breaking force of three-fold greater than any other iron.
....	....	Received copy of proceedings of Board of Trade.
....	10 tons per day...	Red and magnetic ore in equal portions near the surface.
....	....	
....	....	No specimens received. Gives his experience in the iron business, and also his opinion as to oxidization.
....	....	Specimens received, but none of the required information.
....	....	Specimens of iron and ore received, and also charter of company.
....	1,500 pounds per week.	The specimens belonging to this establishment cannot be identified.
....	....	Do. do.
$30 per ton delivered at Charlotte ...	12 tons per week.	
Ruling prices, 1837, have been from 4 to 4½ cents per pound.	130 tons per annum.	Specimens of pig iron received.
The price of iron has ruled from 4 to 6 cents per lb.; nails from 5 to 8 cents; castings from 3½ to 5 cents, except for machinery, which has brought from 5 to 10 cents per lb.	....	
....	....	Letter and catalogue of meteoric collection.
....	....	Three specimens of ore and no other information.
Average price 4 cents per pound by the ton for common bar, other sizes in proportion.	Six furnaces together, 25 tons per week.	Pamphlet accompanying this, which is referred to.

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

Nos. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnaces are applied.
	ALABAMA.				
105	Round Mountain Iron Works.	Cherokee county			Castings and machinery.
106	John S. Storrs	Montevallo, Shelby county.			
107	Horace Ware	Columbiana			
108	Goode, Morris & Co.	Benton county			Bar, machinery, pig, and hollow ware.
	CALIFORNIA.				
109	Samuel S. Sweet	Rattlesnake Bar, Placer county.			
	NOVA SCOTIA.				
110	Acadian Charcoal Iron Company.				
111	Union Iron Mining Company, N. W. Busteed.				

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
Prices $20 to $35 per ton for pig iron, and $70 to $90 for machinery and hollow ware.	1,200 tons cold blast, 1,800 tons hot blast pig iron.	The cost of making pig iron $15 per ton with charcoal.
....	....	Facilities for mining and transporting to market good. Capital invested remunerative. Bituminous coal works well and an abundance within 20 miles by railroad.
....	....	Two specimens of iron received, but no information.
Bar iron, 5 cents per lb. at furnace; hollow ware, 4 cents per lb. at furnace; pig iron, from $20 to $25 per ton at furnace.	....	Ore costs $1 75 per ton delivered at furnace.
Price of pig iron, $60 per ton; price of bar iron, $100 per ton.	....	Samples of ore received.
....	100 tons per week.	Specimens of ore received.
....	....	Specimens cannot be identified.

Specimens of uniform size were carefully prepared from all these various offerings, and permanently marked with numbers corresponding with those upon the table, and their examination intrusted to an officer of this department, (now deceased.) His experiments were without result, and the specimens were subsequently confided to Professor Thomas Antisell, of the Patent Office. This gentleman has since had them under examination, keeping them variously exposed under different circumstances for the past two years, and recording his observations and results, which are now embodied in the following report:

SECTION I.

Chemical and physical properties of bar and cast iron.

CONTENTS.

Of compounds of carbon and iron.

Tables of centesimal proportion of carbon.

Karsten's views of iron and steel.

Constitution of steel doubtful.

Mushet on the presence of titanium in iron and steel ores; relation of free and combined carbon in iron.

Constituents present in commercial iron; conversion of cast into bar iron; the chemical formula representing white and gray material.

Combination of iron with sulphur, phosphorus, and silician.

Physical properties of cast and bar iron.

As this report may be read by others than technological chemists and iron manufacturers, the following summary of the chemical and physical properties of iron, according to present information, is prefixed.

The several varieties of iron in commercial use are combinations of carbon with the pure metal, which latter, from its infusible property when pure, is of itself wholly inadequate to subserve the various purposes which are performed by the carbides.

These are, at least, seven in number, but only four of the compounds present a metallic lustre, and are commonly known as iron and steel. In these the amount of carbon varies from 0.104. to 5.75 per cent. The quantity of carbon is least in bar iron, (in burnt bar iron it is absent;) it is in somewhat greater amount in steel, and in cast iron the maximum of carbon is attained of these combinations having metallic lustre.

The total quantity of carbon in bar iron varies (according to analyses by Gmelin) from 0.144. to 0.293. The following proportions of carbon found in steel and cast iron show the various qualities which the compounds acquire, and in the case of steel how little of its real difference is learned from its chemical composition. The table is extracted from the "Mushet Papers," p. 256.

Iron semi-steelified contains 1.150 of carbon.

Soft cast steel capable of welding, 1.120.

Cast steel for common purposes, .100.

Cast steel requiring more hardness, .90.

Steel capable of standing a few blows, but quite unfit for drawing, .50.

First approach to a steely granulated fracture, .30 to .40.

White cast iron, .25.

Mottled cast iron, .20.

Carbonated cast iron, .15.

Super-carbonated crude iron, .12.

A somewhat different per centage is given in the following series, comprising the degrees of wrought iron, steel, and cast iron, arranged according to the amount of carbon in each, taken from the proceedings of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.[*]

Soft wrought iron contains	0.0 per cent. of carbon.
Hard wrought iron contains	0.4 per cent. of carbon.
Soft steel contains	0.5 per cent. of carbon.
Hard steel contains	2.4 per cent. of carbon.
Cast iron contains	2.5 per cent. of carbon.
Hard cast iron contains	5. per cent. of carbon.

In many samples of cast iron the microscopic and chemical analysis show that some of the carbon is mechanically diffused through the mass, while the residual metallic portion contains a portion of carbon in chemical union with the iron. While the cast iron was in a molten condition the whole of the carbon was united with the metal; but some portion separates from it as it cools, leaving a smaller amount still combined.

Karsten, who was the first to observe this, has pointed out the various ways in which carbon is found in combination with iron.

1. Combined with the whole of the iron, (iron saturated with carbon, F. ε. ^{4}c.)

2. Combined with part of the iron, as F. ε. c. 3, which, compounded, is diffused through the rest of the iron.

3. In the free state—as lamino of graphito diffused through the mass of iron—the carbon having dissolved at the melting point of iron, and then separated as it cooled slowly.

The compound of F. ε. c. 3 is a graphitic and magnetic mass, and, like true graphite, is not dissolved by acids; in gray pig iron it may be separated, as may also the graphite or carbon, separated by slow cooling, by treating the iron with acids, (especially nitric acid.) Both free carbon and combined carbon, as F. ε. c. 3, exist in cast and bar iron, as the analysis of Kaster and Bromies show; the latter of whom determined the amount of combined carbon, in seven specimens of bar iron, to vary between .104 and .660 per cent., while the free carbon in the same specimens varied from .02 to .26. Rough steel contains from 1.25 to 2.3 of carbon, (Kaster;) soft steel, .0.9. The ordinary

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[*] Civil Engineers' Journal, January, 1859. London.

English steel contains one per cent. When it contains little carbon it approaches bar iron in properties; when the carbon is in excess it approaches cast iron; when the carbon is at 1.4 or 1.5 per cent., the limit of hardness is attained at which steel, after hardening, passes the greatest degree of hardness and tenacity. In this state it does not yield any uncombined carbon upon slow cooling.

The proportion of combined carbon in steel is always much greater than that of the graphitic variety. In white bar-steel from Eberfield Bromies obtained .416 combined, and .080 as graphite; in Rhenish cast steel, 1.157 combined to .110 free.

The true composition of steel is still an unsettled problem. That the difference of carbon between it and bar iron should communicate so different properties is scarcely probable. In the opinion of some, nitrogen is a necessary element present in the process of steeling, and others believe that manganase, fungstine, or titanium must be present, separately or together. General Auacoff,* in his experiments and observations made to ascertain the mode of making damasked steel of quality equal to the Asiatic, has shown that some of these metals are absolutely necessary.

Mr. Christopher Bricks, in adducing the various modes of making steel, and the processes of case-hardening, has endeavored to show that nitrogen is an absolute necessity in the manufacture of steel; that substances capable of yielding nitrogen must be presented to the iron, and if not nitrogenized organic substances, as, horn, hoof, hair, &c., or saline matters, containing nitrogen, be not used for steeling, then atmospheric air becomes necessary to be admitted; that when bar iron is steeled by being imbedded with charcoal at a high heat in a box, the latter is never hermetically sealed, and hence air is admitted, and nitrogen thus afforded to the iron; and that if the operation be so conducted that air is not admitted the bar iron is not steeled; and, finally, that if analysis does not point out the presence of nitrogen in steel it is because it has not been looked for.†

In this view he is supported by Mr. Sanderson, who affirms that the substratum of four-fifths of the carbon present in cast iron will not convert the latter into steel.

Schaffhault was the first to point out that the carbon existed in cast iron as cyanopine; and showed that the latter element always exists in castings, while its amount is small and almost *nil*. Chemists have not verified this statement, and it is yet an unsettled point what is the combination in which the carbon exists.

The more recent observations of Mr. Mushet and Mr. Stenson have led these gentlemen to believe that oxide of titanium is not only a constituent of all good steels and iron but that it is also a necessary constituent. To this conclusion they have been led by an examination of the ferruginous sand of New Zealand, which is a finely divided *iserine*, and which, admixed with iron ores, has produced a steel of great density and value. Mr. Mushet, in a letter to the *Engineer*, (London,) thus writes:

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* Baneal Chemie technique, tom. 4.

† Transactions of Royal Society of Arts, (London.)

"Moreover, as titanium is the most difficult of all the metals to fuse, its alloy with bar iron requires a higher temperature for its fusion than that required for the fusion of bar iron destitute of such an alloy, and it is well known that the best Dannemodro iron in the state of iron is more difficult to melt than any other charcoal iron. If any chemist will be at the pains of annalysing the steel irons used in Sheffield, and seek especially for their percentage of titanium, he will find that their market value is in exact proportion to the per centage of titanium they respectively contain."*

He proceeds to enumerate the Damascus steel, the wortz of India, Elba iron ore, and the brush iron of the forest of Dean, and asserts that first rate steel can only be made from iron containing titanium, and that the great difference between titanium, steel, and manganese steel is, that the latter has no "body," by which is implied strength and tenacity.

Mr. Mushet also asserts that the excellence of Lowmon iron is due to the presence of titanic acid in the minerals, and that these English irons can at any time be rivalled by adding a mixture of titanium ore to the burden of the blast furnace. "The question is simply this: whoever wishes to make the best iron must add the largest proportion of titanic ore to the burden of his blast furnace, being careful, however, to introduce nothing which tends to counteract the effect of the titanium alloy, such as materials containing phosphorus, sulphur, and excess of lime.†

Magnetic oxide, accompanied by titanium, is not unfrequent upon this continent. Mr. T. S. Hunt has examined several titanium ores and minerals found in Canada, and described their constitution in the geological reports of that province for 1857 and 1858, and has pointed out‡ their abundance in it in case it should be proved that the presence of titanium is so necessary to a valuable iron as has been lately set forth.

As the consideration of the constitution of steel is not a subject properly belonging to this report, it might seem out of place to enter upon it here were it not that it has an importance bearing upon the composition of bar and cast iron. Should it be hereafter found by experiment that Mr. Mushet's statement is correct concerning the presence of titanium in Dannemodro and other iron ores, it becomes thenceforward the interest of the iron manufacturer, when he designs to make a superior bar iron, to select only these ores which are titaniferous.

Berthier asserts that titanium exists in ores in the condition of titanate of the protoxide of iron, and that it is present in greater or less proportion in almost all magnetic ores.

It certainly is a common impediment in the slags produced in the reduction of magnetic oxide, and it was in this connexion observed many years ago by Mr. David Mushet. Berthier found in the scorio, from Villefranche Avignon, a reddish copper-looking efflorésence which yields a small proportion of titanium.

A question here presents itself, "is an iron chemically pure that material best adapted to form bar iron, or is not the latter an alloy of iron with titanium, fungsten, or manganese; and if the latter, how far is each of them replaceable by the others." Experiments to answer these are needed.

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* Chemical Views, No. 20.

† Chemical Views, No. 23.

‡ *Idem* No. 31.

In cast iron the quality of carbon varies from 2.5 to 5.6 per centum, and the form in which it occurs is thus given, (taken from Gmelin's Hand Book:)

	Combined carbon	.89	1.03	0.75	0.58	0.95
Kasten.	—Free carbon	3.71	3.62	3.15	2.57	2.70
		4.60	4.65	3.90	3.15	3.65
	Combined carbon	0.93	1.514	2.518	2.908	3.10
Bromies.	—Free carbon	2.34	1.040	0.500	0.550	0.72
		3.27	2.554	3.018	3.458	3.82

Beside the above compounds of carbon in either of the forms with pure iron, other substances are met with, some of which are dissolved in an uncombined form, but others are chemically united with some of the iron; these combinations being finely diffused through the mass of carbide of iron variously affecting the quality of the cast iron.

These substances are: Sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, vilicium, manganese, molybdenum, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, potasium, (2,) sodium, fungsten.

The proportion of these substances vary with the nature of the ore, the fuel, the flux, and the mutual reactions which they undergo at the high temperature of the furnace. A sample of cold blast gray iron (suitable for making wire) yielded to Messrs. Calvert & Johnson the following proportions of these foreign substances:

Carbon	2.275
Silicium	2.720
Phosphorus	.645
Sulphur	.301
Mangancie Aluminum	traces.
Iron	94.059
	100.000

The conversion of cast iron into bar is not merely a diminution of the relative amount of carbon, but there is accomplished at the same time the elimination of some of the above matters, and the proportion of these remaining is consequently varied, as shown by the above-named observers.*

The results obtained by these gentlemen show the rate of loss of carbon by the process of puddling, which loss takes place very unequally; with regard to the time of exposure in the furnace, the greatest amount of carbon being lost in the latter half of the operation. The silicum separated during the same time, but by far the greater portion of this substance was removed in the first hour in the furnace. It is worthy of remark that the granules formed by the melting mass in the furnace were prevented from coalescing by being coated over with a black powder, which had a remarkable preserving influence on the metal, for, say the experimenters, "none of the samples became oxidized during the nine months they were in the laboratory exposed to the atmosphere and to the various acid fumes floating about." The chemical nature of this covering was not examined into, the experiments suggesting it were "probably composed of a saline oxide of iron."

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* London, Edin. and Dub. Phil. Mag., vol. 14, page 175, 1857.

The "blueing" of iron, which takes place when it is heated in a drum or slant over a fire, protects the surface of the metal from rust, which is done to prevent nails, &c., oxidating in the air, is to all appearance a low degree of oxidation of the surface.

Of combination of iron and carbon in cast iron.

Iron cannot chemically combine with more than from 5.50 to 5.75 per cent. of carbon, when it becomes specular pig iron; it has then a foliated structure which it preserves until the proportion of carbon is reduced to 4.50, when it loses that structure and becomes granular, losing at the same time its white color and becoming more and more grey in tint, which becomes lighter as it becomes more and more seely. The percentage of graphite in gray iron runs from 2.57 to 2.75, and the whole amount of carbon from 3.15 to 4.65.

The proportion in which the graphite and combined carbon separate depends on the temperature to which the metal is exposed, and the mode of cooling, *i.e.*, whether it be rapidly or slowly produced. To separate the carbon, as graphite needs the previous application of the highest heat, when the iron is cooled rapidly the carbon does not separate and white metal is the result; but when the iron is slowly cooled gray metal is produced, the graphite separating out in foliated lamina. Some of the carbon remaining still united with the iron as a carbide, so that gray iron may be looked upon as a mechanical mixture of white iron and graphite, white iron being a true chemical compound of carbon and iron a *tetracarbide*, and containing in every 100 parts—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{94.88 of iron.}\\ \text{5.12 of carbon.}\end{array}\right\}=F\,\varepsilon_4\,c.$$

This compound has a specific gravity of 7.65 to 7.66., is white, hard, and crystaline; its form is an oblique prism with oblique terminal planes, belonging to the oblique system; it melts at 1,600° centigrade, and is the most fusible of the compound of iron and carbon.

The octa carbide.—$F\,\varepsilon_8\,c$ is a less abundantly formed carbide, occuring sometimes crystalized in gray pig iron, but never in white. It has a specific gravity of 7.15, color iron gray; in hardness, brittleness, and fusibility, less than specular iron; its crystals are pyramidical and indescent, which, when perfectly pure, yield in 100 parts, iron 97.37, carbon 2.63. Though not abundant it occurs frequently, its formation being connected with that of gray iron.

The observations and analysis of Geult,* have thrown much light upon the chemical constitution of the carbon. Compound of iron, according to him, in samples of cast iron, manganese, zinc, and copper, may replace the iron, and sulphur, silicum, and phosphorus, may replace the carbon; when the iron contains manganese, it takes up its fullest dose of carbon (six per cent.)

Cast iron, as ordinarily produced, may be looked upon as a mechanical mixture of carbides of iron, two in number, a sulphade phosphide, and silicide of iron, with, sometimes, corresponding salts of manganese; they may be thus formulized:

Fe_4c FeS $(Fe\ Min)\ 4\ P.$
Te_8c $FeSi$ $(Fe\ Min)\ 8\ S.$
FeP $(Fe\ Min)\ 8\ Si.$

The sulphur, silicium, and phosphorus, are combined chemically with the iron, as shown in the second column, and replace or displace some carbon.

The graphite found in cast iron is a mere mechanical mixture, and no part of the chemical compound, which, as stated, is chiefly a tetracarbide.

It is commonly believed that malleable iron exists in many cast irons, but the affinity of iron at high temperatures for carbon is so great that no malleable iron can exist in it.—(Geult.)

When cast iron contains about six per cent. of carbon, or closely approaches it, it is fully saturated—it is wholly a tetra-carbide, and is *white* or specular iron.

The *gray* iron is a mixture of the octo-carbide and graphite.

The *mottled* cast iron is a mixture of octo and tetra-carbides.

From many analyses Geult has calculated the following formulæ of these irons:

A. *Specular iron.*

1. Fe^4C Fe^8S.	2. Fe^4C Fe^4S	3. $Fe\ Min\ ^4C$. Min 4. Si. Min 4. P. Min 8. S.

B. *White cast iron.*

1. $Fe^4C \times Fe^8C$ Fe^8Si TeS TeP.	99.141.	2. $Fe^4C \times 6\,Fe^8C$ Te^8Si Mint 4 P.	93.90
Graphite.........	.500	Graphite Copper	...............6.10

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* Chemical Gazette, No. 327.

C. *Gray iron.*

1. $F\varepsilon^{8}C$	2. $(F\varepsilon\ \text{min}^{8})\ C$	3. $F\varepsilon 8 C$
$F\varepsilon^{8}Si$	$F\varepsilon^{8}\ Si$	$F\varepsilon 8 Si$
$F\varepsilon^{8}S$.	$F\varepsilon\ P$	$F\varepsilon^{4}P$.
Graphite 5.38.	Graphite 2:37.	Graphite 2.710.

D. *Mottled cast iron.*

1. $F\varepsilon^{4}.C \times F\varepsilon^{8}C$	2. $F\varepsilon^{4}C \times F\varepsilon^{8}C$	3. $2.F\varepsilon^{4}C \times F\varepsilon 8 C$
$F\varepsilon^{8}\ Si$	$F\varepsilon^{8}Si$	$F\varepsilon 8\ Si$
$F\varepsilon^{4}\ P$.	$T\varepsilon^{4}P$.	$F\varepsilon^{8}S$
Graphite 1.99.	$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{Min}\\ \text{ca}\\ \text{va}\end{matrix}\right\}.740$	$F\varepsilon^{4}P$.
	Graphite .260.	Graphite .18.

OF COMBINATION OF IRON AND SILICUM IN CAST IRON.

Coride iron contains silicum in amount varying between 0.4 and 3 per cent.; its addition to iron renders the latter harder, though in this property it cannot compare with carbon. Silicum is found in all pig metal, the highest quantity found by Karsten being 3.46 per cent. When it is present in quantity it renders the metal brittle and worthless; as much as 0.37 is capable of destroying the tenacity of iron, and this substance is, in the opinion of Karsten, more injurious than phosphorus to iron. When it is separated from iron cooling it is always as silica in the form of a stelliform filmis mass, or in minute drusic crystals. Pig iron made with the hot blast from silicious ores always contains silicum. When iron contains manganese, much of the silicum is removed, owing to the superior affinity for that substance possessed by manganese.

OF COMBINATION OF IRON AND PHOSPHORUS IN CAST IRON.

The phosphorus found united with iron in pig metal is generally introduced by the ores; phosphoric acid being common in the yellow iron stone ores of all formations. Combined with lime as apatite, indeed few ores of iron do not contain some of this acid. The coke used also supplies phosphorus, and charcoal supplies phosphorus from the phosphates which it contains; it hardens iron when combined with it, making the metal cold-short; in small quantity, *i. e.*, under 0.3 per cent., it does not sensibly diminish its tenacity; with 0.5 Karsten found it bore the hammer best, but not with 0.6; at 0.66 the cold-short property was shown, and at 1. per cent. it would not bear bending at all. An evidence of phosphorus added to iron arrest the specific influence of carbon. Less than 0.5 only makes the iron more fusible, makes bar iron and steel weld sooner, and while it facilitates fusion of cast iron delays the cooling and makes *good hollow-ware castings.*

OF COMBINATION OF SULPHUR AND IRON IN CAST IRON.

The sulphur present in iron is derivable from two sources, either from the ore or from the fuel; chiefly, however, from the former source. It is usually separated very readily from the ore by the fluxes passing off in the slag; for although sulphur unites readily with iron and lowers its melting point, making it readily fusible, yet the sulphide of iron is easily decomposed by lime to form the earthy sulphide, it can be separated by fluxing until the bar-iron contains no more than 0.008 of sulphur, (Karsten.) This amount does not apparently deteriorate the metal. It is not yet ascertained exactly what proportion of sulphur conveys to iron the brittle and easibly fusible properties which render its presence so objectionable and known as red-shortness.

Stengil found 0.03 of sulphur in iron not sensibly red-short, and that it required 0.1 to make it red-short. But Karsten found that 0.01, or one part in ten thousand, communicated the property to it.

Sulphur modifies the influence of carbon in iron very considerably, we must suppose the sulphur to be united with only a small proportion of iron as sulphide which fuse in with the remaining iron, forming thus minute particles disseminated through the mass, destroying its tenacity; as it makes the whole mass more readily fusible so does it also render its congelation, or chill, more rapid, and thus prevents the separation of graphite carbon, others tend to keep the F ε $^{\bullet}_{3}$ united intimately in the whole mass; in other words, it prevents the formation of grey iron; so that, according to Karsten and others, sulphur does not displace carbon in cast iron; nor does it appear that carbon can expel sulphur from sulphur iron; but a statement of Geult's, directly to the contrary, has been already brought forward; so that this important point may be looked on as yet undecided.

Fournet (*annales des mines*) has, however, shown that carbon reduces the bisulphide of iron when heated strongly; the latter losing weight by calcination with carbon, and the mass becoming magnetic subsequent to the operation, when it was not so before.

"Schaffhautt states (T. jur. pr. chem. 40, 304) that cast iron, bar iron, and steel almost always contain more or less arsenic and phosphorus, which often greatly improve their quality. The Dannemodro iron and the Lanmor iron owe their good to the presence of arsenic, and the Russian iron, (c c N. D.,) from Demidoff works at Nischnetgilsk, is indebted for its peculiar properties to the phosphorus which it contains.—(Gmelin, vol. 5, p. 214.)

This statement is contrary to general experience, which goes to prove that the presence of arsenious acid in iron causes it to oxidize rapidly.

Berthier examined some Algerine bombs supposed to have been of Spanish make, and which had suffered much from corrosion, and found them to contain 9.8 per cent. of arsenious acid, and 1.5 per cent. of carbon.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

Cast iron.

Sp. grav., 7.207. Wt. of cub. ft., 450 lbs.

One bar 1 foot long and 1 inch square weighs 3.2 lbs nearly; it expands $\frac{1}{162000}$ of its length by 1 degree of heat.—(Ray.)

Greatest change of length in lens rays, $\frac{1}{1270}$; melts at 3479°, (Daniel;) shrinks in cooling $\frac{1}{98}$ to $\frac{1}{85}$ of length, (Mushet;) is crushed by a force of 93,000 lbs. to square inch.—(Rennie.)

Malleable iron.

Spec. grav., 7.6, (Muschenhock;) at its maximum, 7.788, (Berthier;) weight of cub. ft., 475 lbs.; weight of bar 1 foot long, 1 inch square, 3.3 lbs; do. when hammered, 3.4 lbs.

Expands with 1° of heat $\frac{1}{148000}$, (Smeaton;) in dilability it ranks seventh among metals.

Good English iron will bear on square inch, without permanent alteration, 17,800 lbs. = 8 tons; and an extension of $\frac{1}{1400}$.

From 32° F. to 212° F. its linear dilability is $0.00122 = \frac{1}{89}$. Halstrom values it at $\frac{1}{694}$, and, according to him, from 72° F. to 0 F. it is $\frac{1}{2500}$.—(Berthier.)

In malleability it stands eighth on the list of metals, in ductibility it stands fourth.

Compared with cast iron as unity its strength is 1.12, its extensibility, 0.86, and its stiffness, 1.3; when pure it is flexible and is devoid of elasticity, when forged its structure is filmis, when unforged, granular.

SECTION II.

Action of air and fresh water on bar and cast iron.

CONTENTS.

Nature and extent of the inquiry.
Action of air and water on pure iron.
Effects of confined air.
Action of air on cast iron.
Stages of oxidation made, and extent of corrosion.
Corrosion depends on carbon element.
Oxidation of bar iron and steel.

Effects of running water on iron; tuberculization of water-pipes; effects of chloride of sodium in solution; action of alkalies and earths proper in retaining oxidation; action of ammoniacal vapor on iron; possible explanation of; action of clays and gravels on iron; composition of results of action of Potomac water; mild action of river waters; conditions of experiments; comparison of specimens; analysis of specular metal and bar of Crown point iron; remarks on the influence of ores of magnetic oxide.

Pure iron does not decompose pure water at ordinary temperature, but if the water contains carbonic acid, or if the iron is placed in contact with substances with which it may form a pile, (or voltaic circuit,) decomposition takes place slowly. It is evident at 50° 60° C, very evident at the temperature of boiling water, and at a red heat is very rapid, hydrogen gas being given off, and a magnetic oxide formed. In the presence of many acids water is decomposed by iron at common temperatures, and when air iron is placed in contact with acid water and air at the same time, oxidation is very rapid, especially if the iron be firmly divided. In all these cases the lowest oxide of iron is formed.—(Berthier.)

An inquiry into the causes of the oxidation of iron is met at the outset with a difficulty of no mean magnitude. Were it a question under what circumstances does pure metallic iron oxidate most rapidly, perhaps the information at present afforded by modern research might answer satisfactorily the query. But the real subject of inquiry is, under what conditions do the impure iron known as *bar* iron and the carbide of iron known as cast iron corrode most rapidly; but as the composition of these two bodies are yet scarcely known with the usual chemical exactitude, the difficulty of answering becomes at once evident.

"Iron," says Vicat, "does not rust in dry air, nor in water deprived of air, nor even in dry oxygen at ordinary temperature. It requires the conjoined effect of both air and water."*

Iron, when left exposed to air and uncleansed, frequently, after receiving a complete coat of rust, suffers no further oxidation. Vicat mentions an iron fence in the city of Grenoble, which is built two hundred and fifty years, and, according to tradition, has never had a coat of paint or varnish, and yet now is only lightly covered with a thin layer of light brown-colored oxide.

This apparently self-protective and limited destructibility of iron applies only to large castings or bars, for every one knows that iron wire is rapidly corroded and destroyed, whether isolated or in contact.

Vicat has shown that in confined localities where air has no circulation, or imperfectly performed, iron suffers great loss by oxidation. The presence of free carbonic acid favors the formation of a protocarbonate of iron, which rapidly passes into the state of peroxide, and a fresh amount of protoxide requires to be formed, in order that the carbonic acid may be again combined. In examining the suspension bridge over the Drac, those portions of iron which had been imbedded in the piers were enclosed for twenty-three years in part of the space in a tight air chamber in the masonry. The oxidation was so great that the workmen were engaged seventy-five days in cleaning rust from it, and the stability of the structure much endangered. When the iron was repaired it was surrounded by a bed of hydraulic lime in paste.

The corrosion of cast iron in air, whether of normal temperature and tension of watery vapor, or whether these conditions vary, is much more simple than when immersed in water or saline solutions, and approaches closely in its action to the influence of the same reagents upon pure metals. There is formed in regular sequence, first, magnetic oxide; second, sesquioxide; third, carbonate of protoxide. Where air has only limited access to iron, as when castings are wholly covered by fresh water, the magnetic oxide is first produced; if, on the contrary, the casting be wholly exposed to the air and wetted occasionally, the coating of rust is at once a bright red sesquioxide $= \mathrm{Ho} \times \mathrm{Fe_2o_3}$. and the rate of corrosion proceeds with rapidity, no doubt owing to the fixation of an atom of water and the displacement of the protoxide out of the magnetic oxide, thus:

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* Annales des Ponts et Chaussées.

2 eq. of magnetic oxide $= 2 \left\{ \mathrm{Fe\,o} \times \mathrm{Fe_2o_3} \right\}$ would produce by fixation of 4 equivalents of oxygen and 3 eq. of water, (2) equivalents of hydrated sesquioxide, $= 2 \left(40 \times \mathrm{Fe_2o_3} \right)$ and two equivalents of hydrated sesquioxide $2 \left(40 + \mathrm{Fe_2o_3} \right)$

The corrosion of cast iron takes place over the whole surface, and pretty evenly, so that an uniform coating of red oxide forms after even one night's exposure, which layer is easily removed by the finger; this rapid corrosion is no doubt owing to the deposition of dew over the whole exposed surface of the metal, and as the water of the atmosphere always holds oxygen dissolved, the rapidity of oxidation is effected when corrosion has taken place, so as to form a pulverulent coating on the surface of the plate; protection does not seem to be afforded, for the loss of metal appears rather to increase, which may be due to local circuits, established by the presence of the powder, which, being a mixture of plumbago and oxide, is negation as regards the metal test sample. This mode of decomposition, however, chiefly occurs when the metal is placed in a saline solution or any comparatively good conductor of electricity.

The corrodibility of cast iron, as regards its chemical composition, depends not so much on the presence of S. P. As. or Si. as upon the carbon element and the condition of the carbon, for the tetracarburet alone does not readily oxidize, but when graphitic carbon is liberated, then the voltaic circuit alluded to is formed, by which oxidation is set up.

In fact, whatever develops the electric action favors rapid corrosion of the iron, as in water or in saline solutions the presence of a small quantity of peroxide, already formed on the surface of iron, favors the more rapid rusting of the clean surface; a graphitic iron, by forming a circuit of two solids and one liquid; irons of different quality united together, as in wrought iron when different "*makes*" are welded. Corrosion once set up proceeds rapidly, and an iron containing a slag, silica, or magnetic oxide always corrodes more rapidly than iron of a uniform constitution.

Bar iron and steel are more difficult to be oxidized in the open air than cast iron; that is, the act of oxidation is more difficult of commencement, and the first actions of oxidation are the formation of grey or magnetic oxide.

When oxidation does commence it is never uniformly spread over the whole surface, but is shown in spots with larger intervals of a clear metallic lustre, which is retained long after the corroded spots have formed inequalities one-half of an inch below the level of the surface; ultimately, however, the bright surface becomes tarnished and oxidized.

One mode of oxidation of iron by fresh water has not been much alluded to by writers; it is that which arises from the flow of water through large pipes, in which after a number of years transit, a series of tuberculous eminences are formed on the outside of the pipe, which grow partly by external deposition and partly by corrosion of the surface of the pipe, which forms the base of the tubercle; the tubercles are frequently an inch or more in height, and have their base depressed two or three lines below the level of the inner surface of the main; when cut across the tubercles present a scaly section like the coats of an onion, have a dark or black brown color internally and a yellow tint outside; by exposure the whole passes into a yellow brown. These tubercles were first observed in the water pipes at Grenoble, (France,) where the supply was feruginous and calcerous after a flow of seven and one-half years. They have been also found to exist in the waters of the Oureque and the Seine, as the mains in Paris have been found tuberculated (the tubercles more wide than elevated) after a continual flow of water during twenty-four years—between 1810 and 1834.[*] The size and constitution of these tubercles are, to some extent, determined by the character of the waters, mineral waters augmenting them; but they appear to be formed by all waters, and are partly formed by chemical and partly by mechanical forces.

Mr. Gaudie[†], in a paper on the concretions formed in the water-pipes of Cherburg, (France,) which were laid down from 1836 to 1838, mentions that the calibre of the pipe was diminished to one-third; they were of a black and greenish color, and were composed of—

Proxide of iron	96 to 98
Silica and alumina (clay)	4 to 2
Chloride of sodium	traces
Sulphate of iron	traces

The structure of the tubercles were testaceous, and when exposed to the air became ochrey red; by drying above the temperature of boiling water they lost nineteen per cent. of water. The small quantity of clay present is remarkable, and shows, says Mr. G., how little influence upon this tuberculation of iron the mechanical collections of foreign matters have in these circumstances. He also alludes to the presence of sulphate of iron indicating a secondary alteration of the iron. When the water entered the pipes it had no sulphates existing in it, so that salt had been formed at the expense of the cast iron (white metal.)

The tubercles in this case were very large, standing out from the inner surface of the tube as much as five centimetres; but this is an unusual occurrence, for the above writer mentions that the main pipe

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[*] See Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1st series, p. 8.

[†] Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 3d series, v. 2, page 341.

(called Rose fountain) in the same city, destined for military use, laid down in 1786 and removed in 1837–'38, had tubercles also, but not higher than .01 millimetre high.

According to Pague,* grey cast iron is more attackable by these incrustations than bar iron or white metal. A small portion of chloride sodium hastens tuberculization so that it shows itself in one minute's time in a solution saturated with salt and carbonate of soda and afterwards diluted with seventy-five times its volume of aerated water.

The first change produced was the formation of some whitish hydrated protoxide of iron, which remained in that state a long time when in contact with the metal or with the oxide, which goes on constantly forming. This oxide is occasionally removed to some distance from the point of formation; passes by degrees to a greenish-brown color, and then an orange tint upon the superficial layer. Analysis always shows the presence of 3 oxides: FeO — $FeO\,Fe_2O_3$ — Fe_2O_3 in various proportions. The proportion of sesquioxide continues to increase a little carbonate of iron and some silica appear; the latter arising from oxidation of the silicide of iron. When these tubercles are formed in water holding common salt in solution, a little chloride of iron is formed; when the oxidation is well developed the casting shows a considerable amount of graphite.

The contact of metals or metallic salts which are electrically positive with regard to iron serve to protect the latter.

The presence of the fixed alkaline earths has a similar effect. Iron immersed in lime water corrodes very slowly. As carbonic acid in a free state cannot exist in this latter solution, the delay of the rusting be partly due to the fact that no acid is present to unite with the oxide when formed; this delay occurring even though the lime water have absorbed enough of atmospheric acid to start corrosion under other circumstances.

The influence of lime in preventing oxidation is well exemplified in the case of nails and iron rod worked into the plaster of walls. The iron in cases will be found to be almost perfectly bright, and in no case which has fallen under the writer's observation has a scale of oxid formed on iron imbeded or surrounded by lime-mortar. The carbonates of the alkaline earths—at least the abundant one, chalk—does not appear to have the protective property enjoyed by the alkaline carbonates.

Where iron is in contact with vegetable acids or substances by whose decomposition this class of principles may be originated, it suffers corrosion to a considerable extent, although much less than when exposed to moist air or to saline solutions. Wherever tannic acid it oxidizes iron, and those woods which contain the most of it corrode nails to the greatest degree. All of the fine woods contain it, as also oak wood, while the African teak is comparatively free from it.

When iron is in contact with an alkaline solution, the metal becomes electro-negative and the water positive, as if chemical action had commenced between them, and this condition continues until communication is established—so to speak—between the iron and the solution by means of a platina wire connected to the free end of the iron.* Iron rendered constantly negative is in the most favorable condition not to combine with free oxygen in the solution. Where common salt is added to this solution all protection ceases, since the salt is decomposed and a new affinity for iron is developed.

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* Ann. de Chemie et de physique, 1836.

While the contact of the fixed alkalies or of the alkaline earths, either in uncombined form or as carbonates, favors the preservation of the surface of iron from oxidation, the presence of ammonia in the atmosphere favors the rapid oxidation of iron and the formation of the hydrated sesquioxide. This is well exemplified in privies and urinals where the iron work is not protected by paint. The erosion takes place very rapidly and irregularly in these places where the vapor of the ammonia reaches So extensive is this rusting that some other action besides mere absorption of oxygen must be at play. As ammoniacal gas does not in itself contain the element producing oxidation, it is obvious that this action must occur in an indirect way.

Kuhlman has proved that the presence of lime and ammonia in contact with a given quantity of air produces nitric acid. He has also shown that ammonia formed from decomposing organic matter is ultimately in the presence of bases converted into the same acid. The sesquioxide of iron, once formed, becomes the means of further oxidation to organic substances in contact with it by means of the property it possesses of absorbing ammonia and retaining it in its pores, until by contact with the atmosphere and in the neighborhood of iron undergoing oxidation the ammonia takes on a similar action, and becomes converted into nitric acid, which unites with some oxide of iron. Whether this be the true explanation or not of the fact of the rapid oxidation of iron under the circumstances mentioned, there can be no doubt.

The protection afforded by alkalies and earths proper, as lime and such substances as have a strong affinity for carbonic acid, is not given by the common earths or clays. If the latter be of fine texture and kept dry, it may be kept in contact with samples of iron and diminish the brilliancy to a very slight degree; but when the clay is moistened with water, oxidation immediately occurs, and if the nail be near the surface, proceeds rapidly. The clay evidently acts in a negative manner, the rusting of the iron depending on the porosity of the earth.

A few nails, two and a half inches long, which had laid for a year in a fine sandy clay, became coated with a layer of clay two lines thick, cemented by sesquioxide of iron. The surface, after removal of the crust of oxide, was irregularly corroded in the direction of the fibres of the metal, the oxide not scaling off as in oriforus rusting, but adhering most tenaciously, and having a granular character. A parcel of nails of the same size and form as the foregoing, placed in a coarse gravel, did not cement a coating round them as that in fine clay, but the iron oxide had escaped and tinged the bed for several inches round, and the nails had attached themselves to a large pebble by a plastic layer of oxide, and had formed a partial coating of scale separable by knife blade. The corrosion had extended much deeper.

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* Payen Ann. de Chem., 1836.

The amount of material which may be cemented together by a small amount of oxide of iron is, indeed, very great. Where nails or pieces of bar iron rust under ground in the presence of moisture, but at the same time undisturbed by a current of water filtering through the mass, a tenacious paste of oxide of iron, diffused through the clay, is formed, which involves pebbles of various sizes, until a considerable space becomes tinged with the red cement which, in time, hardens and produces an artificial breccia or conglomerate, resembling in every respect the pudding stone conglomerates of pre-historic periods. The metal itself becomes impacted in the mass considerably enlarged.

The difference in effect between clay and gravel is more apparent than real. The increased silicius element in gravel could exert but a small influence in increasing oxidation. The gravel being more porous, acts like a sponge, allowing more air and aerated water to come in contact with the metal, and in this way it exerts a more oxiditing influence than fine clay.

In the experiments carried out for the department, the exposure of the test samples in cold, fresh water (of Potomac river) for two months developed but a slight amount of oxidation, so slight as to show but little difference between any of the specimens, and could afford no reliable results as to the variation of corrosion between cast and bar irons. The results are, therefore, not given here. The corrosion was mostly in the form of pulverulent hydrated oxide, very little scale being produced. (*a*)

When the same water is warmed, oxidation proceeds very rapidly, as shown by Tables 1 and 2. The oxidation of iron is so slow in the presence of fresh water, especially if the latter contain only a small portion of saline matter, that it would require the exposure of masses of iron of considerable size to the action of water for several years.

More information on this oxidation is allowable by the examination of castings or bars which are being in course of removal from bridges, light-houses, piers, wharves, or other positions where the metal may have been for several years in contact with water, than by the narrow experiments which even a lifetime could supervise.

An instance of the oxidating influence of river water is adduced by Vicat (Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1853) in the case of the demolition, in 1837, of a bridge at Grenoble, which had been built in 1626, that the cramping irons, cross-ties, and other iron-work which had been imbedded in mortar were as clean on the surface as when put down. These portions of metal, which were in contact with gravel, were attacked at the point of contact. These irons were two hundred and twelve years immersed. The water of the river (Isere) is chiefly supplied from the glaciers of Savoy, waters which contain little air, and do not favor oxidation. Deep waters are never aerated like shallow streams, and oxidation occurs less rapidly in such cases.

The time which the specimens were exposed in cold fresh water not being sufficiently extended to allow of oxidation being carried out to be appreciable to the balance, it was believed that by using the water warm the ordinary action of corrosion would be hastened, without, perhaps, developing any new source of error, and thus the delay otherwise necessary might be avoided. The temperature of the waters (both fresh and salt) in these experiments was obtained by placing dishes of the fluid in a close water bath heated by a spirit lamp placed underneath it during the entire period of exposure. The exact temperature was secured by immersing the bulb of a thermometer in the liquid, and regulating the lamp as required. The fresh water used in the experiments was obtained from the Potomac river, a short distance below Little Falls, near Georgetown, D. C. An analysis of this water taken from the same locality (although made upon a sample drawn some time previous) afforded the following composition:

Specific gravity 100066.

Solid matters in one gallon	5.9126	grains.
Residue fixed after ignition	5.590	"
Insoluble in water	4.860	"

The fixed residue had the following composition:

Potassa	.200
Soda	.100
Lime with carbonic acid	3.484
Magnesia with carbonic acid	.840
Silicia	.066
Chlorine	.270
Sulphuric acid	.210
Organic matter	.040
Nitric acid	traces.
Carbonic acid and loss	.380
	5.590

The water was collected for experiments one week after a heavy fall of rain in the month of October, 1858; when freshly collected it contained no free carbonic acid, leaving litmus, paper, and Brazil-wood unaffected. The samples experimented on were all small size; a necessity arising out of an endeavor to establish a uniform rate of comparison of the irons forwarded to the department; they were mostly squares of one square inch surface, and one-fourth of an inch thick; cut with a cold chisel, and the surfaces cleaned and having a dense brilliant surface. This was deemed preferable to using the surface as it comes from the mould, as different modes of casting so alter the surface as to produce even in iron of the same make very varied results, as the nature of the surface differs. The numbers of the samples correspond to the numbers upon the tabulated sheets made up from the information given by the iron masters who forwarded samples to the department.

According to these tables it appears that in fresh water of an elevated temperature (110° F.) in the majority of instances, the greater amount of corrosion was on the side of bar iron, with which the loss varied from .$\frac{014}{117}$ to .$\frac{079}{117}$ per square inch, while in the case of cast iron .$\frac{017}{117}$ to .$\frac{046}{118}$ per square inch, a difference in amount which though not very apparent at first view, is yet well marked from its constancy.

Greater variety in the range of oxidation appears to have occurred with bar than cast iron, for while samples 7, 19, 21, and 12, underwent no more corrosion than the least corrodible samples of cast iron, we find Nos. 90, 104, 31, 32, 26, and 37, suffer corrosion to nearly double the extent of many samples of cast iron.

The returns furnished do not in every case state whether cold or hot blast has been used, and no general conclusion could be drawn as to the influence of either upon the specimens under experiment; but from the information supplied it does not appear that as regards oxidization any difference is produced by the employment of either.

All of the samples indicated above as least corrodible were made from magnetic ore, while the six that suffered from corrosion so markedly were made from hematites and carbonates, especially from the former ore.

From these results it would appear that under certain conditions magnetic oxide furnishes a non-corrodible iron; which view is still further supported by a comparison of castings and bar from same metal. Thus No. 7, made from magnetic iron, is the least corroded specimen of bar iron. No. 7 cast iron *among* (though not the least) the less corroded of the castings. Again, No. 1 bar corroded nearly twice as much as 7 bar, yet it still is a lightly corroded specimen. No. 1 casting suffered actually very little more corrosion, and compared with castings stood midway in the scale of corrosion. No. 19 bar suffered less than 19 casting, as also No. 21, these furnishing exceptions to the statement put forth previously, that in fresh water bar irons suffered more than castings.

The comportment of samples 7 led to the analysis of the casting and bar. The former was a beautiful specimen of the specular iron of large foliated surfaces.* In one hundred parts they contained—

	Casting.	Bar.
Iron	88.41	95.20
Carbon combined	5.50	.20
Carbon graphite	.17	.00
Manganese	4.36	3.18
Sulphur	.10	.06
Phosphorus	.16	.07
Lime	.24	.15
Arsenic	.03	.00
Silicum	.19	.24
Loss	.84	.80
	100.00	100.00

Specific gravity of casting, 7.48.
Specific gravity of bar, 7.69.

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* For another analysis of this iron see letter of C. E. Detmold, in Appendix.

This would indicate this cast iron to be almost wholly a tetra-carburet of iron, $= F\,\varepsilon.\,{}^{4}c$, intermixed with small proportions of silicide of iron, considerable manganese, and some sulphide and phosphide of manganese. The difference in chemical constitution of the bar from the casting is so little that the different tendency to corrosion displayed cannot be attributed to that source, but must be referred to the condition of the surface—the closer and more compressed superfices of the bar.

The manganese exists as a compound of carbon and metallic manganese, similar to the iron compounds which it replaces. Manganesian irons are well known to have a greater resisting power, as regards rusting, although it is not probable that the power is due to the actual presence of manganese, but the well-known influence which the metal possesses to purify iron by forming a slag.

One cause why manganesian irons are less likely to oxidite may be due to the property which such possess of retaining the combined carbon and preventing its separation in the mass of metal in the graphite form as it cools; for the presence of free carbon, as frequently stated, produces voltaic circuits, and promotes decomposition. Cast irons containing much free carbon are prone to oxidite in proportion to the amount of free carbon: hence gray iron rusts sooner than mottled, and mottled sooner than white metal.

This may explain the protecting influence of manganese on cast iron, but would not explain its influence on bar. The manganese in cast iron, when being worked into bar, forms, with any foreign earthy matters present, more soluble slags than iron does, which impurities are thus removed from the bar.

Admitting that magnetic ores have some effect in producing a non-corrodible iron, yet the form of the iron seems to be all-essential. Thus the same irons (1 and 7) had vastly different rates of corrosion when in bar or casting. Should this occur if the cause of non-corrosion was due to the ore? Should not the prevention of corrosion be, more properly, attributed to the condensation and less porous condition of the surface, as well as to the smoothness and protected condition of the superficial layer of the bar? Among irons of the same make this is constantly so.

Nos. 68, 73, 77, 78, 95, 20, and 26 of the cast iron specimens furnished—the least corroded samples of these, from 68 to 78 and No. 26, are made from the carbonates of the coal measures and the fossil hematites of the same geological age; 20 is from a zinc ore, and 95 is a hematite from North Carolina; 68 and 72 are from Virginia furnaces; 73, 77, and 78, of Kentucky make; 20 from New Jersey, and 26 from Pennsylvania.

SECTION III.

Action of sea water on iron.

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The specific gravity and chemical constitution of sea water varies with the latitude and distance from the shore; the difference in the former case being mostly due to diminished temperature, and in the latter to the diluting effect of rivers emptying themselves into the ocean.

Laurent, Bouillon, and Lagrange (according to Mallet) assert that sea water contains 62 volumes of carbonic acid in every thousand, and Mallet found 100 c. i. of sea water of Dublin bay to yield $\frac{1}{43}$ cub. inches of gas, monthly atmospheric air, with a trace of carbonic acid or about one volume in 70. This proportion of carbonic acid, so much less than the quantity given by the three named chemists, is more in accordance with results given by Brichoff, (Chemical Geology, vol. 1, p. 99, 114) in which at 1,994 feet deep from the surface, in the month of August, the amount of gas contained in 100 volumes was 2.04 per cent. which was made up of oxygen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen gases, as follows:

Oxygen	.08	Sum of oxygen and carbonic acid .67.
Carbonic acid	.59	
Nitrogen	1.37	

Brichoff asserts that the amount of air increases with the depth, and especially the amount of oxygen and carbonic acid, of which, however, he gives no examples.

The total saline matter is in the proportion of 3½ per cent.; in 100 parts of salts, the chlorides are to the sulphates as 90 to 10: chloride of sodium constituting 74 to 80 per cent of the saline matter, so that the element chlorine is equal to one-half of all the solids.

The following analysis of sea water of the north Atlantic ocean by Van Bibra,[*] shows the proportion of each saline ingredient.

Solids in 100 parts of water	3.47	3.84
Chloride of sodium in 100 parts of solids	76.05	76.89
Chloride magnesium	9.	8.05
" potassium	4.	3.33
Bromide sodium	1.15	1.30
Sulphate lime	4.60	4.94
" magnesia	5.20	5.49
" potash	......	....
	100.00	100.00

The sulphuric acid varies in amount in sea water more than the chlorine element, which Bischoff attributes to the proximity of rivers, bringing in a large quantity of sulphates, and also to the fact that these salts are easily decomposed and the sulphuric acid removed by the action of organic matter, sulphurites being formed thereby.

The magnesian chloride is converted into carbonate of magnesia under the influence of organic vegetation and the chlorine set free. Ordinarily this latter unites with some calcium to form chloride calcium, which is then decomposed by the sulphate of magnesia to form chloride of magnesium and sulphate of lime; but in the presence of iron this change does not occur. The free chlorine unites with the iron to form chloride of iron; this, being a very deliquescent salt, is rapidly dissolved and removed from the corroded metallic surface, and the play of affinities commences over again.

The observations of Dr. A. A. Hays on the action of sea water on copper sheathing of vessels and on copper coins[†] show that the oxidation of that metal is due to the decomposition of the chlorides, in the presence of free oxygen and metal. These chlorides are removed by solution, and only the insoluble sulphurites remain attached as a crust to the surface of the metal. The same reaction occurs when iron is the metal, with modified circumstances, inasmuch as cast-iron is not a pure metal, but a carburet alloyed with other electro-negative substances.

It would thus appear that the predominating chemical action of sea water on iron is that of a chloride, and its ultimate effect is to remove rust of the iron, as a chloride; but this is not its immediate effect, which is that of oxidizement, almost at a minimum; a portion of magnetic oxide being first formed, which itself is partially converted into a hydrated sesquioxide; but the sulphates, which constitute ten per centum of the saline matters, now exert their influence, and some sulphate of iron is formed, thus reacting on the chloride of sodium of sea water, forms a chloride of iron. Some of the iron is removed in this form by the mass of sea water. The carbon is gradually separated, and attaches itself to the surface, as does also the silicium, which has been oxidized and deposited as silica. A portion of the iron remains as a sesquioxide attached to and coating the graphite sponge; and lastly, there may exist a trace of silicate iron.

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[*] American Journal of Science, vol. ii, 2d sec., p. 242 and seq.

[*] Annal der cheim u Phar. T· 77, p. 90.

Mr. Hatchett examined a cannon at Plymouth, England, which had been long* immersed in sea water. He found it incrusted to the depth of an inch with a substance having all the appearance of plumbago and consisting of oxide of iron 81,
plumbago 16,
in 100 parts. M. H. also observed that anchors and other articles of wrought iron were only superficially oxidized, while those of cast iron suffered from galvanic action.

When iron is exposed to the action of common salt in solution, after a few days a portion of the metal is removed and deposited after a while as red oxide and a coating of this oxide with a dark brown powder underneath. Numerous little semicircular pits are present on the surface of the coating, which is a mixture of the different oxides and of the carbon separated by the oxidation. The oxides chiefly formed are the magnetic and the sesquioxide; the former is always present under the above circumstances.

The action of a solution of salt is therefore similar to that of sea water in so far as regards simple oxidation of the iron, but the changes produced and combinations formed are much more complex in the case of sea water.

The action of sea water on metallic iron is due, in the first instance, to the amount of saline matter which it contains dissolved; and next, to the amount of gases held in solution by it. The latter cause acts more immediately by oxidizement of the metal, but is limited in its extent. The saline matter of the sea coming into play and exerting the action of decomposition arising from electrical disturbances to a much greater extent, which may be due to the circumstance that the chloride of iron formed by the reaction of common salt water upon oxide of iron is readily removed as soon as formed, and thus a fresh surface of metal is left for oxidation.

This rapid formation of chloride of iron, leads to the destruction of the iron in a much shorter time than when merely subjected to the action of gases in a very weak saline solution, such as occurs in river water.

The first action of sea water on iron appears to be simply oxidation: a coating of gray colored magnetic oxide, in a pulverulent form, is deposited on the surface of the sample; no bubbles of hydrogen, however, are perceptible; the layer of oxide is non-adherent and preserves this want of tenacity throughout, being at all times easily removed by the fingers; neither does it perceptibly increase by daily ex-

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[*] *Sic* in Quarterly Journal of Science, vol. 12, p. 407.

posure, while at the same time the weight of the sample is gradually diminishing, and the presence of iron in the sea water is easily recognizable by tannic acid. It may be that the rapid formation of chloride of iron, gradually removing small particles of oxide, soon after they are deposited, tend to prevent the consolidation of the layer of oxide into a scale, as occurs in the case of iron under river waters; and this non-adhering oxide being liable to be removed by slight friction, as by currents, &c., leaves no protection on the newly exposed surface of iron; whatever may be the true reason of this fact, there is no doubt that scales of oxide do not form under sea water.

The oxidation of the metal rarely proceeds to the formation of a hydrated oxide, stopping at the point of constitution of oligist iron.

I have not observed the formation of a hydrated oxide, unless when a portion of the metal was exposed to the action of the atmosphere. So long as the sample was wholly immersed in the water only the gray oxide was produced, but when, as by removal or evaporation of the fluid, so as to expose a surface of the sample to the air, then did the oxide become lemon red.

The same observation has been made as regards the union of carbonic acid with the rust: so long as the sample was fully immersed, and some inches below the level of the fluid, I did not observe that the rust yielded carbonic acid, but when the sample was removed from the solution and exposed some hours, in few instances, and days in others, then the addition of acetic acid always evolved a few bubbles of carbonic acid. When the scale is examined in quantity after being well washed with water, it yields faint traces of chlorine; probably owing to a portion of chloride of iron remaining attached to, or united with the oxide, (which may be conveniently termed a chlor-oxide,) so that the scale or rust of iron would appear to be made up of,

1. Magnetic oxide,	1st formed, constituted internal layer and greatest amount of scale.
2. Anhydrous "	
3. Hydrate "	
4. Proto-carbonate of iron,	Last formed, extended layer least in amount.
5. Chlor-oxide of iron,	

The chloride of iron chiefly passes in solution into the mass of sea water; the proto-carbonate does not long remain as such, but is decomposed, either by the sulphates or by organic matter in sea water, and a sulphurate of iron is produced; this change does not, however, occur in pure sea water. Chevreuil (Comptes Rendus, 1853) pointed out this ready formation of sulphide of iron, whenever iron, organic matters, and sulphates were brought into contact, as in the dust and mud of paved streets, and showed that in this case, as in most other instances of corrosion of iron, magnetic oxide is first formed, the sulphate of lime is reduced to a sulphide of calcium, and this latter converted into the iron sulphide, by the reaction of either the proto or sesquioxide.

Mallet, in his 2d report to the British Association, on the oxidation of iron, (s. 171,) having remarked that in foul sea water this formation of carbonate of iron occurs, led me to allude particularly as to its formation in pure sea water, with the negative result as above stated.

That the formation of carbonate of iron may nevertheless occur in pure sea water is evident from the above observations, for should the iron exposed be of such quality, (as a bar or rod,) and so situated as to be exposed to the air at ebb tide, it is obvious that then a carbonate would be formed as well as a hydrated oxide.

When a portion of this scale or coating is removed from the surface of a test sample and heated with acetic acid no effervescence is produced, showing that no appreciable amount of carburet of iron has been formed; when further treated with aqua regia a minute quantity of a dark powder remains undissolved, which, when washed with water from the pipitt and transformed to a plate of platinum and heated in the spirit-lamp flame, is readily consumed, leaving a slight gray trace of ash behind. This combustible substance represents the carbon (combined and graphitic) of the iron. Whatever silicum may have been present was acidified by the aqua regia, (if not previously by the act of oxidation,) and remained as ash on the surface of the platinum plate.

The results of these experiments show that bar iron suffers corrosion in sea water more rapidly and to a greater extent than cast iron. The tendency of steel to be corroded is intermediate between bar and cast iron. Viewed merely as a compound of carbon and metal the increased presence of the more positive element gives a protecting influence.

The rate of corrosion being inversely to the amount of carbon, as shown by the following table of the amount of carbon present in the three conditions of iron:

In bar iron carbon varies from...	.104 (Bromies)	to	.354,	(Karsten.)
In steel carbon varies from......	.496	"	2.3,	(Bromies.)
In cast iron carbon varies from..	2.3	"	5.3,	(Gmelin.)

Generally speaking, those irons which had the highest specific gravity resisted oxidation most, though this must be restricted by the nature of iron. Thus it is true of cast irons that those whose specific gravity was high generally resisted corrosion better than those of lower gravity; which is, perhaps, but another mode of expressing the fact that the purer the carburet of iron the less likely is it to corrode; the sulphide and phosphide it contains the less corrodible. The presence of a silicum compound in the iron does not appear to act so decidedly in rusting the iron. If it be interspersed in the mass of iron a voltaic circuit is produced and corrosion occurs; but if, as is often the case, a gloss of silicate exists on the surface, the iron is preserved bright, rather than corroded by its presence.

The presence of sulphur and phosphorus compounds in cast iron promote oxidation by the formation of voltaic circuits, in which these compounds play the negative part to the more positive tetra-carburet of iron. Graphitic carbon also acts negatively and produces local circuits, and appears to act even more energetically, and in this respect, than sulphur and phosphorus compounds. The cast iron which is freest from this form of carbon is the least oxidizable, and its power of resistance increases as it approaches the type of the tetra-carbide—F. ϵ_4. c.

It is by the chemical action arising from local voltaic circuits that cast iron suffers corrosion in sea water, the extent of corrosion being in relation to the impurity of the iron, and the rusting being spread more equally over the whole superfices than occurs with bar irons. In these experiments it has been frequently observed of bar iron that over several inches of the length of the bar no rusting has taken place, while in patches the whole surface is rusted deeply; this occurring when the strength of the saline solution was the same, and the position of the bar horizontal, so that it can hardly be set down as produced by difference of chemical constitution, but, perhaps, from difference of structure or density, where the fibres were not brought so closely together as in the brighter parts. That chemical constitution is not the sole cause of corrosion of iron, especially of wrought iron, is shown by the fact that difference of position of the bar will produce different degrees of oxidation.

The corrosion of wrought iron proceeds irregularly if a portion of the bar or stancheon be placed under different conditions, as when one extremity is immersed in a clay or mud bottom and the remainder in fresh or salt water. When such clay or mud is charged with vegetable matter, the sulphates are decomposed into sulphide by the organic substances present, and a coating of sulphide of iron formed. Sometimes only crystals of pyrites are deposited here and there along its surface, and as it corrodes passes into the cavities thus formed; local voltaic action is then set up and corrosion proceeds more rapidly when the bar is of the same thickness throughout. Of course its weak point is immediately transferred to this extremity, and hence, in practice, the lower end of iron beams intended for subaqueous supports should be made of greater weight than the upper portions.*

The homogeneity of a metal is one of its most essential conditions for its prevention from rusting; and as this homogeneity is less preserved in bar iron than in castings, the former are more easily corroded. When bars of different "make" are welded together there is not only, as in cast iron, a mixture of sulphide and phosphide mixed with the metal, but fibres of one make of iron are disseminated through the mass of another make of iron, and hence different polar arrangement of the fibres, the whole bar becomes a galvanic circuit, not merely on its surface, as in the case of cast irons, but also to its more intimate structure, leading to a more rapid corrosion.

It is doubtful if the practice of mixing ores, which is adopted by the iron manufacturers for the sake of improving the quality of the metal, is one which results in the obtaining suitable metal castings for submarine structures, inasmuch as a greater variety, though, perhaps, not a greater amount, of foreign ingredients are introduced into such irons. And the same objection may be advanced with more force against the practice of uniting irons of different "make" to form an improved bar, since all of these irons so made preserve their electrical polarities in the united bar, and conduce to develop voltaic circuits resulting in oxidation.

The formation of voltaic circles is at present explained upon the hypothesis of chemical polarity, whereby elementary atoms are supposed to array themselves into two classes, the *basyles* and the *halogens*. To the former belong hydrogen and the metals, to the latter chlorine and the other non-metallic bodies; these terms corresponding, also, to positive and negatively electrified bodies. A compound like water or chlorhyodic acid, formed of two elements, represents a small magnetic bar possessing opposite properties at each end, and by which proximity they are held together and preserved in force. Thus, in water the oxygen is called the halogenous or negative element and the hydrogen the basylus or negative, and these two atoms are held together by the mutual affinity of these opposite polarities just as, for the integrity of a magnet, it is necessary that two distinct polarities should be in close relation. In chlorhyodic acid the chlorine is the halogen and the hydrogen the basyl. If a bar of iron be plunged in this chlorhyodic acid, the iron dissolves and hydrogen is given off as a gas—case of simple decomposition, where one basyl (iron) replaces another basyl, (hydrogen.) But the manner in which this decomposition is effected is not rendered evident in simple circuits, where one metal and one executing fluid only is used. When two metals are partially immersed in the acid solution and their free ends brought into contact, the decomposition of the acid proceeds and the hydrogen is given off on the surface of the least positive of the basyles. Thus, if iron and copper were the two metals engaged, the chlorine of the acid would unite with the iron and the hydrogen would escape as a gas from the surface of the copper plate, even though the two metals be several inches apart; as many atoms of acid intervene between the electrodes or ends of the two metal plates, it cannot be the same atom of acid which has been broken up, unless it be supposed that the electric fluid circulated through the liquid and carried the atom of hydrogen across to the copper electrode. But such a view is not now sustained by the facts, and the belief that the decomposition is transferred through a chain of particles is more in accordance with the actual phenomena. This transfer extends from the zinc to the copper, and may be conceived by this diagram, in which each particle of chlorhydric acid is represented by the letters *cl* and *h*, initials of the component atoms, chlorine and hydrogen. The chlorine (*cl.*) of particle 1 in contact with the iron, combining with that metal; its hydrogen *h* combines, the moment it is set free, with the chlorine of particles 2, as indicated by connecting bracket below, and liberates the hydrogen of that particle, which hydrogen forthwith combines with the chlorine of particle 3, and so on to 4, when the last liberated atom, not having any more chlorhyodic acid to act on, rises as gas, and is given off at the copper plate.

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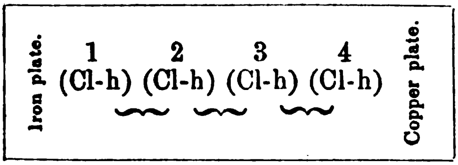
* Mallet, 3d report.



Now if, in the above diagram, common salt, chloride of sodium, be substituted for the chlorhyodic acid, the chlorine of the first particle of salt would attach itself to the iron, while the sodium would be set free and appear at the copper plate; but as its affinity for oxygen is very great, it decomposes a particle of water at the edge of the copper plate, forms soda, and remains in solution while the hydrogen of the water atom escapes. Chloride of iron is produced in either case, which, being soluble, is removed from the surface of the metal, leaving a clean place to be again attacked by another decomposition.

This illustrates the action of salt water on iron, and serves to explain why saline solutions act more energetically than fresh water, and why bar iron suffers more than cast. For, in the case of fresh water, the oxygen, either of the air dissolved in the water or of an atom of water itself, unites with the iron and forms an oxide which is insoluble, and remains as a coating upon the surface of the metal, and prevents or greatly retards further union of oxygen with iron; hence the minor oxidation occurring in fresh water.

When cast iron is acted on by a saline solution, as common salt, a chloride of iron is also formed, as in the case of bar iron, but to a lesser extent; for at the same time the carbon of the casting separates out from combination with the iron, and, for a time, delays the action of the common salt upon the iron. It is only for a time, however, for the carbon on the surface, having a different chemical polarity from the metal, produces electrical actions of induction, whereby decomposition of the iron is produced. Similarly is it with the coating of oxide on bar iron; the iron and thin layer of oxide become polar, the iron acting as a basyl and the oxide as a halogen, the two elements of a pile are produced and galvanic phenomena accelerate the decomposition, the iron acquiring sufficient power to decompose water freely.

All of the elementary substances possess, in a greater or less degree, property of polarity, already explained, and they may be classified as ranged in the following list, abstracted from Sir R. Kane's Elements of Chemistry:

Halogens.
Negative.

↑ Oxygen.
Fluorine.
Chlorine.
Bromine.
Iodine.
Sulphur.
Selenium.
Tellurium.
Nitrogen.
Phosphorus.
↑ Arsenic.
Antimony.
Silicon.
Boron

Mercury.
Chronium.
Vanadium.
Iridium.
Rhodium.
↓ Uranium.
Osmium.
↑ Platinum.
Titanium.
Gold.
Molybdenum.
Fungsten.
Columbium.

Palladium.
↑ Silver.
Copper.
Lead.
Tin.
Bismuth.
Cobalt.
Nickel.
Iron.
↑ Manganese.
Cadmium.
Zinc.
Hydrogen.
Carbon.

Potassium.
Sodium.
Lithium.
↓ Barium.
Stronlium.
Calcium.
Magnesium.
Glucinium.
Yttrium.
Thorium.
Aluminum.
Zinconium.
↓ Lanthanium.
Corium.

Positive.
Basyls.

The most powerful halogenous bodies are placed first on the list in the first column, and those most basylous in the fourth. Any substance in the list is basylous with regard to any others toward which the arrow points, and halogenous in relation to any from which the arrow is directed.

Thus iron is negative or halogenous to all in the fourth column, and all below it in the third, carbon is positive or basylous to iron, while negative or halogenous to all in the fourth column. When both iron and carbon are so circumstanced that both may unite with oxygen, carbon exerts a protecting influence over uniting itself with the oxygen and thus preventing the union of iron with oxygen until the last portions of carbon have obtained oxygen; this is what occurs in the manufacture of metallic iron, the carbon thus at high temperatures acting as potasium or sodium would at low temperatures. But as carbon has no affinity for oxygen at low temperatures, it possesses no protecting influence beyond what is effected by its aggregation on the surface in a pulverulent form.

In operating on the samples in no case was the natural face of the iron as it came from the mould left on the metal; a clean bright metallic surface was obtained by the cold chisel; it was deemed that a greater uniformity in the samples as compared with each other was thus obtained; for as the nature of the surface influences very much the rate of corrosion, causes samples of the same chemical constitution to differ considerably, such a condition, if left its full force, would neutralize the results by introducing a new element of corrosion and prevent any composition being approximately true.

The samples for examination were treated in exposing them to salt water in a great degree similar to that adopted in the testing in warm fresh water. Having the weight indicated and presenting a comparatively large surface, they readily showed incipient oxidation. The sea water was warmed (for the high temperature experiments) in pans placed in a drying chamber and regulated by a thermometer. The loss of water was supplied by the addition at intervals of an equivalent of distilled water.

For the sake of uniformity, the samples were as nearly as possible of the same size, (one inch square and one-sixth of an inch thick;) squares of this size were cut at the department for experiments at high temperatures in the air; this line of experiment was not carried out.

The exposure of the samples to the action of sea water occupied the same period as in the case of fresh water. At the close of the experiment the filtered salt water showed the presence of iron largely to reagents, and a thin layer of rust, (red oxide,) coated the bottom of the vessel.

In this, as in all other forms of experiment where immersion was concerned, samples of bar were exposed in one vessel, and of castings in another; and thus a source of error was avoided arising from possible production of galvanic circuits by proximity of irons of different constitutions.

The result of the immersion in sea water at 60° Fahrenheit goes to show a greatly augmented rate of corrosion above what takes place in fresh water.

While compared with fresh water at 110° Fahrenheit the corrosion, although increased, was not so well marked; a result interesting in itself so far as the actual and relative rate of corrosion in these cases is concerned, but still of not much practical value, since, in point of fact, the conditions given in tables 1 and 2 are rarely ever in practice followed out; for iron is rarely ever kept exposed to a temperature of 110° Fahrenheit; and although some experiments in sea water were conducted at ordinary temperatures, yet they were performed in small basins or troughs were the water was constantly still. This does not hold good in the open sea, where currents, waves, and tides are continually changing the layers of liquid in contact with the iron, and thus producing a more rapid means of oxidation than can take place in experiments on a small scale.

Of the two conditions of iron bar iron was corroded much more than castings. In the case of bar, the rusting varied between .165 and .010 per square inch of surface, and that of cast iron .155 and .010 per square inch.

The averages in the latter case leaning to the minimum, while in the former it verged in the maximum.

The test samples of bar least corroded were Nos. 1, 7, 19, 20, 90, 39, 11. All of these excepting 39 had their ore of magnetic oxide mostly in whole, but in two instances mixed with other ore.

Among the cast irons Nos. 7, 1, 11, 21, 68, 20, 22, 95, 69, 92, 24, 25, 28, 29, suffered least in the order given In this case there are 4 specimens of a like number standing at the top of each list, viz: 1, 7, 11, and 21; these are irons having magnetic oxide as their ores. The analysis of No. 7 has been already given when describing the action of fresh water. That of No. 1 was as follows, in 100 parts:

	Bar.	Cast, white.
Iron	98	95
Combined carbon	1.37	4.66
Graphite	....	traces.
Silicum	traces.	.02
Sulphur	....	....
Phosphorus	....	....
Manganese	traces.	....
Copper	....	....
Arsenic	....	....
	99.37	99.68

The proportion of carbon in this casting is not sufficient to form the whole mass into tetra-carburet, the least corrodible of the carbides; but the extreme purity of both casting and bar may be sufficient reason why it stands so high on the list.

Castings Nos. 69, 92, 24, 25, 28, 29, have either brown hematite or a mixed hematite and carbonate from the (lower) coal measures; as in all of these ores sulphur and phosphorus exist in considerable amount, their little tendency to corrosion could not be attributed to their purity. They also contain, besides water, silica, lime, sesquioxide of manganese, and oxide of copper. Yet many irons made from the ore possess fair power of resisting corrosion. Of this No. 63 forms an example. This bar specimen lost .120 per square inch, and had the following constitution:

Iron	96.77
Combined carbon	.11
Graphite	......
Manganese	2.11
Silicum	.57
Phosphorus	.04
Zinc	......
Arsenic	......
Loss	.29
	100.00

The composition of the ore from which the carbon is made is given as follows by Professor Rogers, in the first Report of Geology of the State of Virginia, for 1836:

Porous brown hematite.—Shenandoah.

Carbonate of iron	71
Carbonate of lime	4.80
Carbonate of magnesia	1.90
Silica	13.50
Alumina	6.25
Iron pyrites	1.58
Phosphoric acid	......
Loss	.97
	100.00

As neither phosphorus nor manganese found in the sample is recorded here, they may have been overlooked, and perhaps the former was introduced by the fuel.

The result of exposure to sea water at an elevated temperature has been in a general way to confirm the result previously arrived at by immersion in cool salt water, namely, the greater oxidizement of bar iron; the samples losing by two months' exposure at 110° F. from $\frac{41}{100}$ to $1\frac{37}{100}$ grains per square inch, while the samples of cast iron, similarly circumstanced, lost from $\frac{23}{100}$ to $\frac{79}{100}$, or little more than one-half that of bar.

The samples which suffered least by oxidation were Nos. 21, 7, 11, 90, 19, and 107. Among bar irons and among castings were 21, 20, 19, 24, 11, 7, 18, and 52. Now, of the bars, all except the last number were made from magnetic oxide, although some are from brown hematite and ore (20) from Franklinite ore. First among both characters of irons stands No. 21. On looking back to tables 3 and 4 it will be found that this iron, under other circumstances, has proved its capability of resisting oxidation; it was deemed desirable to make a chemical analysis of this iron, but as the sample examined was but one variety of many forwarded by the manufacturers, (the Trenton Iron Company,) the remarks made will be understood as referring only to iron of this constitution.

The assorted samples of iron forwarded to the department by this company was the most complete of any received, and would in themselves furnish material for assays which would no doubt yield valuable results, selected as they have been from samples purchased by the company in the ordinary course of their business, remelted and cooled at various intervals of time.

The test specimen examined was labelled "Andover lamellated,"* both in pig and bar, and was constituted in 100 parts as follows:

Andover lamellated iron.

	Pig, white.	Bar.
Iron	91.004	96.028
Graphite	traces.	....
Combined carbon	5.390	.214
Phosphorus	.051	.044
Sulphur	.005	.0020
Aluminum	....	....
Calcium	traces.	....
Silicum	.700	.460
Manganese	2.610	3.140
Magnesia	....	....
Fixed alkalies; loss	.240	.112
	100.000	100.000
Specific gravity	7.248	7.476

This iron presents the characters of high gravity, great chemical purity as regards freedom from carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus, and the presence of an unusual proportion of manganese. This metal is present in the ores of this locality to a large extent.

It is a constant associate of magnetic iron, and becoming reduced in the furnace intermixes with the iron; from its affinity for silica, and forming therewith a very fusible slag, it aids in removing the silica of the ore and places more iron at the disposition of the carbon to unite with it.

The composition of the Andover ore varies in the amount of foreign matter. An examination of it made by Professor Beck, and published in the Geological Survey of the State of New York, discloses but a minute proportion of manganese, the ore was of a light red color with crystals of magnetite imbedded, and was composed in 100 parts of—

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* This make, according to the statement of Messrs. Cooper & Hewit, is formed from Irondale ore ¾ and Andover ¼. Both ores are magnetic oxide chiefly. For analysis of these ores see letter of Mr. Joseph C. Kent to Major Anderson, U. S. A.

	Andover iron ores. No. 1.	Andover iron ores. No. 2.
Peroxide of iron	70.72	76.97
Insoluble silicous matters	28.51	8,04
Alumina	1.14	1.78
Carbonate of lime	0.57	8.14
Manganese	Traces.	Traces.
Carbonate of magnesia	....	3.74

Mr. Kent, in the letter already referred to, gives the analyses of several ores from the same locality, in five of which the proportion of manganese present was much greater than shown above.

The letter of Mr. Mushet to the "Engineer," referred to in a previous portion of this report, did not come to hand in time to ascertain whether titanium was present in the Andover iron, or whether the acid existed in the ore. A new set of experiments are needed to determine this.

In connexion with Andover iron it was deemed necessary to examine a sample of bar iron forwarded by the Trenton Iron Company, N. J., having this label attached, "Crude billet puddle from a broken screw-file after one year's immersion in salt water without appearance of oxidation. Made from Andover ore with one reheating, by the Trenton Iron Company, N. J., and referred to in Major Anderson's letter of February 6, 1857."

By chemical analyses it yielded the following in 100 parts:

Iron	97.870	
Graphite	....	
Combined carbon	.042	
Phosphorus	....	
Sulphur	.007	
Aluminum	....	
Calcium	.004	
Silicum	.007	
Slag	.012	
Manganese	1.876	Spec. gravity, 7.54
Magnesia	Traces.	
Potash and soda	....	
Loss	.082	
	100.000	

Comparing this sample with the analysis of the Andover lamellated iron previously given, it differs in the much smaller quantity of manganese and the corresponding increased amount of iron. The specific gravity is higher, however, than this alteration would justify, and this alteration must be due to the treatment which the bar received, partly by reheating, which always increases the density of irons, and partly by the additional rolling, condensing the superficial layers. Where this sample had been broken and bent over on itself the fibres were of a silvery whiteness and of a silky fineness.

The high specific gravity and the fine fibre are the prominent *physical* characters of this iron.

SECTION IV.

On the surface protection of iron.

CONTENTS.

Classification of causes of corrosion.
Porosity of iron.
Chemical composition.
Metallic coatings.
Varnishes.
Cements.
Hydrocarbon coating.

The amount of corrosion which the various irons undergo under diversified conditions has been already pointed out, and it has been indicated that the purity, density, homogenity, and smooth surface of the metal exert great influence in resisting rusting. But even the presence of iron under these conditions would ultimately oxidize, and although it may not be pertinent in this report of experiments (whose object was to determine what are the conditions and characters of iron which have the greatest resisting power) to enter at large on the subject of the prevention of oxidation generally, yet, as regards this metal in particular, a slight notice of the means at present recommended may not be deemed out of place.

It is obvious that in many cases the quality of iron most suitable for durability may not be conveniently had, and that inferior qualities must be adopted. To render this poorer iron more durable and unchangeable is to render the use of iron more universal, and the employment of castings more general.

The oxidation of metallic iron, (whether bar or cast) as regards the substance itself, depends on two causes.

1. The porosity of the mass.
2. The impurity present in the sample.

It is unnecessary here to enter into all the proof of the porosity of iron ; that even thick castings are porous is shown by the trial-tests to which the large street mains for water supply, by the depth to which the carbon penetrates into the inner surface of cast iron gas retorts, when the manufacture of gas has been carried on for some time, are subjected. M. Mauj, engineer, describes in the *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées*, (1st ser., vol. 8,) the method of testing the mains in Paris in 1834, which consists in filling them with water and subjecting them to a pressure of ten atmospheres by a hydraulic press. Detailing the effect of this pressure, he states that frequently on applying the pressure a light oozing or sweating takes place through some of the pores of the metal. Whenever a *jet* occurs, no matter how weak it may be, the main is put aside ; when it merely sweats the pipe is again submitted to a similar pressure after a few days interval, where it often happens that no further sweating occurs. This cessation the writer attributes to a light oxidation filling up the pores.

In preparing a smooth surface of either sheet metal or castings before being varnished, it is found admissible to cover the surface well with linseed oil and rub it in, and subsequently heat by baking or charring the oil, so that its superficial pores at least may be filled up.

The experiment on the Parisian mains teach us that oxidation may pass through several inches of iron, especially of castings, and that should such be placed in conditions where moist air or moisture can attack them they will inevitably oxidate, not merely superficially, but throughout the mass; it is obviously good practice to prevent this by coating the surface, not so much to prevent the metal from the approach of air and moisture to the mere surface, as to fill up the pores and prevent penetration to any considerable depth below the surface.

Mr. Mallet, in his 3d report to the British Association, divides the method of protecting the surface of iron into two classes: the first being the use of paints, varnishes, and thin sheets of metal, adherent to the surface; the second being the application of such means as develop electrical action and place the iron as the negative element. That talented physicist leaned toward the second class as affording the best protection, and indicated the nature of the alloy and the mode of application which he deemed most advisable. It was chiefly in the coating of ships' bottoms which he then recommended, a triple alloy of zinc, mercury, and potasium or sodium. I am not aware that practical success has attended its adoption, or if it has ever been extensively applied, but *à priori* reasoning would lead us to believe that the oxidation of an alkaline metal like sodium or potassium must take place rapidly in sea water, and must place the iron subsequently in a worse condition than before its application.

Where large samples of iron are not exposed—where it is merely bar, wire, or castings as pipes and rod, I am inclined to think that the first class of protectives would prove most efficient.

Of this class the metallic coating, when it is perfectly and thickly laid on, would appear to be most efficient. The objection to its use is, that the thin film of coating scales off, and the iron underneath then rusts faster than without any coating. This occurs even with zinc, which is electro-positive as regards iron, and should therefore protect the iron from oxidation; but in practice the *electrical* protection of zinc has been found worthless when the iron is under water, and its mechanical protection is very slight from the usual thinness of the zinc coat and its brittleness, which prevents its durability.

The difference between conditions of oxidizement in air and in saline solutions is shown by the use of zinc as a coating for iron. When exposed to atmospheric influences merely, galvanized iron suffers but little oxidation; but when exposed to a saline solution, as by immersion in sea water, zinced iron corrodes somewhat less rapidly than uncoated iron does; but when organic matter is present, as in muddy waters, the corrosion is much greater than of unprotected iron.*

Copper possesses much more elasticity than zinc, and is capable, therefore, of adapting itself to the uneven and unequally expanding surfaces of iron. When under water or beneath the soil it is open to the objection that if the coating be detached at any point, there the corrosion of the iron goes on with rapidity, increased by the presence of the electro-negative copper; but when the coating is thick and not capable of detachment, this objection has no force. Several modes of laying on copper on iron have been described and patented, (in the United States.) The method of E. G. Pomeroy, which consists in cleansing the surface of the iron in the usual way, and then immersing it in a solution of alum previous to dipping it into a bath of melted copper, appears to furnish a close and pure coating of copper which may be of any thickness desired.

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* Mallet, 3d Report.

The coating of clean iron with paints appears to afford very little protection to the metal when exposed to sea water; the coating is soon removed by friction and oxidation, and the lead used in the paint acts injuriously by hastening oxidation. The list of varnishes comprise those of caoutchouc, copal, asphalt, mastic, turpentine, Stockholm gas tar, drying oil, wax and suet melted together, &c.; but not one of these remain any length of time (not even one year, says Mallet,) attached to the metal. The least efficacious are those which have oxide of lead as a base, which passed into a sulphuret.

The bituminous varnishes, as asphaltum, coal tar, &c., so much praised by Mr. Mallet, when laid on hot, have everything to recommend them. When required, paints are the means adapted for preservation.

In place of coal tar, which is a heterogeneous mixture of acids, bases, and neutral substances, either the native petroleum now so abundantly collected in Pennsylvania, or the artificial coal oils obtained by the distillation of coal, might be used. These substances have this advantage over vegetable oils, that they do not contain oxygen, nor have any tendency to oxidize, and on that account form one of the most eligible menstrua for a paint substance being applied. As they do not readily thicken or dry, it would be necessary to dissolve in the oil, by heat, a portion of asphaltum, sufficient being used so that when cool the whole will indurate. It should be applied quite hot, with a brush, and the surface of the metal should not be so reduced as to suddenly cool the varnish.

M. Minard supports the statement of Vicat about the value of mortar of quick lime, by the fact evinced on examining, in 1809, the foundations of the rope-yard of the port of Rochfort, built about the year 1680. The mortar in the interior of the masonry was as soft as if freshly prepared. It scarcely effervesced with acids, and had the caustic taste of quicklime. The iron work which it surrounded was perfectly free from oxidation, and had the grayish-blue tint of good sheet iron.

The practice of soaking the surface of cast iron and steel with linseed oil has, as stated, been found to be a good preventive against oxidation. In place of linseed oil, any of the coal oils, or even the residues after the distillation of coal oils, might be used as a substitute. These residues, which now command little price, are loaded with paraffine, and have so high a boiling point that when applied to metallic surfaces they adhere tenaciously to it when cold.

There is little doubt that the anti-oxidating influence of coal tar is due to the paraffine it contains. Paraffine itself is now a comparatively cheap article, and might be applied in various ways to the practice of iron surfaces. Small articles might be soaked in a bath of melted paraffine, which undergoes no change by exposure to air, no matter how prolonged. Larger articles might be coated with melted paraffine, and baked below 212° for a few days, to allow of the paraffine soaking into the pores of the metal. As paraffine has a low melting point, (about 110° Fahrenheit,) does not contain oxygen, and has no active affinity for oxygen or any other element, it deserves an extended use in this direction.

SECTION V.

Remarks and suggestions upon the experiments.

Considering the circumstances producing and accompanying oxidation, one might, without reflection, be led to believe that iron comported itself like other metals; and judging from the electrical relations of matter influencing chemical combination, by which less corrosion results where only one metal is concerned, that a pure metal would suffer less than an alloy—would thereby be led to overlook the true conditions of the case of iron.

For cast iron, incorrectly called iron, is a carbon compound, so also is steel, and bar iron alone approaches that character of a pure metal which might be contrasted with other metals, as copper, zinc, &c., which can be more readily obtained pure.

The result of this difference of composition between bar and cast iron is that they undergo oxidation in very different degrees under similar conditions, the difference being as great as occurs between any two metals of very different chemical characters.

Exposed to an imperfect conductor, as air and fresh water, the two varieties do not differ much; but when surrounded by a good conductor as a saline situation, the bar iron suffers most, because being really a metal, it becomes much more electrically positive than the salt in solution, the chemical action is carried on at its expense. Cast iron not being a metal, but a true salt, (a carbide) has different electrical relations, and when placed in saline solutions does not become to the same extent electrically positive with regard to the saline matter, and although it does finally undergo corrosion until it loses nearly all its iron, yet the rate of destruction is generally much slower than that of bar iron.

It should, therefore, be recollected that it is not always the strongest iron which will resist oxidation best; the iron well adapted for many structural purposes, on account of possessing the necessary strength or other quality, will often make a poor figure beside an iron inferior to it in that respect, because the latter could better resist the action of chemical forces tending to oxidate it. Iron intended for guns requires to possess one class of properties, for architectural purposes another, and for capability of endurance unaltered by chemical agents, yet a third class. It is fortunate that many of these qualities are found in the same metal, and hence the great and increasing value of iron.

"The properties of metals," says Major Wade,[*] "which are most material in the manufacture of cannon, are tensile strength, hardness, and specific gravity;" now the latter is the only property of the three which is material in regard to the capability of the metal to resist oxidation; the experiments detailed lead to the belief that the qualities which an iron should possess to resist its tendency to form new combinations are high specific gravity, homogeneity of surface, and chemical purity; by the latter term is understood an uniform constitution; thus a cast iron of chemical purity is that where composition is wholly a tetracarburet of iron, without admixture of sulphides, phosphides, &c , while that of bar iron refers to the greatest amount of uncombined metal with a minimum of carbide and slag.

Exposed to air alone, bar iron appears to undergo oxidation less rapidly than castings, the same holds good of exposure to fresh water at ordinary temperatures. It is difficult at present to decide how much of this superiority of bar iron is due to chemical constitution, and how much to closeness of surface since the preservative influence of the latter is well known This is the case with a few of the irons operated on, thus No. 104, (Elowah, Geo.,) bar and casting acted very differently with sea water and warm fresh water; the cast iron suffering considerable corrosion and ranking low, while the specimen of bar resisted oxidation better than many irons made from similar ores, the difference being doubtless due to the greater closeness of the surface of the bar; an indifferent iron may be well rolled and made to assume a fine fibre, and thus mechanical treatment may be made to supply the place of chemical purity.

The frequent formation of tubercles in the water mains of cities led French chemists to recommend that the inside of the pipes should be coated; and the report by Messrs. Gueymard and Vicat, of experiments made at Grenoble in 1834–'35, and '36, in order to prevent the deposit of tubercles on the inside of the water mains of that city, show that, of all coatings examined which belonged to the class of earthy substances, hydraulic cement was the most effectual, as it had been the most economical. The coating, to be uniform, must be two and a half millimetres thick. The mode of application consisted in closing one end of the pipe with the prepared mortar, and then pushing it along with a piston or rod, armed with a brush, until it reached the other end; the rod was then drawn back, when the brush swept the mortar back over the inside and placed it again as at the commencement. It was passed to and fro several times. A layer of finer mortar may be afterwards passed over the whole. It requires three or four days to harden.

Vicat asserts that so long as a mortar is in the pasty state, and until it becomes dry and hard, it possesses the property of preventing oxidation of iron. A mortar may remain naturally in this condition for more than one hundred years. Lime water has been found soft and in a quick state after five hundred years[†] by Alberti, and after eighty years by Johns[‡].

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[*] Report of Experiments on Metals for Cannon. Published by authority of the Secretary of War, 1856.

[†] Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1st series, vol. 12.

[‡] Vicat in Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 3d series, vol. 5.

There is no experimental result to support the opinion that the excellence of bar iron in its power of resisting oxidation depends on its fibrous structure, or, in other words, in its purity. Bar iron has been shown by these experiments (as, indeed, had been shown previously by Mallet,) to suffer more by corrosion in saline solutions than cast iron; but as bar iron is a much nearer approach to pure metallic iron than castings, it is evident that the purity of a metal is no safeguard against oxidation. It is the nature of the surface which appears to determine the greater or less amount of corrosion. Where it is close, dense, and uniform in structural character, and this is accompanied by a high specific gravity, then the corrosion will be at a minimum in bar iron.

Where conditions of surface are the same, or where they are of the kind most favorable to resist, then oxidation occurs most rapidly in those irons which possess metallic combinations capable of acting as halogens to the iron present; and reviewing the action of the various irons examined, the following conclusions were arrived at:

1. Ores containing manganese produce least oxidizable iron.
2. Ores containing magnetic oxide produce iron not easily oxidizable.
3. An iron containing S. and P. is liable to oxidize.
4. An iron containing free carbon very liable to oxidize.
5. The difference between hot and cold blast iron not apparent.
6. The presence of siliceum not objectionable, the silicide of iron appearing to resist oxidation as well as the carbide; but when this element exists as silicic acid in the form of slag, the latter acts very injuriously, by loosening out and leaving cavities in which corrosion is set up.

From the comportment of iron referred to throughout this report, the following indications for the practical employment of this metal have been deduced:

1. For submarine purposes castings are preferable, where a manganesion iron of density is not attainable.

Where immersion is under fresh water, there appears no superiority arising from chemical composition; a homogeneous surface is the chief necessity.

2. In all irons immersed it appears desirable that the surfaces should be protected by coatings. Two varieties of iron, (as cast and bar,) or even separate makes of iron, ought not to be placed in contact in subaqueous structures.

3. Where rods or pillows of bar or castings are required to be sunk under ground or deep in wood-work, it will be advantageous to have a packing of mortar or lime paste immediately in contact with and surrounding the metal, and in no case should iron work be enclosed in hollow chambers of masonry.

In many cases, while samples of cast and bar iron were forwarded by the manufacturer, yet the two samples were not produced from the same ore, and hence, although useful so far as an experiment on either bar or casting was concerned, yet it prevented any comparison being made as to the comparative rates of oxidation of different characters of iron made out of the same ores. Indeed, to enable this question (as also many others) to be truthfully decided there would require to be samples of cast or wrought irons made with special reference to the object in view.

It is not thought that these experiments conclusively prove any one circumstance connected with the comportment of iron; safe conclusions cannot be drawn from one single series of experiments, especially in an inquiry where so many conditions have to be observed, one and not the least important of which is *time*. It is only upon repeated experiment, protracted over a number of years, that results truly reliable can be obtained.

It is to be regreted that Congress did not make a more liberal appropriation, whereby continuous attention could be devoted to the experiments, and by which means a more suitable collection of samples might be obtained for experiment. Indeed, this report, short and necessarily imperfect, demands that this subject be again examined, both upon the results obtained as herein shown, as well to verify as to determine how far electrical action aids or controls corrosion—whether that action arise from chemical impurity or from external sources.

The application of the microscope to ascertain the mechanical state of aggregation of the metal and the various forms in which free carbon presents itself in castings, has not been pursued to any great extent or with any decided success, as hitherto, yet it is believed that much information is to be derived from such an investigation, and facilities should be afforded as by a renewed appropriation for that purpose.

The electrical relations of bar and cast iron towards other metals in weak saline solutions, as fresh and salt water, has not been studied extensively; at the same time these are the conditions in which structural requirements place iron very frequently. This subject, also, would require a large series of experiments for elucidation.

SECTION VI.

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Table 4.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Table 5.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

Table 6.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Tables 7 to 12.—Synoptical view of the nature and locality of the various samples of iron forwarded, and of the several circumstances connected with the manufacture.

APPENDIX.

Extract of letters of Messrs. Detmold, Kent, Wade, and Cooper, Hewit & Co.

TABLE 1.

Action of river water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Number of specimen.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after experiment, in grains.	Loss by corrosion.	
			Total loss.	Loss per square inch.
1	119.	118.974	.026	.013
7	117.8	117.786	.014	.007
11	118.8	118.778	.022	.011
12	120.	119.977	.023	.011
19	121.	120.985	.015	.007
21	121.	120.986	.014	.007
23	118.6	118.463	.037	.018
26	115.6	115.521	.079	.039
31	116.7	116.630	.070	.035
32	114.8	114.728	.072	.036
35	114.	113.960	.040	.020
37	117.8	117.721	.079	.039
39	119.	118.941	.059	.029
63	121.	120.960	.040	.020
90	115.6	115.550	.050	.025
104	118.	117.950	.050	.025
107	124.5	124.460	.040	.020

TABLE 2.

Action of river water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

No. of specimen.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after exposure, in grains.	Loss by corrosion.	
			Total loss.	Loss per sq. inch in grains.
1	120.	119.972	.028	.014
6	118.	117.974	.026	.013
7	118.	117.960	.040	.020
11	119.	118.980	.020	.010
18	118.	117.968	.032	.016
19	119.6	119.571	.029	.014
20	215.	213.580	1.420	.010
21	120.5	120.460	.040	.020
22	119.	118.969	.031	.015
24	118.6	118.574	.026	.013
25	117.5	117.478	.022	.011
26	117.4	117.381	.019	.009
28	118.	117.983	.017	.008
29	118.	117.980	.020	.010
31	119.4	119.384	.016	.008
35	120.2	120.170	.030	.015
37	118.6	118.560	.040	.020
39	118.5	118.466	.034	.017
42	119.8	119.764	.036	.018
52	118.4	118.366	.034	.017
53	119.	118.958	.042	.021

TABLE 2—Continued.

Number of specimen.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after exposure, in grains.	Loss by corrosion.	
			Total loss.	Loss per sq. inch in grains.
54	120.	119.965	.035	.017
55	118.	117.975	.025	.012
56	117.4	117.365	.035	.017
59	118.	117.970	.030	.015
68	118.2	118.180	.020	.010
69	118.	117.977	.023	.011
73	117.	116.980	.020	.010
74	117.3	117.265	.035	.017
75	118.	117.972	.028	.014
76	116.8	116.776	.024	.012
77	115.	114.980	.020	.010
78	116.	115.979	.021	.010
92	117.	116.971	.029	.014
95	121.	120.981	.019	.009
96	119.4	119.364	.036	.018
104	121.5	121.469	.031	.015

TABLE 3.

Action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Number of sample.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after exposure.	Total loss by corrosion.	Loss per square inch.
1	118.7	118.670	.030	.015
7	118.	117.980	.020	.010
11	118.4	118.280	.120	.060
12	119.	118.840	.160	.080
19	121.	120.980	.020	.010
21	120.02	119.990	.030	.015
23	118.	117.870	.130	.065
26	115.9	115.720	.180	.090
31	116.	115.850	.150	.075
32	114.6	114.440	.160	.080
35	114.	113.790	.210	.105
37	117.6	117.370	.230	.115
39	118.18	118.100	.080	.040
63	125.5	125.260	.240	.120
90	115.	114.830	.170	.085
104	117.	116.770	.230	.115
107	128.6	128.370	.230	.165

TABLE 4.

Action of sea water, at 60° *Fahrenheit, on cast iron.*

Number of sample.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after experiment.	Total loss by corrosion.	Loss per square inch.
1	119.	118.970	.030	.015
6	117.	116.930	.070	.035
7	118.6	118.580	.020	.010
11	119.4	119.360	.040	.020
18	117.4	117.340	.060	.030
19	120.	119.930	.070	.035
20	280.	279.955	.045	.022
21	121.	120.970	.030	.015
22	119.2	119.160	.040	.020
24	118.5	118.430	.070	.035
25	117.6	117.530	.070	.035
26	117.8	117.700	.100	.050
28	118.	------------	------------	------------
29	118.2	118.130	.070	.035
31	118.9	118.830	.070	.035
35	120.	119.800	.200	.100
37	119.	118.780	.220	.110
39	118.5	118.320	.180	.090
42	121.	120.720	.280	.140
52	120.4	120.110	.290	.145
53	119.	118.740	.260	.130
54	119.3	119.050	.250	.125
55	119.2	118.970	.230	.165
56	118.9	118.680	.220	.110
59	119.	118.840	.160	.080
68	117.7	117.670	.030	.015
69	118.	117.950	.050	.025
73	116.	115.860	.140	.070
74	116.6	116.470	.130	.065
75	117.2	117.080	.120	.060
76	115.	114.890	.110	.55
77	113.	112.900	.100	.50
78	114.	113.910	.090	.045
92	118.	117.940	.060	.030
95	121.	120.960	.040	.020
96	118.6	118.370	.230	.115
104	120.	119.743	.257	.128

TABLE 5.

Action of sea water, at 110° *Fahrenheit, on bar iron.*

Number of specimen.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after experiment, in grains.	Loss by corrosion, in grains.	
			Total.	Per square inch.
1	118.7	118.04	.66	.330
7	118.	117.51	.49	.245
11	118.4	117.89	.51	.255
12	119.	118.24	.76	.380
19	121.	120.45	.55	.275

TABLE 5—Continued.

Number of specimen.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after experiment, in grains.	Loss by corrosion, in grains.	
			Total.	Per square inch.
21	120.02	119.61	.41	.205
23	118.	117.21	.79	.395
26	115.9	115.16	.74	.370
31	116.	115.23	.77	.385
32	114.6	113.81	.79	.395
35	114.	113.11	.79	.395
37	117.6	116.28	1.38	.690
39	118.18	116.81	1.37	.685
63	125.5	124.77	.73	.365
90	115.	114.31	.69	.345
104	117.	116.49	.51	.225
107	128.6	128.0	.60	.300

TABLE 6.

Action of sea water, at 110° *Fahrenheit, on cast iron.*

1	119.	118.60	.40	.200
6	117.	116.51	.49	.245
7	118.6	118.21	.39	.195
11	119.4	119.03	.37	.135
18	117.4	117.	.40	.200
19	120.	119.74	.26	.130
20	220.	219.77	.23	.115
21	121.	120.77	.23	.115
22	119.2	118.58	.62	.310
24	118.5	118.18	.32	.160
25	117.6	117.10	.50	.250
26	117.8	117.19	.61	.305
28	118.	117.27	.73	.365
29	118.2	117.54	.66	.330
31	118.9	118.25	.75	.375
35	120.	119.16	.84	.420
37	119.	118.21	.79	.395
39	118.5	117.91	.59	.295
42	121.3	120 84	.46	.230
52	120.4	120.	.40	.200
53	119.	118.21	.79	.395
54	119.3	118.64	.66	.330
55	119.2	118.66	.60	.300
56	118.9	119.20	.70	.350
59	119.	118.25	.75	.375
68	117.7	117.	.70	.350
69	118.	117.21	.79	.395
73	116.	115.19	.81	.405
74	116.6	115.87	.73	.365
75	117.2	116.50	.70	.350
76	115.	114.15	.85	.420
77	113.	112.22	.78	.390
78	114.	113.18	.86	.430
92	118.	117.54	.46	.230
95	121.	120.31	.69	.345
96	118.6	117.81	.79	.395
104	119.	118.19	.81	.405

APPENDIX.

No. 1. Extract of letter from C. E. Detmold, esq.
No. 2. Extract of letter from Major W. Wade.
No. 3. Extract of letter from Joseph C. Kent, esq.
No. 4. Extract of letter from Messrs. Cooper, Hewitt & Co.

No. 1.

Extract from letter of C. E. Detmold, esq., to Henry Atkins, esq., president of New Jersey Zinc Company.

The peculiar characteristics of the iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company are not only its remarkable structure and color, but its chemical constitution, which shows that it has absorbed the *maximum amount of carbon, chemically combined,* with which iron will combine; for, according to Karsten and other eminent metallurgists, "the combination of carbon with iron attains its maximum, or the point of saturation of iron with carbon, beyond which there is no further absorption, is reached when the iron has been combined with from 5.25 to 5.75 per centum of carbon. This is found only in the most perfect specular iron."—(*Karsten Met. of Iron,* 3*d ed., vol.* 1, *p.* 383, 158.)

Scheuer gives the contents of carbon in specular iron as varying from 5.10 to 5.80 per centum, and says that it is "that iron which has saturated itself entirely in the blast furnace process with carbon, without having at the same time taken up any notable quantities of other substances."—(*Scheuer, Chemical Principles of Metallurgy,* 1853, *vol.* 2, *p.* 51.)

The analysis of the iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company shows it to contain 5.48 per centum of carbon, a mean, therefore, of the maximum determined by Karsten and Scheuer. Now, it is a perfectly ascertained fact that *the tendency of iron to oxidize is precisely in inverse ratio to its contents of chemically combined carbon;* in other words, the more carbon the iron contains, chemically combined, the less easily is it attacked by rust, "while iron with lamellar fraction (specular iron) is scarcely at all subject to rusting, and all other white iron is less subject to this alteration of its surface than either steel or gray iron."—(*Karsten, vol.* 1, *p.* 367, 149.)

"White iron rusts much less easily than gray, and this again much less than bar iron, provided the gray iron does not contain any notable quantity of sulphur. Specular iron resists oxidation extraordinarily long." Again: "The white pig iron is, or, in other words, the more chemically combined carbon it contains the less easily is it attacked by dilute acids. At the ordinary temperature specular iron is not acted upon by sufficiently dilute muriatic or sulphuric acids until after several weeks' immersion."—(*Scheuer, vol.* 1, *p.* 565.)

Valerius, in his Theoretical and Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Pig Iron, says, (p. 33,) "while iron resists oxidation by moisture remarkably well, the same with mottled iron, as is demonstrated by the perfect preservation of cast iron cannon constantly exposed to atmospheric changes; but gray irons rust the more readily in proportion to their porosity. The English guns, made of mottled iron, and left at St. Sebastian, in Spain, after the siege of 1813, remained there in battery on the sea-shore, without the least covering of paint In 1824 they exhibited not the least sign of damage by rust. One piece, the trunnions of which had been knocked off, had been abandoned on the beach, where it was submerged at every tide; notwithstanding this circumstance, so powerfully calculated to favor oxidation, this gun had not been much more affected by it than the others. But it was very different with the *Spanish* guns, which were cast of *gray iron*. The rust had eaten deep into them, and was flaking off in thick scales."

All the above demonstrates that the two qualities in iron essential to enable it to resist oxidation, namely, maximum proportion of carbon chemically combined and density, are possessed in a most eminent degree by the iron manufactured by the New Jersey Zinc Company. But here it is proper to state that this iron, by itself, is not suitable for castings. It is chiefly employed for conversion into bar iron, and is largely employed by the Troy Iron and Nail Works, Troy, New York; the Pembroke Iron-works, Maine, and the Greenwich Iron-works, Connecticut, for mixing with other inferior irons; the quality of which is greatly improved by the admixture of ¼ to ⅓ of the New Jersey Zinc Company's iron. It is used to a large extent for the manufacture of boiler rivets, wire, and the finest qualities of bar iron.

Experiments, however, have been made at the foundery of Mr. Alger, in Boston, for mixing the New Jersey Zinc Company's pig iron with other irons of inferior quality, for the purpose of castings; and the results have shown most conclusively that such a mixture produced castings of much greater strength and density; and, applied in the way as an admixture to other pig irons in castings, there cannot be a doubt that the specular iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company will communicate its valuable qualities of resisting oxidation and density to other irons of inferior grade, just in proportion to the quantity of admixture.

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. DETMOLD.

NEW YORK, *December* 22, 1857.

No. 2.

Extract from letter of Major W. Wade to Charles Knap, esq.

PITTSBURG, *September* 9, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I see in the Intelligencer of the 4th instant a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting iron masters to send to him samples of iron, with a view to their being tested, in order to ascertain the susceptibility of different kinds of iron to corrosion, or their capacity to resist the corrosion of oxygen.

This is a very important matter, and I am glad to see that the government is undertaking the investigation of it. * * * With regard to the corrosibility of *cast* iron, I suppose it may be influenced, not only by the character of the ores from which it is made, but in a higher degree by the processes of treating the ores in the smelting furnaces, and in a much higher degree by the treatment which the crude pig iron may afterwards receive in the foundery.

I have never made any experiments with a special view to this matter, but casual observations have led me to believe that all the varieties of corrosibility in cast iron, from an extreme susceptibility to a maximum resisting power, may be obtained from the same uniform parcel of pig iron by different methods of melting, casting, and cooling it in the foundery. The manner of *cooling* it will, of itself, materially affect its capacity to resist corrosion.

Again: much will depend upon the kind of surface which is exposed to corrosion, whether it be the original natural surface which is formed in the mould, or whether that be removed, and another interior surface be exposed.

There is a wide difference in the susceptibility of these kinds of surfaces. Wrought iron may be similarly affected by a different treatment in the processes of manufacture, but with this material I am less acquainted.

Now, in order to accomplish the objects proposed by the Secretary, by obtaining results which shall be reliable and complete, all these particulars, with others, should be known and specified in the report of the experiments. All the plans for conducting the operations, including the collection of samples, should be arranged accordingly; and they should, I think, be made to include both cast and wrought iron.

It appears from the letter that the Secretary contemplates the collection of statistics concerning the history, position, and capacity of all the ore deposits and iron-works of the country, and of the quantity, description, and prices of their products.

It would greatly facilitate the collection of the information desired, and also the arrangement of the results of the experiments in the final report of them, if all the particulars needed were named, classified, and explained, in printed blank forms, to be filled up by the contributors.

As the purposes contemplated by these experiments are of such high importance, all who are engaged in the production or manufacture of iron in the United States should contribute all in their power to promote the successful prosecution of them. * * * *

Time is a very important element in investigations of this kind, and it appears to me that the experiments should be continued for several years, with the same samples, in order to be completed.

Yours very truly,

W. WADE.

No. 3.

Extract of a letter from Joseph C. Kent, esq., to Major Anderson, U. S. A.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., *January* 17, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I find, on referring to our books, that we sent in 1854 to Van Cleve, McKean & Co. two kinds of iron—one made from pure Andover ore, and one from equal proportions of Andover and Roseville ores; it is supposed that the iron you allude to was cast from those lots of iron.

On receiving the small specimens from Mr. Hewitt, I decided at once, and unhesitatingly, that it was made from Andover ore; the peculiar characteristics of Andover iron were plainly visible, these are a striated appearance in the grain of the iron, the striae sometimes radiating from a centre, and overlapping each other in a lamellated form, exposing brilliant faces. In eight years' close observation of the grain, fracture, color, and general physical properties of cast iron, I have remarked the above properties in Andover iron only, and so familiar have they become that, on one occasion when our iron was mixed with that of another establishment, I was enabled to separate it by those tests alone. I will, however, observe that an examination under a magnifyer of the specimens strengthened the decision, and the chemical examination which I also made confirmed it by the detection of a notable quantity of manganese combined with the iron.

You will naturally inquire why the Andover ore should make iron differing in its properties from that made from other ores. Passing by the historical reputation of this ore for making steel in the period of our revolution, I shall dwell only on what our own experience has been.

We commenced using it in the year 1849, and found that the iron produced from it possessed unusual properties; the pig iron was highly lamellated, the crystals sometimes measuring several inches across their faces; the bar iron made from it possessed great strength. The pig iron has been puddled with anthracite coal, and then drawn down to No. 36 wire.

These facts early awakened my interest, and, desirous of discovering all the constituents of the ore, I made careful and extensive analyses of all the different varieties from the Andover mines. Among these I subjoin the following:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No 6.	No. 7.
Peroxide of iron -	90	70	30	...	61	70	40
Protoxide of iron -	...	...	...	1.5	...	...	...
Oxide manganese -	3	10	...	34	4	2	15
Carb. lime - -	...	12	35	...	16	16	12
Silica - - -	6	6	30	33	10	8	30
Alumina - - -	...	...	3	1	2	2	3
Oxide zinc - -	...	1	...	...	6	...	...
Magnesia - - -	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Carbonic acid - -	...	...	...	18	...	...	..
Lime - - - -	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
	99	99	98	98.5	100	100	100

In addition to the above principal ores, a great number of minerals occur in the mines; and the mineral variously denominated "silicate of manganese," "carbo-silicate of manganese," "manganese spar," "photozite," and "rhodenite," and containing variable proportions of spaltic iron ore, abounds in Andover ores.

These minerals occur also in the celebrated Swedish, Siberian, and Russian ore beds, which furnish the finest iron in Europe.

I have demonstrated, by a great number of experiments, that the large proportion of manganese in these ores determines the peculiar character of the iron.

That the Andover iron possesses the property of resisting oxidation to a remarkable degree, when placed in contact with salt water, I proved by the following experiment:

In a strong solution of chloride of sodium I immersed two pieces of pig iron—one made from Andover, the other from an ordinary iron ore—and kept them immersed for thirty days. On withdrawing them, the Andover iron was free from rust and unattacked by the saline solution, but the ordinary iron was covered with a thick coating of oxide.

The iron made from Andover ores possesses great strength, not only in the pig, but also when worked into wrought iron, and in the latter state its other good qualities—extreme ductility, malleability, and tenacity—have long been a subject of comment.

The analyses above given show the large proportion of manganese in the Andover ores. I now propose to examine the influence of this mineral on the iron.

Ordinary cast iron is contaminated by the presence of sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium.

The affinity of sulphur for iron is so great that it cannot be prevented from combining when it is present in the furnace.

Silicic acid and the phosphates are reduced only at a high temperature. It is evident, then, that, to produce good iron in the blast furnace, the ores and coal must be free from sulphur, and the ores reduced at a low temperature, to avoid the reduction of silicic acid and the phosphates, and thus prevent them from uniting with the iron.

The silicate of manganese is the most fusible material we have among our furnace fluxes. The great affinity of manganese for carbon, and the favorable conditions which it produces in the blast furnace for the reduction and carburition of the iron at a low temperature, render it of inestimable value in the metallurgy of iron.

The product of manganesian iron ores worked in blast furnaces is usually a peculiar iron known as lamellated iron, (fonte blanche lamelleuse,) which I have before described.

This iron always contains a large percentage of carbon, and in a great number ef examinations I have never yet failed to find manganese combined with it. It may be regarded as pure carburet of iron, in which the carbon is combined with the iron in the highest proportion in which the former combines with the latter in metallurgic operations.

From the above observations we shall expect to find this iron free from the evil influence of phosphorus and silicium; and the following analyses, made by eminent European chemists, prove that the purest iron is that made from manganesian ores:

	Iron.	Carbon.	Sulphur.	Phosphorus.	Silicium.	Manganese.
No. 1	89.718	5.14	0.002	0.08	0.56	4.50
No. 2	89.80	5.41	Trace	Trace	0.37	4.24
No. 3	89.63	3.82	0.05	0.05	0.17	6.95

The above analyses are of iron made from manganesian ores. In the analyses by the same chemists of iron made from other ores the contents—sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium—are almost invariably higher.

With the foregoing facts for a basis, I am convinced that the iron which has so well resisted oxidation on exposure to salt water is a product of manganesian ores.

We are aware that specimens of iron exposed for a great number of years in the sea have been found completely decomposed, with the exception of a small portion of carburet of iron, which has resisted decomposition.

The iron I would make, therefore, to resist oxidation would be a true carburet of iron, comparatively free from all impurities, of great density, and of such fluidity as to enable it to run smoothly into any form without exhibiting points, depressions, air-bubbles, or roughness of any kind.

I do not think that the actual presence of manganese in the iron itself is indispensable to this end. I regard its office as that of an efficient aid in the furnace to afford the requisite conditions for the production of this peculiar quality of iron; nor will it invariably produce these conditions without great care on the part of the iron-master, for, though it will enable him to smelt the ores at a low temperature, and consequently produce the iron free from some of the worst impurities, it will not prevent him from raising the temperature to a point incompatible with this end. The agent is effective only if properly managed.

It is inconceivable that iron contaminated with sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium, should withstand the action of salt water. The great affinity of these substances for oxygen must cause a rapid decomposition of the iron which contains them.

Berthier gives the following analysis of an iron made in France:

Iron.	Carbon.	Sulphur.	Phosphorus.	Silicium.
91.90	1.40	0.30	2.30	4.10

Here we have an iron which, in accordance with my theory, should prove extremely oxidizable on exposure; and Berthier, without adducing any cause, remarks of it that it suffered oxidation with extreme rapidity when exposed to a moist air.

I have recently made a great number of assays with different ores, and find that the iron made from manganesian ores contains variable proportions of manganese in combination with the iron. The specimens have a high specific gravity, which increases with the proportion of manganese combined; the lowest specific gravity was 7.40, and the highest 7.60.

You will draw the inference from the remarks I have made that the iron best adapted to resist oxidation is a carburet of iron, free as possible from all impurities, (and especially from sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium,) close-grained, smooth, and of high specific gravity; and that the ores for the production of this iron are the manganesian ores, free from sulphur, and worked with the necessary skill in the blast furnace. With these conditions all fulfilled, I have no doubt we shall arrive at the desired result; and I shall feel proud to have thrown any light upon the subject you are so worthily investigating.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH C. KENT.

Major ROBERT ANDERSON, *U. S. Army.*

No. 4.

NEW YORK, *December* 9, 1857.

SIR: In answer to your circular of August last, we have forwarded, on behalf of the Trenton Iron Company, for whom we act as agents, samples of ore, pig iron and wrought iron, representing the materials used in our works in the manufacture of the varied articles which we produce. Our apology for the delay is to be found in the desire to furnish the department with reliable specimens, so that the results arrived at may be achieved with certainty and success. One box is forwarded from Trenton direct, and the other we send from New York.

We have to state that our experience goes to show that the presence either of zinc or manganese, or both, in the ores, has great influence in overcoming the liability of iron to rust, and we therefore recommend that especial attention be given to this point. The "ring" of iron in the New York box is made from the "Andover" ore, which contains both zinc and manganese, and it is recommended that a careful test be made with this specimen.

We now proceed to furnish other information demanded in the circular in some detail, premising that all the works and property of the company are in the State of New Jersey, and at points in direct communication by canal and railroad with New York and Philadelphia.

The Trenton Iron Company was organized in 1847 by virtue of a charter granted by the State of New Jersey. The design of the projectors was to erect a complete establishment for the manufacture of iron from the ore into pig, and the various forms of bar iron. To do this are necessary, 1st, ore; 2d, blast furnaces; 3d, puddling and rolling mills; and no establishment can be considered complete unless these three departments of the business are suitably adapted each to the other, and on a scale sufficiently large to insure economy of management and manufacture. The Trenton Iron Company are now the proprietors of such an establishment, adequate in all its parts for the manufacture of 20,000 tons of *wrought* iron per annum. Professor Wilson, the industrial commissioner of Great Britain to this country in connexion with the World's Fair, remarks, in his report to the British Parliament: "In New Jersey the largest works are at Trenton, belonging to the Trenton Iron Company. This may be looked upon as the leading establishment of the United States, not only in regard to its production, but also in regard to its working arrangements. About 20,000 tons of iron are consumed annually in the production of rails, chairs, and wire. The latter forms an important portion of their trade."

It being unnecessary to add any general remarks as to the efficiency of the works to such testimony borne by the most competent authority after a thorough examination of the various establishments for the production of iron in this country, we proceed at once to describe the property in the natural order above indicated.

1. ORE LANDS.

The main reliance heretofore of the company for ore has been the Andover mines, in the county of Sussex, seven miles from the Morris canal, with which they are connected by the Sussex railroad, now in full operation, transporting several hundreds of tons of ore per day. Thence by canal to the furnaces is 32 miles. The company own about one hundred acres of land in fee, and the mine rights are nearly one hundred acres more, covering the line of the vein for more than a mile. No ore of similar character has ever been found off the company's land. The mine was wrought long before the revolution, its products being chiefly exported to England; and during the war of independence the continental army was entirely supplied with iron and steel from the old Andover works. After the revolution they remained unwrought until reopened by this company, who have removed and smelted 150,000 tons of the ore with extraordinary success. The deposit was so extensive as to excite doubts as to the regularity of the vein, but the mining operations of the present year have shown the certainty of the vein as well as its abundant richness. The value of this ore consists in its superior quality, being the only iron ore in the country that, smelted with anthracite coal, will produce iron capable of being reduced to wire; in the economy with which it is mined, and the truly admirable manner in which it acts in the blast furnace, not only smelting with great facility, but acting as a rectifier of other ores. In this connexion, Professor Wilson remarks: "At the establishment of the Trenton Iron Company, at Easton, I found three large furnaces in operation, two of them having a diameter of 20 feet, and one recently erected with a diameter of 22 feet, giving an average production of from 500 to 600 tons per week. In looking over the working returns of the furnaces, all of which were most liberally exposed to me by the managing partner, I found some extraordinary runs, amounting to upwards of 240 tons per week from the 20 feet furnace, and continuing at that rate for several weeks together."

"The Andover (New Jersey) ores (magnetic oxide) which are largely used by this company, have been long celebrated for the superior quality of the iron they produce."

From the presence of zinc and manganese in these ores, it is believed that the iron made from them will be found less oxidizable than any other samples submitted by this company.

The cost to the company of the Andover mines—real estate, houses, shops, adits, shafts, and mine drafts—is $9,629 93. The cost of the ore delivered at the furnaces is as follows:

Mining and transportation to canal	$2 00	per ton.
Tolls on canal	32	"
Freight on canal, average	28	"
Cost of blast furnace	2 60	"

About two and a quarter tons make one ton of iron.

ROSEVILLE MINES.

These mines are situated about three and a half miles from the Andover mines, and about five miles from the canal. A branch on a descending grade of four miles in length will connect them with the Sussex railroad. The company own the mines and about five hundred acres of land in fee. The mine rights extend over about three hundred acres more. The company have worked these mines for eight years to a moderate extent. The iron made from this ore is of very superior quality for remelting, a fact so well known in the market that it commands a higher price in consequence. These mines and the lands and houses cost $23,375. The quantity of ore is exceedingly great, and the company are only limited in their mining operations by the quantity they can get carted to the canal. The average cost is as follows:

Mining and carting	$1 40	per ton.
Tolls and freight to furnaces	60	"
Cost at furnaces	2 00	"

Three tons are required to make a ton of iron.

RINGWOOD ESTATE.

Long before the revolution a company was formed in England whose leading object was the manufacture of iron in the American colonies. This company, known as "The London Company," with unlimited resources, and after a careful preliminary examination in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, resolved to place its works at Ringwood, in the State of New Jersey. Here land was bought, roads made, mines opened, blast furnaces erected, stores, grist and saw mills started, and, in fact, a colony established. The products were forwarded to the owners in London, and the works throve until the revolution stopped their operations. After the close of that struggle the property passed into the hands of the late Martin J. Ryerson, esq., of Pompton, who realized from it the largest fortune that was ever made in the iron business in New Jersey. This company purchased it of his descendants, under the pressure of sheriff's sale, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The estate consists of about eleven thousand acres of land, thirty-five miles from the city of New York, and twenty-five miles from Piermont, on the Hudson river. The Erie railroad passes within three miles of the tract, and the navigable Pompton feeder of the Morris canal is distant about eight miles from the lower line of the estate, which covers in all about seventeen square miles of surface. It has mines almost without number, and the quantity of ore may be regarded as literally inexhaustible. The ore is the black magnetic oxide, more uniformly pure and rich than any other ores in the State. There are two forges on the estate driven by water power, and sites for many more, or for other works. There is a saw mill, and houses scattered over the property sufficient to provide for the workmen. It is traversed by roads made by the old London Company, who have also exposed many of the mines, from which it is estimated 500,000 tons of ore have been removed, scarcely doing more than fairly to expose the deposits to view. There are 2,000 acres of farm land of various grades of quality, and the balance of the tract is covered with a heavy growth of timber, by converting which into charcoal the company are enabled to turn out a very superior iron for wire, and to furnish to their wire mill a full supply of raw material. A large sample of this iron in the bloom is sent, so that the relative oxidizing properties of charcoal iron may be ascertained.

The "Ringwood" ore has been thoroughly tested at the company's furnaces. It works admirably, and produces iron of the best quality for the forge. With the railroad constructed, the cost of the ore at the furnaces will be as follows:

Mining - - - - - -	$1 00
Railroad to canal - - - - -	25
Tolls on Morris canal - - - -	45
Freight - - - - - -	60
Cost of furnaces - - - -	2 30

One ton and a half of this ore has been found to make a ton of iron. A comparison with the Andover and Roseville ores required to make a ton of pig iron at our furnaces shows the following results:

2¼ tons Andover, at $2 60 - - - -	$5 85
3 tons Roseville, at $2 - - -	6 00
1½ tons Ringwood, at $2 30 - - -	3 45
	3) 15 30
	5 10

Thus showing that Ringwood will be the cheapest source of supply for ore for the furnaces, and, we are confident, cheaper than that possessed by any other iron company on the seaboard. It will be observed that the average of the three ores combined would cost $5 10 for sufficient to make one ton of iron, and if the branch road to Roseville is constructed, this average will be reduced to $3 85 per ton;

making the Ringwood ores still the cheapest. It is safe to say that, with the railroad constructed, we can procure all the ore required by the company for many years to come, if not forever, from the present property of the company, at a cost not exceeding $4 25 per ton of pig iron made at the works.

OTHER MINES.

The company own or control, in addition, the following mines, from most of which samples are furnished for experiment:

1. Scofield mine—a large vein capable of producing about 10,000 tons per annum.
2. A group of mines known as the "Muir," "Hibernia," and "Beach" mines—all yielding rich ores of analogous character, and making a superior quality of iron. The capacity of these mines is very great.
3. The "Dell" mine, from which 25,000 to 30,000 tons of ore can easily be extracted per annum.
4. The "Irondale" mines, which yield about 20,000 tons per annum.
5. The "Dickerson" mine, yielding about 10,000 tons per annum.
6. The "King" mine, yielding a rich ore, but of small capacity.

All the above mines yield magnetic ores, and, from the nature of the veins, are in all probability inexhaustible. They are simply limited in their annual capacity by the number of men who can be economically employed. They are all on the line of the Morris canal, by which cheap and easy access is had to the furnaces.

In addition to the above, the company possess mines of hematite or secondary ores in Pennsylvania, on the line of the Lehigh canal, but do not work them extensively, as the ores are found to be more expensive and not to yield so good an iron as the magnetic ores.

2. BLAST FURNACES.

The blast furnaces of the company are in the county of Warren, on the banks of the Delaware river, about one mile below the borough of Easton and the mouth of the Lehigh river and canal. The real estate comprises about forty acres of land, through the centre of which runs the Morris canal, connecting with the coal region of the Lehigh on the one side, and the ore regions of New Jersey on the other; making this site the cheapest point at which coal and ore can be delivered, with a view to making iron for the New York and Philadelphia markets. To the former the outlets are two in number—by the Morris canal and the Central railroad of New Jersey—which pass through the company's land, directly in front of the furnaces. Philadelphia is also reached by two channels—the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the Belvidere Delaware railroad, which passes in the rear cf the furnaces, and was located with express reference to the transportation of the pig iron thence to Trenton and Philadelphia. Besides the Lehigh canal, reaching to the coal regions, the Lehigh Valley railroad is completed, and the extension of the Central railroad, by way of the Water Gap, to the Lackawana coal fields, is in actual operation. The company is thus enabled to receive daily supplies of fuel.

The cost of transporting by railroad the pig iron from the furnaces to the rolling mill at Trenton is $1 per ton; to Philadelphia, $1 50; and to Elizabethport, $1 74 per ton.

The furnaces are three in number: One, 19 feet in the boshes and 42 feet high; one, 20 feet in the boshes, and 55 feet high; one, 22 feet in the boshes and 55 feet high.

No expense has been spared in their construction. The engines were built at the Allaire Works, at a cost of $40,000. The total cost of the whole property, including the real estate, is $250,000. The capacity to make iron, with due allowance for contingencies, may be safely set down at over 20,000 tons per annum. The cost of the furnaces is therefore about $12 per ton on the annual product.

The cost of making pig iron, when the Ringwood road is done, may be safely estimated as follows:

Ore - - - - - - -	$5 00
Two tons coal, at $3 50 - - -	7 00
Limestone - - - - - -	25
Labor and incidentals - - - - -	4 00
	16 25

3. ROLLING, PUDDLING, AND WIRE MILLS.

Property at Trenton.

Following the Delaware river from the blast furnaces, by way of the Belvidere railroad—a distance of fifty miles—the mills of the company are reached, situated in the city of Trenton, the capital of the State. The investments of the company at this point are as follows:

Rolling mill, cost - - - - - -	$324,299 30
Real estate - - - - - - -	32,348 05
Basins - - - - - - - -	16,046 90
Capital stock of Trenton Water Power Company -	71,000 00
Wire mill - - - - - - -	95,973 10
Railroad - - - - - - - -	25,441 17
Chair patent - - - - - - -	10,721 38
Total cost of permanent investments at Trenton -	575,830 08

These will be described in their order.

1. ROLLING AND PUDDLING MILL.

This mill is among the largest, if not the largest, in the United States. It contains twenty-two double puddling furnaces and six double heating furnaces.

The machinery is complete for the manufacture of railroad iron of the various patterns in general use; of railroad axles and chairs; of bars and rods; of forging bars, and wrought iron beams. Its capacity to turn out iron may be moderately estimated at 15,000 tons per annum. It is now actually turning out iron at more than that rate. The mill is driven in part by water power, having three wheels, and in part by steam, having two large engines operated by the waste heat from the furnaces. No pains or expense has been spared to make the mill perfect in its arrangements. It has connected with it commodious blacksmith, pattern, and machine shops, for doing the repairs of the works, and is perfectly found in tools and patterns. Its largest produce during the last two years has been railroad iron; but the directors have aimed to confine its work to articles which command the highest price, inasmuch as the admitted superiority of the iron made by the company opens a better market than is furnished by rails, in which public sentiment improperly justifies the use of inferior iron. Hence a very large amount has been expended in perfecting the machinery for the manufacture of wrought iron beams. This machinery is now in daily successful operation, and we have reason to believe that the demand for beams will ultimately absorb the entire product of the mill. They have been used with great economy and success in nearly all the buildings erected during the last three years by the United States, and in a large number of private buildings.

2. REAL ESTATE AND BASINS.

This comprises, including the basins, about twenty acres of land in various parts of the city, with a considerable number of dwellings for the workmen and superintendents.

3. THE WIRE MILL.

This mill is capable of turning out about ten tons of brazier and wire rods, and five tons of wire per day. It stands at the junction of the canal and railroad, on six and a quarter acres of valuable land, and occupies the most eligible manufacturing site in the city. It is in complete running order, making the various kinds of wire, from the smallest to the largest sizes. The gross sales from this mill, for the six months from January 1 to July 1, were about $140,000.

4. THE RAILROAD.

This road has been constructed for the purpose of connecting the blast furnaces with the rolling mill, so that no transhipments of iron may be necessary. It also connects the wire mill with the rolling mill, and over it all the coal and other raw materials required by the company pass. It is a mile in length, and is constructed with a large number of branches at the basin and mill, so as to save all rehandling of stock.

5. WATER POWER.

The water power in the city of Trenton is supplied by a canal debouching from the Delaware river, and extending a distance of seven miles into the heart of the city. It is a first class work, with solid stone river walls, and of sufficient capacity to earn, at the present rates of rental, about $30,000 per annum. Its present annual revenue over and above the expenses of maintenance is about $11,000 per annum, chiefly on perpetual leases, which are a lien on the mills, of which thirteen are suppled with power.

The entire cost of the permanent investments of the company is $989,851 70. The amount of active capital used in operating the works is about $700,000.

The company have a paid-up capital and surplus of about $1,100,000. The balance is suplied by a funded debt of $350,000, and the ordinary credits procured in carrying on the business.

The company has never suspended operations or payment. The existing derangement in business, however, has pressed upon their resources with great severity, and unless there is a decided revival in business at an early day, it will be impossible to continue the works in operation.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

COOPER, HEWETT & CO.

Hon. Howell Cobb,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LIST OF SAMPLES FORWARDED.

1. *Ores.*

Red Andover, Dell, Blue Andover, Scofield, Compact Ringwood, Hibernia, Specular Ringwood, Irondale, Roseville, Hematite.

2. *Pig iron, made from ores as specified.*

Scofield, pure; Dell, pure; Andover, pure; Andover, lamellated; Hibernia, pure; Irondale, pure; Irondale, $\frac{5}{8}$; Roseville, $\frac{3}{8}$; Irondale, $\frac{4}{8}$; Roseville, $\frac{3}{8}$; Hematite, $\frac{1}{8}$; Scofield, $\frac{2}{3}$; Hematite, $\frac{1}{3}$; Irondale, $\frac{2}{4}$; Andover, $\frac{1}{4}$; Irondale, $\frac{1}{2}$; Roseville, $\frac{1}{2}$; Dell, $\frac{1}{2}$; Hematite, $\frac{1}{2}$; Dell, $\frac{1}{3}$; Andover, $\frac{1}{3}$; Ringwood, $\frac{1}{3}$; Ringwood, $\frac{2}{3}$; Andover, $\frac{1}{3}$; Dell, $\frac{2}{3}$; Andover, $\frac{1}{3}$; Irondale, $\frac{1}{2}$; Dell, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Specimens of wrought iron made from each kind of pig iron are also sent. The ring sent from New York, is made from lamellated "Andover" pig.

COOPER, HEWETT & CO.

It is obvious from the foregoing report and its accompanying table and appendix that the full result sought to be obtained by the department has not been reached; yet sufficient information has been elicited to show the importance of the inquiry to the vast interest represented by the specimens, as well as its significant utility to government in the many and varied purposes for which the different departments now make use of iron.

A course of experiments is therefore earnestly recommended to be regularly and systematically continued from year to year, and the results promulgated as often as any facts of value are ascertained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in Charge of Treasury Department.

Hon. Howell Cobb,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 11.—*Statement of the expenditures and receipts of the marine hospital for the fiscal year*

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
MAINE.					
Passamaquoddy	Robert Burns*	94	94	Private board	$3 00
Machias	A. F. Parlin	22	26	......do	2 50 to $3 00
Frenchman's Bay	Thomas D. Jones	13	17	......do	2 00, 2 50, to $3
Penobscot	John R. Redman*	2	2	......do	2 50
Waldoborough	John H. Kennedy	24	32	......do	3 00 to $3 50
Wiscasset	Thomas Cunningham	......	......	......	......
Bath	Joseph Berry	32	27	Private board	3 50
Portland and Falmouth	Moses Macdonald	110	85	Hospital	......
Saco	Alpheus A. Hanscom*	2	2	Private board	3 00
Kennebunk	John Cousens*	2	2	......do	2 75
York	Luther Junkins	4	3	......do	3 00
Belfast	Jonathan G. Dickerson	31	31	......do	3 50
Bangor	D. F. Leavitt	89	69	......do	3 00
		425	410		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Portsmouth	Augustus Jenkins	33	32	Private board	2 25
VERMONT.					
Vermont	Isaac B. Bowdish	14	14	Private board	2 50
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Newburyport	James Blood	1	1	......	......
Gloucester	Gorham Babson	......	......	......	......
Salem and Beverly	William B. Pike	3	1	Private board	3 00
Marblehead	William Bartoll	......	......	......	......
Boston and Charlestown	James S. Whitney	926	873	Hospital	......
Plymouth	Wait Wadsworth	......	......	......	......
Fall River	Phineas W. Leland	......	......	......	......
Barnstable	S. B. Phinney	253	247	Private board	3 50
New Bedford	C. B. H. Fessenden	31	29	City of New Bedford	3 00
Edgartown	Constant Norton	68	61	Private board	3 50
Nantucket	......	......	......	......	......
		1,282	1,212		
RHODE ISLAND.					
Bristol and Warren	George H. Reynolds	6	5	Private board	3 50
Providence	James A. Aborn	71	80	......do	3 75
Newport	Gilbert Chase	18	14	......do	3 50
		95	99		
CONNECTICUT.					
Middletown	Patrick Fagan	18	19	Private board	2 50, 2 80 to $3
New London	John P. C. Mather	23	24	..... do	3 50
New Haven	Minott A. Osborn	45	54	Hospital society	......
Stonington	Benjamin F. States	......	......	......	......
Fairfield	William S. Pomeroy	2	2	Private board	3 00
		88	99		
NEW YORK.					
Sackett's Harbor	William Howland*	1	1	Private board	3 00
Genesee	Pliny M. Bromley	7	7	St. Mary's Hospital	3 50
Oswego	Orville Robinson*	89	93	Private board	3 50 to $5
Niagara	George P. Eddy	......	......	......	......
Buffalo Creek	Warren Bryant	277	267	Hospital of Sisters of Charity.	2 50
Oswegatchie	Horace Moody*	1	1	Private board	2 50
Sag Harbor	Jason M. Terbell	......	......	......	......

fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in the ports of the United States ending June 30, 1860.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
$1,026 00	$589 75	$321 55	...	...	$19 37	...	...	$1,956 67	$664 98
414 84	161 00	143 90	...	...	7 17	...	...	726 91	479 75
362 50	117 50	89 10	...	...	5 69	...	...	574 79	668 86
47 50	13 50	...	...	...	61	...	...	61 61	566 21
818 32	244 00	112 20	...	...	11 92	$18 00	3	1,204 44	871 53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118 86
881 50	462 45	...	...	...	13 55	12 00	2	1,369 50	297 99
4,081 51	999 97	339 78	...	...	64 89	...	1	5,486 15	1,560 58
61 50	14 50	13 05	...	...	89	...	...	89 94	192 56
77 83	8 00	...	...	...	56	...	...	86 39	88 08
145 85	27 50	25 15	...	...	2 04	6 00	1	206 54	39 70
847 89	377 44	127 55	...	...	13 71	18 00	3	1,384 59	365 29
1,002 42	679 60	...	...	...	16 99	18 00	3	1,717 01	486 41
9,767 66	3,695 21	1,172 28	...	...	157 39	72 00	13	14,864 54	6,255 93
832 02	208 75	179 20	...	...	12 32	12 00	3	1,244 29	176 38
168 05	58 25	19 30	...	...	2 42	...	...	248 02	213 64
6 00	22 00	...	...	...	2 79	...	...	30 79	150 31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435 37
38 50	19 25	13 05	...	...	82	12 00	2	83 62	879 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 19
19,228 70	2,442 82	973 95	$1 00	...	241 61	49 00	45	22,937 08	14,460 43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639 86
4,667 50	1,414 00	1,400 95	...	...	75 04	24 00	5	7,581 49	1,293 83
474 00	140 50	110 60	...	...	7 37	12 00	2	744 47	802 48
1,676 00	348 75	502 80	...	$34 74	25 79	18 00	4	2,606 08	323 43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 86
26,090 70	4,387 32	3,001 35	1 00	34 74	353 42	115 00	58	33,983 53	19,209 10
146 50	33 50	20 10	...	...	2 05	6 00	1	208 15	103 96
1,989 68	500 50	557 10	1 00	...	30 61	12 00	2	3,090 89	820 64
404 00	84 50	121 20	...	...	11 78	12 00	2	633 48	291 98
2,540 18	618 50	698 40	1 00	...	44 44	30 00	5	3,932 52	1,216 58
381 61	100 95	26 70	...	...	5 15	6 00	...	520 41	785 97
296 50	163 75	119 85	...	...	5 89	6 00	...	591 99	774 46
952 50	...	...	...	...	9 51	...	...	962 01	893 80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 40
50 57	12 00	4 00	...	...	67	...	...	67 24	601 34
1,681 18	276 70	150 55	...	...	21 22	12 00	...	2,141 65	3,212 97
12 00	7 00	...	...	...	19	...	...	19 19	98 78
197 50	...	...	...	...	1 98	...	...	199 48	90 98
3,583 45	...	...	...	...	35 95	12 00	2	3,631 40	1,013 90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 20
3,913 80	...	...	...	...	39 62	48 00	10	4,001 42	2,561 90
30 00	4 00	2 40	...	...	36	...	...	36 76	397 83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329 79

No. 11.—STATE

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
NEW YORK—Continued.					
New York	Augustus Schell*	801	762	City Hospital	$4 00
Champlain	Henry Smith	10	11	Private board	3 00
Cape Vincent	Theop. Peugnet*	2	2	do	3 50
Dunkirk	Oscar F. Dickinson*	2	1	do	2 00 to $3
		1,190	1,145		
NEW JERSEY.					
Bridgetown	William S. Bowen*	24	23	Private board	3 00
Burlington	Henry J. Ashmore				
Perth Amboy	Amos Robins				
Great Egg Harbor	Thomas D. Winner*	3	4	Private board	3 00
Little Egg Harbor	Isaac S. Jennings				
Newark	Edward T. Hillyer				
Camden	Thomas B. Atkinson				
		27	27		
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Philadelphia	Joseph B. Baker	427	442	City Hospital	3 50
Presque Isle	Charles M. Tibbals	12	12	Private board	3 00
Pittsburg	James A. Gibson	119	113	Hospital	
		558	567		
DELAWARE.					
Wilmington	Jesse Sharpe*	1	1	Private board	3 50
MARYLAND.					
Baltimore	John Thomson Mason	317	322	Infirmary	3 00
Annapolis	John T. Hammond				
Oxford	Tench Tilghman				
Vienna	William S. Jackson				
Town Creek	James R. Thompson				
Havre de Grace	Wm. B. Morgan				
		317	322		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
Georgetown	Henry C. Matthews	15	16	Wash. Infirmary	3 00
VIRGINIA.					
Richmond	William M. Harrison	42	42	Private infirmary	5 12
Norfolk and Portsmouth	Jesse J. Simkins	137	134	Hospital	
Tappahannock	George T. Wright	14	16	Private board	3 50
Cherrystone	John S. Parker				
Yorktown	William F. Presson				
Petersburg	Timothy Rives	64	63	Medical Infirmary	3 50
Alexandria	Edward S. Hough	20	16	Wash. Infirmary	3 00
Wheeling	Andrew J. Pannell	13	14	Private hospital	3 50
Yeocomico	Gordon Forbes				
		290	285		
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Camden	Lucien D. Starke	72	74	Hospital	3 50
Edenton	Edmund Wright	6	6	Private board	3 50
Plymouth	Joseph Ramsey	38	38	do	3 50
Washington	Henry F. Hancock				
Newbern	William G. Singleton				
Ocracoke	Oliver S. Dewey	56	60	Hospital	
Beaufort	James E. Gibble	3	3	Private board	4 00
Wilmington	James T. Miller	122	127	Seamen's Home	3 50
		297	308		

MENT—Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
$14,674 86	....	....	....	....	$169 48	$273 00	30	$17,117 34	$43,648 58
161 15	$45 75	$18 20	....	....	2 25	....	....	227 35	410 70
31 71	7 00	10 80	....	....	49	....	....	50 00	256 00
12 86	7 50	4 50	....	....	31	6 00	1	31 17	236 21
24,617 33	71 25	35 90	....	....	250 63	339 00	52	25,314 11	49,013 54
300 42	90 05	18 16	....	....	4 08	6 00	1	418 71	1,187 86
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	144 60
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,263 42
36 85	19 25	7 70	....	....	64	....	....	64 44	770 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	554 43
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	307 76
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	617 58
337 27	109 30	25 86	....	....	4 72	6 00	1	483 15	4,845 65
8,697 41	14 00	28 20	....	$681 25	95 56	135 00	22	9,651 42	5,911 40
128 26	63 20	12 10	....	....	2 03	....	....	205 59	170 43
6,088 74	833 33	215 56	$9 00	....	86 15	57 00	6	7,289 78	1,663 35
14,914 41	910 53	255 86	9 00	681 25	183 74	192 00	28	17,146 79	7,745 17
59 50	....	17 85	....	....	77	....	....	78 12	1,046 72
5,146 56	....	....	....	....	57 10	65 00	13	5,268 66	4,776 67
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	369 03
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	467 30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	963 17
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	99 66
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	153 71
5,146 56	....	....	....	....	57 10	65 00	13	5,268 66	6,849 54
252 91	....	....	....	....	2 58	6 00	1	261 49	432 60
918 17	....	....	....	....	9 18	....	....	927 35	510 01
2,693 65	1,065 00	219 12	....	....	40 00	25 00	3	4,042 77	3,130 26
235 00	60 00	27 20	....	....	3 21	....	....	325 41	169 72
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	496 46
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	337 94
222 00	110 15	66 45	....	....	3 97	....	....	402 57	226 58
252 00	....	....	....	....	2 52	....	....	254 52	530 94
631 00	105 50	189 30	....	....	9 37	12 00	2	947 17	793 55
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71 80
4,951 82	1,340 65	502 07	....	....	68 25	37 00	4	6,899 79	6,266 51
1,238 00	385 00	371 40	....	....	20 18	24 00	4	2,038 58	496 98
64 50	28 00	22 75	....	....	1 15	....	....	116 40	151 56
381 00	149 50	114 00	....	....	6 44	....	....	650 94	342 37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	133 70
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	303 71
1,650 68	840 00	109 21	....	....	26 05	6 00	9	2,631 94	65 60
28 57	12 50	7 50	....	....	48	....	....	49 05	47 80
1,940 40	618 50	485 55	....	....	30 52	18 00	3	3,092 97	409 92
5,303 15	2,033 50	1,110 41	....	....	84 82	48 00	16	8,579 88	1,950 94

No. 11.—STAT

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation	Rate per week.
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Charleston	William F. Colcock	294	278	City Council	$4 20
Georgetown	John N. Merriman	35	31	Private board	3 50
Beaufort	Benj. R. Bythewood				
		329	309		
GEORGIA.					
Savannah	John Boston	275	353		
St. Mary's	John J. Defour				
Brunswick	Woodford Mabry	47	47	Private hospital	3 50
		322	400		
FLORIDA.					
Pensacola	Joseph Sierra	154	149	Hospital	
Key West	John P. Baldwin	106	93	do	
Saint Mark's	Alonzo B. Noyes	9	6	do	
Saint John's	Thomas Ledwith	26	25	Private board	3 50
Apalachicola	Robert J. Floyd	48	46	do	3 50
Fernandina	Felix Livingston				
Baypor	Andrew J. Decatur				
		343	318		
ALABAMA.					
Mobile	Thaddeus Sanford	690	667	Hospital	
MISSISSIPPI.					
Pearl River	Robert Eager				
Natchez	John Hunter	81	73	Hospital	
Vicksburg	John Robb	242	228	do	
		323	301		
LOUISIANA.					
New Orleans	Francis H. Hatch	2,349	2,269	Hospital	
Toche	Robert N. McMillan*	3	3	Private hospital	
		2,352	2,272		
TEXAS.					
Texas	Hamilton Stuart	416	400	Private hospital	7 00
Saluria	Darwin M. Stapp	60	57	Private board	4 00
Brazos de Santiago	Francis W. Latham				
		476	457		
TENNESSEE.					
Nashville	Jesse Thomas	31	39	City Hospital	2 50
Memphis	Henry T. Hulbert	362	342	do	3 00
		393	381		
KENTUCKY.					
Louisville	Walter N. Haldeman	374	360	Hospital	
Paducah	William Nolen				
		374	360		

MENT—Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
$4,200 00	....	....	....	....	$43 78	$108 00	18	$4,420 78	$2,167 76
369 00	$151 50	$90 90	....	....	5 64	24 00	4	572 04	50 16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 80
4,569 00	151 50	90 90	....	....	49 42	132 00	22	4,992 82	2,222 72
6,649 50	1,457 00	1,330 10	$150 00	....	97 06	121 00	20	9,804 66	1,440 56
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	62 00
188 00	94 00	56 40	....	....	3 37	....	....	341 77	30 75
6,837 50	1,551 00	1,386 50	150 00	....	100 43	121 00	20	10,146 43	1,533 31
5,520 74	1,000 00	868 87	....	....	74 61	72 00	12	7,536 22	371 40
2,574 08	1,000 00	148 84	....	....	38 01	78 00	13	3,838 93	1,189 21
1,803 66	767 15	....	....	....	25 70	....	....	2,596 51	106 49
296 00	111 00	88 20	....	....	5 02	6 00	1	506 22	398 09
891 50	282 00	267 45	....	....	14 51	12 00	2	1,467 46	635 04
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	138 31
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20 30
11,085 98	3,160 15	1,373 36	....	....	157 85	168 00	28	15,945 34	2,858 84
12,806 20	2,025 00	1,235 55	....	....	162 65	198 00	22	16,427 40	3,986 23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	335 50
4,428 92	1,000 00	42 18	....	....	55 05	36 00	5	5,562 15	....
4,566 93	1,000 00	375 13	....	....	62 02	60 00	10	6,064 08	131 60
8,995 85	2,000 00	417 31	....	....	117 07	96 00	15	11,626 23	467 10
37,269 51	3,679 80	3,356 82	....	....	400 00	522 00	78	45,228 13	16,965 64
37 50	8 75	3 90	....	....	50	....	....	50 65	331 98
37,307 01	3,688 55	3,360 72	....	....	400 50	522 00	78	45,278 78	17,297 62
9,395 00	....	....	....	....	96 05	210 00	35	9,701 05	1,543 46
661 61	298 75	173 85	....	....	10 83	18 00	....	1,093 04	274 45
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18 37
10,056 61	298 75	173 85	....	....	106 88	228 00	35	10,794 09	1,836 28
554 95	....	....	....	....	5 54	....	....	560 49	241 00
2,653 50	....	....	....	....	27 40	88 00	20	2,768 90	1,050 50
3,208 45	....	....	....	....	32 94	88 00	20	3,329 39	1,291 50
8,554 78	1,740 00	896 75	....	....	113 34	144 00	18	11,448 87	1,940 75
6,998 30	1,862 50	448 22	....	....	94 05	98 00	15	9,501 07	281 75
15,553 08	3,602 50	1,344 97	....	....	207 39	242 00	33	20,949 94	2,222 50

No. 11.—STATE

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
OHIO.					
Cincinnati	T. Jefferson Sherlock	382	414	City Hospital	$3 00 to $5 00
Miami	Emery D. Potter	44	45	Sisters of Charity	4 50
Sandusky	George S. Patterson	13	13	Private board	3 00
Cuyahoga	Robert Parks	235	236	Hospital	
		674	708		
MICHIGAN.					
Detroit	Robert W. Davis	176	209	Hospital	
Michilimackinac	Jacob A. T. Wendell	18	18	Private	3 00
		194	227		
INDIANA.					
Evansville	Charles Denby	303	303	Hospital	
New Albany	John B. Norman				
		303	303		
ILLINOIS.					
Chicago	Bolton F. Strother	382	368	Hospital	
Alton	Benjamin L. Dorsey				
Galena	Daniel Wann*	41	41	Private board	3 00
		423	409		
MISSOURI.					
St. Louis	Daniel H. Donavan	572	455	Hospital	
ARKANSAS.					
Napoleon	A. A. Edinton	232	204	Hospital	
IOWA.					
Burlington	Philip Harvey	3	2	Hospital	
Keokuk	William Stotts				
Dubuque	Edward Spottswood				
		3	2		
WISCONSIN.					
Milwaukie	George W. Cleson	104	107	Private board	3 00
OREGON.					
Oregon	John Adair				
Cape Perpetua	Barclay J. Burns				
Port Orford	Benjamin Brattain				
CALIFORNIA.					
San Francisco	Benj. F. Washington	1,365	1,314	Hospital	
Sonoma	T. B. Storer				
San Joaquin	Andrew Lester				
Sacramento	Lewis Saunders, jr				
San Diego	Henry Hancock				
		1,365	1,314		
WASHINGTON TERRITORY					
Puget's Sound	Morris H. Frost				

MENT—Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
$8,588 57	....	....	....	....	$86 97	$108 00	18	$8,783 54	$2,687 47
1,114 69	....	....	....	....	11 15	....	....	1,125 84	131 79
223 06	$66 00	$75 75	....	....	3 65	....	....	368 46	531 70
5,594 99	1,003 32	724 85	....	....	76 86	36 00	6	7,436 02	1,678 45
15,521 31	1,069 32	800 60	....	....	178 63	144 00	24	17,713 86	5,029 41
5,031 16	1,600 00	489 62	....	....	70 71	54 00	5	7,245 49	1,684 67
349 79	197 55	24 28	....	....	5 72	....	....	577 34	220 40
5,380 95	1,797 55	513 90	....	....	76 43	54 00	5	7,822 83	1,905 07
4,509 91	800 00	294 40	....	....	56 02	....	....	5,660 33	38 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	72 00
4,509 91	800 00	294 40	....	....	56 02	....	....	5,660 33	110 00
7,409 71	999 98	453 38	....	....	88 93	30 00	5	8,982 00	2,493 79
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73 97
340 52	177 50	36 00	....	....	5 54	....	....	559 56	1,058 69
7,750 23	1,177 48	489 38	....	....	94 47	30 00	5	9,541 56	3,626 45
12,950 91	1,000 00	831 54	....	....	148 72	92 00	51	15,023 17	6,243 25
5,538 94	1,000 00	297 77	....	....	....	60 00	11	6,896 71	....
1,167 78	1,025 00	10 80	....	....	22 02	....	....	2,225 60	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69 80
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10 60
1,167 78	1,025 00	10 80	....	....	22 02	....	....	2,225 60	80 40
1,517 81	945 75	129 60	....	....	26 06	12 00	2	2,631 22	234 11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	217 77
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71 30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10 64
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	299 71
32,170 43	6,199 95	3,420 29	....	....	425 34	742 00	50	42,958 01	11,907 66
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 80
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	113 20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
32,170 43	6,199 95	3,420 29	....	....	425 34	742 00	50	42,958 01	12,113 75
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	570 20

Recapitulation by States of the expenditures and receipts on account of the marine hospital fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

States.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenditures.	Deaths.	Total amount.	Hospital money collected.
Maine	425	410	$9,767 66	$3,695 21	$1,172 28	....	....	$157 39	$72 00	13	$14,864 54	$6,255 93
New Hampshire	33	32	832 02	208 75	179 20	....	....	12 32	12 00	3	1,244 29	176 28
Vermont	14	14	168 05	58 25	19 30	....	....	2 42	....	......	248 02	213 04
Massachusetts	1,282	1,212	26,090 70	4,387 32	3,001 35	$1 00	$34 74	353 42	115 00	58	33,983 53	19,909 10
Rhode Island	95	99	2,540 18	618 50	698 40	1 00	....	44 44	30 00	5	3,932 52	1,216 53
Connecticut	88	99	1,681 18	276 70	150 55	....	....	21 22	12 00	......	2,141 65	3,227 97
New York	1,190	1,145	24,617 33	71 25	35 90	....	....	250 63	339 00	52	25,314 11	49,013 54
New Jersey	27	27	337 27	109 30	25 86	....	....	4 72	6 00	1	483 15	4,845 65
Pennsylvania	558	567	14,914 41	910 53	255 86	9 00	681 25	183 74	192 00	28	17,146 79	7,745 17
Delaware	1	1	59 50	....	17 85	....	....	77	....	......	78 12	1,046 72
Maryland	317	328	5,146 56	....	....	....	....	57 10	65 00	13	5,268 66	6,849 56
District of Columbia	15	16	252 91	....	....	....	....	2 58	6 00	1	261 49	432 60
Virginia	290	285	4,951 82	1,340 65	502 07	....	....	68 25	37 00	4	6,899 79	6,266 51
North Carolina	297	306	5,303 15	2,033 50	1,110 41	....	....	84 82	48 00	16	8,579 88	1,950 94
South Carolina	329	309	4,569 00	151 50	90 90	....	....	49 42	132 00	22	4,992 82	2,222 72
Georgia	322	400	6,837 50	1,551 00	1,386 50	150 00	....	100 43	121 00	20	10,146 43	1,533 31
Florida	343	318	11,085 98	3,160 15	1,373 36	....	....	157 85	168 00	28	15,945 34	2,858 84
Alabama	690	667	12,806 20	2,025 00	1,235 55	....	....	162 65	198 00	22	16,427 40	3,926 [illegible]
Mississippi	323	301	8,995 85	2,000 00	417 31	....	....	117 07	96 00	15	11,626 23	467 10
Louisiana	2,358	2,272	37,307 01	3,688 55	3,360 72	....	....	400 50	522 00	78	45,278 78	17,297 62
Texas	476	457	10,056 61	228 75	173 85	....	....	106 88	228 00	36	10,794 09	1,836 28
Tennessee	393	381	3,208 45	....	....	....	....	32 94	88 00	20	3,329 39	1,291 50
Kentucky	374	360	15,553 08	3,602 50	1,344 97	....	....	207 39	242 00	33	20,949 94	2,222 50
Ohio	674	708	15,521 31	1,069 32	800 60	....	....	178 63	144 00	24	17,713 86	5,029 41
Michigan	194	227	5,380 95	1,797 55	513 90	....	....	76 43	54 00	5	7,822 83	1,905 07
Indiana	303	303	4,509 91	800 00	294 40	....	....	56 02	....	......	5,660 33	110 00
Illinois	423	409	7,750 23	1,177 48	489 38	....	....	94 47	30 00	5	9,541 56	3,626 45
Missouri	572	455	12,950 91	1,000 00	831 54	....	....	148 72	92 00	51	15,023 17	6,943 25
Arkansas	232	204	5,538 94	1,000 00	297 77	....	....	....	60 00	11	6,896 71	....
Iowa	3	2	1,167 78	1,025 00	10 80	....	....	22 02	....	......	2,225 60	80 40
Wisconsin	104	107	1,517 81	945 75	129 60	....	....	26 06	12 00	2	2,631 22	934 11
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	299 71
California	1,365	1,314	32,179 43	6,190 95	3,420 29	....	....	425 34	742 00	50	42,958 01	12,113 75
Washington Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	570 90
	14,104	13,731	283,590 69	45,132 46	23,340 47	161 00	715 99	3,606 64	3,863 00	615	370,410 95	173,073 60

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 24, 1860.*

A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
First Auditor's Office, November 21, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860:

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amount of receipts.
Collectors of customs	1,667	$54,156,212 16
Collectors under steamboat act	314	30,993 52
Collectors for wages of seamen forfeited under 25th section of the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States	....	589 42
Aggregate of receipts	....	54,187,795 10
Collectors and disbursing agents of the treasury	890	4,630,410 20
Official emoluments of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors	1,004	790,572 03
Additional compensation of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors	20	5,931 06
Accounts for refunding duties and claims for net proceeds of unclaimed merchandise	232	73,341 26
The judiciary	837	952,606 42
Interest on the public debt	20	1,390,585 69
Treasury notes presented for funding and received in payment of duties	445	15,391,198 01
Redemption of war bounty scrip	3	318 65
Claims for property lost in the military service of the United States	72	40,267 61
Inspectors of steam vessels for travelling expenses, &c	146	26,106 81
Accounts for redemption of United States stocks	2	2,146 42
Salaries of officers of the civil list paid directly from the treasury	1,036	356,652 56
Superintendents of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States	28	27,074 84
Superintendents of lights	730	750,189 74
Agents of marine hospitals	810	409,662 26
Support, &c., of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia	4	13,274 63
Commissioner of Public Buildings	153	276,489 06
Support of Insane Asylum of Washington	3	31,274 63
Contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives and the departments of the government	309	712,635 90
Coast survey	26	326,916 53
Treasurer of the United States, for pay and mileage of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives	2	935,865 42
Treasurer of the United States, for general receipts and expenditures	3	66,199,755 01
Designated depositaries for additional compensation	15	1,047 79
Construction and repairs of public buildings, light-houses, beacons, &c	750	1,819,780 43
Territorial accounts	32	90,070 82
Disbursing clerks for paying salaries	248	1,819,780 43
Mint accounts	49	21,850,695 15
Payments for patents withdrawn	5	24,213 32
Disbursing agent California land claims	4	7,461 18
Accounts for payments of the creditors of the late republic of Texas	16	6,511 01
Accounts of public printers and of contractors for furnishing paper for public printing, and for binding and engraving, &c	109	304,588 08
Miscellaneous accounts	331	6,363,225 83
Aggregate payments	....	125,630,648 78

Number of reports and certificates recorded	7,533
Number of letters recorded	718
Acknowledgments of accounts recorded	4,319
	12,570

T. L. SMITH, *Auditor.*

Hon. Howell Cobb, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B.

Statement of the operations of the Second Auditor's office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, *showing the number of money accounts settled, the expenditure embraced therein, the number of property accounts examined and adjusted, together with other duties pertaining to the business of the office; prepared in obedience to instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury.*

The number of accounts settled is 2,174, embracing an expenditure of $9,972,757 31, under the following heads, viz:

Pay department	$5,300,255 66
Indian affairs	2,874,417 86
Ordnance department	1,457,791 53
Medical department	65,287 12
Quartermaster's department	26,614 10
Expenses of recruiting	55,537 34
State and private claims	92,269 47
Relief of S. J. Hensley	96,375 00
Printing books of tactics	3,750 00
Contingent expenses of Adjutant General's department	459 23
	9,972,757 31

Property accounts examined and adjusted	10,484
Private claims suspended or rejected	442
Requisitions registered, recorded, and posted	1,819
Army recruits registered	2,914
Dead and discharged soldiers registered	3,122
Letters, accounts, &c., received, briefed, and registered	5,042
Letters written, recorded, indexed, and mailed	8,003
Certificates of military service issued to Pension office	1,331

In addition, the following statements and reports were prepared and transmitted from this office, viz:

Annual statement of Indian disbursements, prepared for Congress in duplicate, for the year ending June 30, 1859, comprised in 950 sheets foolscap.

Annual statement of the "recruiting fund," prepared for the adjutant general of the army.

Annual statement of the contingencies of the army, prepared, in duplicate, for the Secretary of War.

Annual statement of the contingent expenses of this office, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Annual reports of balances, for one year and three years, to the First Comptroller.

Quarterly reports of balances to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Second Comptroller.

Annual report of the clerks and others employed in this office for the year 1859, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A report to the Secretary of the Treasury showing the amount expended in removing the New York Indians to Kansas.

A statement of expenditures and payments from 1831 to 1856 under treaty with the Choctaws of 1830; and

A statement of payments made to Chippewa Indians, from 1838 to 1853, inclusive, under treaties of July 29, 1837, October 4, 1842, and September 30, 1854.

The bookkeeper's register shows the settlement of 1,382 ledger accounts which have been regularly journalized and posted in the ledgers, which, as well as those for the appropriations, have been duly kept up.

T. J. D. FULLER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, October* 20, 1860.

C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, November 16, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the operations of this branch of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, as follows, viz:

BOOKKEEPER'S DIVISION.

It appears from the bookkeeper's statement that the amount of drafts on the treasury, by requisitions, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was.. $11,687,492 54

Viz: Amount of drafts by requisitions charged to personal accounts.........	$11,485,271 32	
Amount of drafts by requisition on account of military contributions charged to personal accounts........	1,093 76	
Amount of claims paid and charged to the appropriations to which they pertain, including acts for the relief of individuals............................	201,127 46	
		11,687,492 54

REPAYMENTS.

Amount of counter-requisitions by transfers	$1,040,714 09
Amount of deposits in the treasury	74,037 48
Amount of drafts cancelled	967 00
	1,115,718 57

The total amount of settlements during the fiscal year, comprised in 2,300 reports, was		14,591,815 42
Viz: Accounts settled out of advances made and charged to disbursing officers and agents	$14,578,738 07	
Accounts settled appertaining to military contributions, per act of March 3, 1849	13,076 80	
Civil fund, California	55	
		14,591,815 42

The operations of the various subdivisions of the office may be stated in detail as follows:

QUARTERMASTER'S DIVISION.

From the 1st of July, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860, there were received and registered 769 quartermaster's accounts, involving an expenditure of $7,872,681 25. During the same period 726 accounts were settled, involving an expenditure of $6,893,875 07, leaving at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1860, 204 unsettled accounts, as follows, viz:

Remaining unsettled June 30, 1859	161
Received during the fiscal year	769
Total	930
Deduct the number settled as above stated	726
Total number unsettled	204

of which a large number are the accounts of officers who have rendered accounts exhibiting balances due them, but have failed satisfactorily to explain how the balances originated, and are consequently suspended for such explanation. Nearly all the above accounts are accompanied by property accounts, showing the purchase, application, and expenditure of the public property in the service, which are settled conjointly with the money accounts.

Five hundred and sixty-four property accounts, unaccompanied by money accounts, have been settled out of the number received within the year, viz: 599.

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

In this division there were audited and reported to the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury, during the year, 672 accounts of officers disbursing in the commissariat, involving an expenditure, on account of subsistence of the army, of $1,829,017 82. The number of letters written, connected with their settlement and other business of the division, was 539.

ENGINEER AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER DIVISION.

The accounts transmitted under the regulations of officers of the army and agents of the Engineer and Topographical Engineer bureaus, the office of exploration and surveys of the War Deparment, and the accounts received from the War Department of officers and agents disbursing under direction of the Secretary of War, are assigned to this division for adjustment.

The number of accounts received from the several sources, on file, and unadjusted at the commencement of the fiscal year was..	62	
The number received during the year was....................	198	
Making the whole number to be adjusted....................	—	260
There were of this number adjusted....................		221
Leaving unadjusted at the close of the year....................		39

The 221 accounts adjusted within the year, including sundry additional special statements, involved the sum of $3,437,405 72. The business of a miscellaneous character, transacted during the year, consisted of 152 letters written and 23 requisitions drawn.

PENSION DIVISION.

To this division are assigned the keeping and settlement of accounts of agents for paying pensions, the settlement of claims on account of arrearages of pensions and unclaimed pensions for a period exceeding fourteen months, made payable by law at the treasury, with other miscellaneous reports and extensive correspondence.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, there were received and registered, letters	1,570
Letters written during the same period....................	1,754
Calls for information received and answered....................	325

Pension agents' accounts on hand, June 30, 1859....................	37
Pension agents' accounts received during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860....................	189
	226
Of these there were settled during the year....................	206
Leaving on hand unsettled....................	20

Pension claims received during the year	457
Of which there were settled	355
Leaving suspended and disallowed	102

Amount of expenditures involved in the pension agents' accounts settled was	$1,039,309 78
Amount of claims settled was	19,892 97

DIVISION ON CLAIMS.

In this division during the fiscal year 390 claims requiring investigation, statements, and reports under special laws, were received and registered, involving an aggregate amount of $286,884 09, and of these and others previously filed 769 were reported on, involving the sum of $285,327 96, of which $244,840 15 was allowed. It is proper to remark that the large proportion of these claims were paid under special acts of Congress, or by direction of the proper head of department, in which cases the duties of this office are merely administrative and are comprised in the stating of the account and observance of other formalities, preparatory to obtaining a requisition on the Treasury for the amount allowed. In some of the cases, however, written reports were made and other investigations, involving much time and labor. Seven hundred and fifty letters were received, and five hundred and eighty-four letters were written. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six other papers, connected with claims and other business of the division, were received, registered, and filed. Five hundred and nineteen pages copying on foolscap, and eight hundred and seventy-five pages of lètter correspondence were filled, as well as one thousand three hundred and forty-three statements, reports, and awards made, the reports having been to the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, and Second Comptroller, as well as on calls by Congress. A number of claims, under the act of March 3, 1849, providing for lost horses, &c., still remain unsettled, notwithstanding the active and constant employment of one clerk on their investigation, who has disposed of a considerable number during the year.

COLLECTION DIVISION.

The operations of this division from the 30th September, 1859, to the 30th September, 1860, were as follows:

Total balance outstanding September 30, 1859, as stated in last report, exclusive of amount in suit and balances which accrued prior to the year 1820	$1,012,238 51
From which deduct amount closed by settlements and payments into the treasury during the year, including amount paid on judgments - - -	128,665 31
Balance due September 30, 1860 - - -	883,573 20

During the year there were 239 letters received and registered, with a brief of contents, and 127 letters written and recorded.

BOUNTY LAND AND SOLDIERS' CLAIMS DIVISION.

In this division 488 communications, relative to pay, pension, and bounty land claims, were investigated and disposed of, which included claims of widows and orphans under the acts of the 3d of March, 1802, 16th April, 1816, first section of the act of 3d February, 1853. Of the number of claims presented 21 were allowed—in all $1,240 83. Six thousand seven hundred and nineteen bounty land claims, and 222 invalid and half-pay pensions cases were examined and certified to the Commissioner of Pensions, and 547 letters were written.

I would add that the clerical force of this office has been reduced from ninety to sixty-one clerks under the first section of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government, approved 23d June, 1860, chap. 205, which permanently transfers the twenty-nine clerks, theretofore legally attached to this office, but detailed on duty, by order of the Secretary, in other offices of the Treasury Department to the several offices in which they have been doing duty, and thus reducing the future estimates of appropriation for the clerical force of this office in the sum of $39,200. Considering that the sixty-one clerks actually employed in the office were sufficient for the discharge of the duties devolving upon it, the reduction has been made under my suggestion.

Notwithstanding the diminution of the clerical force and the increase of business, keeping pace with the growth and expansion of the country, I am gratified to say that the current demands upon the office have been discharged with promptitude. The only arrearages that now exist are the remnants of the accumulations of former years, some of them running back to a period cotemporary with the Mexican war. The claims for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, which, in the years 1849–'50–'51, had accumulated to the number of several thousands, and were constantly increasing for several years, have been largely diminished by adjudications, either favorable or adverse, and thus removed from the docket entirely. And the same may be said of the great mass of accounts and arrearages of other descriptions with which the office was clogged immediately following the Mexican war.

During the last year an unusual and very laborious duty was imposed by the House of Representatives in relation to the claims growing out of Indian hostilities in 1855–'65, in Oregon and Washington Territories. These claims, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of six millions of dollars, had been reported by a commission or board, which was in session about a year, with a corps of clerks, and the expenses incurred by it in examining and reporting upon the claims alone amounted to over twelve thousand dollars. The papers connected therewith coming to this office, and application being made to Congress for payment, as reported by the commission, at the instance of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, an examination was made of said claims, and the result thereof communicated in a letter or report dated January 10, 1859. On the 8th February following a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives directing me to re-examine and report to the House at the next session of Congress the amounts due and properly allowable, agreeably to certain rules and regulations as to rates of pay, &c., prescribed in said resolution. No additional clerks were authorized to be employed, nor was any appropriation made to cover any expense that might necessarily be incurred in discharging the duty imposed. The business was promptly taken in hand, and from four to ten clerks were most of the time engaged in examining, transcribing, and analyzing the various accounts, vouchers, muster and pay rolls connected with the claims, making abstracts and statements, and also investigating the records of this office, involving an examination of the accounts of all the disbursing officers of the regular army stationed in these Territories during the period in question. Considerable correspondence was also had with officers of the military as well as the civil service, and information sought from every available source. Eleven large volumes of imperial paper, comprising from three to six hundred pages each, were filled with a complete record of said claims, classified and arranged so as to show the nature and description of each claim, the amount thereof as reported by the commissioners, and the amount allowed by me. My report was transmitted to the House on the 7th February last, just one year from the date of the passage of the resolution, and the conclusions arrived at were set forth therein at some length, from which it appeared that said claims would be reduced to two millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and fifty-five cents, being a reduction from the amount originally reported of three millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents. During the session the Senate passed a bill appropriating the sum of three millions four hundred thousand dollars in payment of said claims, but no decisive action was had in the House of Representatives, the Committee on Military Affairs reporting a bill reducing the appropriation to the amount reported by me as above stated, but which did not come to a final vote in the House. Thus it would appear that the labors of the investigation have not been in vain, and that so far as action has been had by Congress the conclusions and recommendations contained in my report, resulting in a large reduction on the claims, have been substantially approved.

Whatever final disposition may be made of these claims, it is manifest that some specific legislation should be had with reference to such cases in the future. It is admitted to be the duty of the general government to protect the citizens of the States and Territories in their persons and property, alike from foreign invasion and the hostile incursions of marauding savages within their borders. For these purposes a regular force is maintained at vast expense, not indeed on a scale sufficiently large to meet emergencies that may arise on extraordinary occasions, but affording a nucleus around which the volunteer militia may be brought into the field. When such emergencies have occurred in the former history of the country, and it became necessary to call out the volunteer militia, provision has been made for the payment of all the expenses necessarily incurred thereby, Congress, however, reserving the right to determine the principles upon which the claims should be adjusted and payment thereof made. But of late years a new method has been devised, by which all control over the matter will be practically taken from Congress or the Executive. Indian hostilities are prosecuted on the frontiers and in newly settled portions of the country by the local authorities calling out volunteers, without the authority or assent of the general government, and even in opposition to the wishes of its officers. These local authorities thus not only assume to be the judge of the necessity of such a proceeding, the mode and manner of prosecuting the hostilities, but the extent to which they shall be carried and the amount of expenditure to be incurred, and then look to Congress to provide out of the national treasury for the liquidation of all the claims they have contracted and may see proper to present. By recognizing such a right the general government will be placed in the position of an involuntary debtor to claimants with the origination of whose claims it had nothing to do, and who exercise the perogative of creating the indebtedness as well as fixing the amount thereof, and thus it will be left entirely defenceless and at their mercy. It is easy to see the opportunities that will thus be presented for spoliation of the national treasury. Trifling expeditions and forays on the border may be magnified into hostilities on a large scale, involving the expenditure of vast amounts of money, causes that are perhaps beyond control are constantly operating to make such collisions and hostilities inevitable, and they will doubtless continue, to a greater or less extent, until the Indian race within our borders shall become entirely extinct or reclaimed to civilization. But in the absence of salutary checks, the opportunities for personal aggrandisement and speculation will of themselves operate as incentives to produce such a state of affairs on every occasion and pretext. Especially will this be the case, if it be once understood that persons who render services or furnish property on such occasions will be permitted to set up claims against the general government, for such property and services, at prices above what they are actually worth in cash, and obtain payment thereof without full and thorough investigation into all the circumstances connected therewith. I therefore beg leave to repeat the suggestion submitted in a former report, of the "necessity of some general legislation by Congress, prescribing some rules and regulations for calling out volunteers on special exigencies and mustering them into service, requiring some sort of regularity and conformity to army regulations with respect to pay, allowances, &c.; and also providing for an early adjustment and payment of expenses necessarily incurred, according to fixed principles, enforcing strict accountability, and the usual scrutiny and investigation of the proper officers of the United States." If such provisions were made as suggested, and enforced in all such cases in the future, just and honest claims would be paid without material delay to the persons who rendered the service or furnished the supplies, and at a great saving, as I believe, to the treasury.

I deem it proper to add in this connexion that at the last session a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives providing for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the State of California prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty, in which an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars was made, and it was provided that "upon presentation of the certificate of the treasurer of the State of California, countersigned by the governor and comptroller, showing the amount appropriated and actually paid out by the said State in accordance with an act of the California legislature approved April 16, 1859, * * * it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to draw his warrant in favor of the authorized agent of said State, (taking his receipt therefor,) upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to pay the same out of the appropriation hereinbefore made." And another section made provision for the redemption by the United States of certain bonds issued by the said State, and in like manner provided that "it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War (upon the presentation of any of said bonds) to draw his warrant in favor of *the holder or holders thereof* for the amount due upon the same upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to pay the same," &c. Thus it will be perceived that no opportunity is given for an investigation into the character of the claims allowed, either as to rates paid for services, supplies, &c., or of the necessity of incurring the expenditure; the action of the local authorities, either in making payment or issuing bonds, being held to be conclusive and binding as against the United States. A precedent for this is found in the act approved August 18, 1856, which directed the assumption by the United States of bonds bearing seven and twelve per cent. interest, and amounting in the aggregate to over nine hundred thousand dollars, issued by the State of California in payment of expenses incurred by said State in the suppression of Indian hostilities prior to January 1, 1854. A subsequent examination of the papers connected with the claims, in this office, showed that the prices for services of volunteers and everything connected with the hostilities were of the most extraordinary character, the compensation of the private soldiers being at the rate of five to six dollars per day, besides subsistence and other allowances in proportion. It does not appear what rates of pay have been allowed by the State in the more recent hostilities, for payment of which claim is now made, but the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, after considering the matter, have reported the bill back, directing an audit of the accounts of the State for payments for the services of volunteers and for supplies, transportation, &c., by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, fixing the rates of pay for the volunteers "the same as were paid for services in the same grade and for the same time in the United States army serving in California," and further providing that "the Third Auditor, as to all principles not expressly settled by this act, shall be governed in auditing and settling said claims by the principles adopted in his report upon the claims of the Territories of Washington and Oregon of the 7th of February, 1860," &c. At the present time a large volunteer force is understood to be in the field in New Mexico, called out by the local authorities, in prosecuting hostilities against certain tribes of Indians, and, in the course of time, the claims for expenditures made and liabilities incurred will be presented to Congress for payment. But until such provision is made by law the persons who thus render their services or furnish supplies must go unrecompensed, depending on the recognition of their claims at some future time by Congress, and in the meantime speculators and agents intervene by the purchase of the claims at heavy discounts, the rate depending on the prospects for speedy payment as well as the necessities of the holder. Were provision made by law for all such cases as they arise in future, it can hardly be doubted that great advantage would result to the persons engaged in such services, where the services were approved by the proper authority, and Congress would be in a great degree relieved from the pressure of such claims, for the thorough investigation of which in their details it is incapable by its organization and mode of action, as well as the multiplicity of business constantly pressing upon it during the period of its sessions. It would supersede, also, the necessity for such investigations as have been recently required, which consume much time and are necessarily conducted under great disadvantages, prolonging the time of settlement and producing dissatisfaction and embarrassments growing out of the delay of payment as well as transfer of claims that would not otherwise exist.

I have tho honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON,
Auditor.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, December 3, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to report to you the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last.

This report would have been presented at an earlier day but for the fact that during the time occupied in the removal of the office to its present location and the re-arrangement of its files, there was, necessarily, a partial suspension of its business.

The total number of accounts audited is 666, consisting of 320 reported and 346 certified accounts.

The amount of disbursements involved in those settlements is $17,517,439 58.

This sum may be arranged under the following divisions: viz:

Expenditures on account of the navy....................	$16,618,068 70
Expenditures on account of the marine corps.........	713,833 02
Expenditures on account of pensioners.................	113,037 86
Expenditures on account of steamship—foreign mail service..	72,500 00

Among these accounts are those of paymasters of the navy, the paymaster and quartermaster of the marine corps, and navy agents, embracing minor accounts to the number of 58,098.

The number of advance and pay requisitions registered is 780, amounting to $11,856,201 98.

The number of transfer and refunding requisitions issued and registered is 155, amounting to $326,608.

The number of letters received and registered is 5,252.

The number of letters written and recorded, embracing reports to the heads of the Treasury and Navy Departments and Second Comptroller, is 5,673.

The number of allotment tickets granted by officers and others in the naval service is 1,867. An abstract of each of which, exhibiting the name of the grantor, his rank, the monthly sum allotted, number of months, date of first payment, and the place where payable, was entered in the appropriate books.

At the close of each quarter of the year a report was made to the Second Comptroller, exhibiting the names of those disbursing agents of the Navy Department who had failed to render their accounts within the period prescribed by the act of 31st of January, 1823—showing, also, the nature and extent of the default in each case.

Quarter-annual reports were made to the Secretary of the Navy, showing the amounts which had been passed to the credit of the navy hospital fund on the books of this office.

A report was made to the Secretary of the Navy showing in detail the items of expenditure charged to the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the navy.

A statement was prepared and transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy of the amount received during the year by each officer of the navy and marine corps, on account of pay, rations, travelling expenses, servants, forage, quarters, &c.

All the cases of application for bounty land, which were referred to this office by the Commissioner of Pensions for evidence of service in the navy on the part of the applicants, received prompt attention.

Applications by seamen for admission into the naval asylum at Philadelphia were numerous. As a service of twenty years is required as a qualification to entitle an applicant to such privilege, and as the service is, in many instances, performed at intervals of time extending through a period of thirty-five or forty years, much time has been occupied in the examination of such cases.

The removal of the office into "Winder's building" having been completed, it affords me pleasure to be able to say, that the rooms assigned for its use are sufficient for the accommodation of the clerks and the methodical arrangement of its files.

Its location in the fourth story of the building renders it rather difficult of access, and its separation from those offices with which it has such constant intercourse is attended with much inconvenience. But these drawbacks are fully compensated by the relief from the serious embarrassments under which it labored for want of suitable accommodations while located in the navy building.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HUNTER,
Fourth Auditor.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

E.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, November 21, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

There have been adjusted in this office and transmitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his revision, one thousand three hundred and forty-seven (1,347) accounts of the various classes of public expenditure by law referred to this office for statement, and during the period embraced in this report the number of letters written in relation to the examination and adjustment of accounts has amounted to two thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven (2,777).

The current work in all the divisions of this bureau has been performed punctually and well, but few accounts lie over, and in all such cases the reason of delay is to be found in the fact that they were either wholly unsupported by vouchers or the vouchers were so incomplete and unsatisfactory as to preclude an accurate statement.

I have appended to this report four statements, marked respectively A, B, C, and D, to which I would respectfully call your attention.

Statement A exhibits in detail the amount of salaries paid to and fees received from the consular officers of the United States, mentioned in schedules B and C of the act of August 18, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States" for the year ending December 31, 1859. From this statement it appears that the total of salaries paid to one hundred and thirty-three consular officers for the period last mentioned is two hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents, ($263,206 98,) and that they have returned fees for the same time amounting to the aggregate sum of one hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and and ninety-six dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($110,896 78,) which has been applied towards the payment of salaries. The balance of its destitute seamen abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, amounts to a total of two hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, ($220,982 69,) towards the payment of which the sum of forty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-five cents, ($45,920 35,) received by the consuls for extra wages upon the discharge of American seamen in foreign ports, has been applied, leaving the net cost to the government, upon this account one hundred and seventy-five thousand sixty-two dollars and thirty-four cents, ($175,062 34.)

By comparing this statement with the corresponding one for the year ending June 30, 1859, it will be observed that the cost of "relief and protection" of our destitute seamen for the period embraced in this report is less by the sum of forty-seven thousand four hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents, ($47,406 98,) than during the previous year. This result is caused in part by an increase in the amount of extra wages, and in part by the more economical administion of the fund appropriated by law.

The practical utility of a statement of this kind of salaries, amounting to one hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and ten dollars and twenty cents, ($152,310 20,) was paid by the treasurer of the United States.

A comparison of this statement with the corresponding one, appended to the last annual report from this office, will show that the amount of fees now shown to have been collected is greater by the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($12,513 37,) than was reported for the year ending December 31, 1858, thus justifying the remark in my last report that there is "a steady though gradual approximation of the *revenues* of the government from this source, towards the *disbursements* on account of the consular system."

Statement B exhibits in detail the amount of disbursements on account of destitute American seamen in foreign ports, and the amount of extra wages and moneys received by the United States consuls at the ports specified.

By this statement it is shown that the cost to the government of the care and protection, which was first prepared to accompany my last report, has been so frequently manifested that I have prepared two additional statements with the view of showing, completely, the affairs and operations of this office.

Statement C exhibits the number and cost of transportation of destitute seamen from foreign ports to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860, from which it is shown that the number of seamen brought home was one thousand and forty-nine, (1,049,) at the aggregate cost to the government of twelve thousand and eight dollars and fifty cents, ($12,008 50.)

Statement D shows the amount expended in arresting American seamen in foreign countries, charged with the commission of crime on American vessels, together with the expenses attending the examination of the same by the consul, and sending them home for trial, with the witnesses for prosecution, during the year ending June 30, 1860.

It thus appears that the number of criminal seamen sent home for trial was forty-eight, (48,) at the aggregate expense to the government of two thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-six cents, ($2,332 96.)

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient,

B. FULLER, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the amount of salaries paid to and fees received from the consular officers of the United States mentioned in schedules B and C of the act of August 18, 1856, "*to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States,*" *for the year ending December* 31, 1859.

CONSULATES, WHERE LOCATED.

		Salaries.	Fees.
	A.		
1	Amoor river	$1,000 00	$34 50
2	Amsterdam (*a*)	942 94	360 21
3	Acapulco	2,000 00	854 95
4	Amoy	3,000 00	271 40
5	Athens	1,000 00	6 25
6	Antwerp (*b*)	3,052 73	1,236 12
7	Aux Cayes	500 00	351 75
8	Alexandria	3,500 00	66 14
9	Aspinwall	2,500 00	2,749 37
10	Apia (*c*)	902 17	70 42
11	Aix-la-Chapelle	2,500 00	1,803 00
	B.		
12	Bordeaux	$2,000 00	$2,777 14
13	Belfast (*b*)	2,358 42	2,663 67
14	Basle	2,000 00	1,039 00
15	Beirut	2,000 00	64 13
16	Bremen	2,000 00	518 00
17	Batavia	1,000 00	298 23
18	Bahia	1,000 00	486 99
19	Buenos Ayres	2,000 00	1,828 76
20	Bay of Islands (*d*)	931 86	211 38
	C.		
21	Cork (*b*)	$2,718 86	$757 49
22	Cape Town	1,000 00	380 75
23	Cadiz	1,500 00	582 43
24	Callao	3,500 00	1,541 17
25	Candia	1,000 00	....
26	Canton	4,000 00	410 40
27	Cape Haytien	1,000 00	174 23
28	Corbija	500 00	48 09
29	Cyprus (*e*)	767 34	1 00
30	Carthagena	500 00	224 05
31	Constantinople (*b*)	4,267 37	181 92
32	Calcutta	5,000 00	2,741 90
	D.		
33	Dundee	$2,000 00	$1,998 00
34	Demarara	2,000 00	289 29

		Salaries.	Fees.
	E.		
35	Elsinore	$1,500 00	$122 49
	F.		
36	Frankfort-on-the-Main	$3,000 00	$539 00
37	Fayal	750 00	455 73
38	Foo Choo	3,500 00	194 17
39	Falkland islands	1,000 00	59 52
40	Funchal	1,500 00	68 41
	G.		
41	Geneva (*b*)	1,569 29	190 00
42	Gaboon (*f*)	....	....
43	Guayaquil	750 00	77 87
44	Glasgow	3,000 00	2,865 12
45	Genoa (*b*)	1,860 00	587 08
	H.		
46	Havre (*b*)	6,494 50	3,647 86
47	Honolulu	4,000 00	3,979 72
48	Hamburg	2,000 00	1,198 71
49	Havana	6,000 00	7,641 33
50	Halifax	2,000 00	1,452 09
51	Hong Kong	3,500 00	4,184 38
	J.		
52	Jerusalem	1,500 00	12 00
	K.		
53	Kingston (*b*)	2,233 98	690 63
	L.		
54	La Guayra	1,500 00	237 14
55	Leipsic	1,500 00	1,196 65
56	La Rochelle	1,500 00	705 06
57	Leeds	2,000 00	1,644 00
58	Lahaina	3,000 00	789 05
59	Lyons	1,500 00	785 00
60	Lanthala	1,000 00	32 46
61	Leghorn	1,500 00	522 01
62	London	7,500 00	5,626 17
63	Liverpool (*g*)	....	....

		Salaries.	Fees.
	M.		
64	Marseilles	$2,500 00	$1,420 02
65	Munich	1,000 00	102 00
66	Montreal	4,000 00	406 16
67	Messina	1,500 00	292 17
68	Moscow	2,000 00	....
69	Malaga	1,500 00	563 39
70	Maranham	1,000 00	110 98
71	Mauritius	2,500 00	442 74
72	Manchester (*b*)	2,267 38	840 50
73	Matanzas (*b*)	2,815 93	1,357 22
74	Monrovia (*h*)	986 11	138 00
75	Melbourne	4,000 00	1,429 75
76	Matamoras	1,000 00	1,859 75
77	Mexico (*i*)	500 00	391 59
78	Montevideo	1,000 00	980 12
	N.		
79	Nassau	2,000 00	992 34
80	Naples	1,500 00	588 70
81	Ningpo	4,000 00	50 25
	O.		
82	Oporto	1,500 00	264 50
83	Omoa	1,000 00	53 00
84	Odessa (*j*)	....	....
	P.		
85	Prince Edward's Island	1,000 00	496 91
86	Para	1,000 00	352 79
87	Panama	3,500 00	885 02
88	Paris	5,000 00	6,292 00
89	Ponce	1,500 00	402 34
90	Port au Prince	2,000 00	404 85
91	Paso del Norte	500 00	8 00
92	Palermo	1,500 00	640 51
93	Pernambuco	2,000 00	1,750 58
94	Paita	500 00	313 99
	R.		
95	Revel (*k*)	1,916 65	21 93
96	Rotterdam	2,000 00	1,079 24
97	Rio Janeiro	6,000 00	3,364 14
98	Rio Grande	1,000 00	648 32
	S.		
99	St. Jago, Cape de Verde	7,050 00	34 64
100	Sabanilla	500 00	373 83
101	Shanghai	4,000 00	1,565 96

		Salaries.	Fees.
102	Simoda (*l*)	$263 88	$27 37
103	San Juan del Norte (*b*)	2,249 99	235 37
104	St. Thomas (*b*)	4,622 21	1,588 61
105	Spezzia	1,000 00	13 52
106	San Juan del Sur (*b*)	2,201 44	12 96
107	Stutgard	1,000 00	264 00
108	Stettin	1,000 00	9 00
109	San Juan, P. R. (*m*)	1,783 32	172 64
110	St. Petersburg	2,000 00	177 00
111	St. Croix (*n*)	662 50	91 47
112	Smyrna	2,000 00	741 55
113	Southampton	2,000 00	179 26
114	St. Domingo	1,500 00	99 42
115	Singapore	2,500 00	1,068 63
116	Santiago de Cuba	2,500 00	418 41
117	St. Paul de Loando	1,000 00	74 11
	T.		
118	Trieste (*b*)	2,163 04	435 89
119	Tunis (*b*)	3,950 17	....
120	Trinidad de Cuba	2,500 00	419 44
121	Tampico	1,000 00	677 07
122	Turk's Island	2,000 00	801 47
123	Tabasco	500 00	160 40
124	Tripoli	1,500 00	....
125	Talcahuano (*b*)	1,474 64	788 81
126	Tumbez	500 00	399 04
127	Tahiti	1,000 00	170 81
128	Tangiers	3,000 00	....
	V.		
129	Vera Cruz	3,500 00	770 91
130	Venice	750 00	27 38
131	Vienna	1,500 00	1,120 00
132	Valparaiso (*o*)	2,250 00	2,299 61
	Z.		
133	Zanzibar	1,000 00	203 62
	Total amount of salary paid to 133 consular officers for the year ending December 31, 1859	263,206 98	....
	Total amount of fees returned by them during the same period	....	110,896 78
	Amount paid by the Treasurer of the United States	....	152,310 20
		263,206 98	263,206 98

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, November 19, 1860.

NOTES.

(*a*) Consul absent twenty-one days without leave, for which period no salary was paid him.

(*b*) The excess of salary paid over and above the salary per annum provided for this consulate is for time occupied in receiving instructions and making the transit in accordance with the eighth section of the act of August 18, 1856.

(*c*) To 25th November, since which time no returns have been received.

(*d*) An interval of eight days—from 29th May, the day following George R. West's death to 5th June, the day on which James Busby entered upon his duties—also, eighteen days absence of the consul without leave, for which periods no salary has been paid.

(*e*) From 25th April, when J. Judson Barclay entered upon his duties, to December 31, and for thirty days to W. L. Ellsworth for receiving instructions.

(*f*) Vacant.

(*g*) No returns for the year 1859.

(*h*) An interval of five days between the day of John Z. Forney's death and the day on which John Seys entered upon his duties, for which period no salary was paid.

(*i*) No returns for the third and fourth quarters.

(*j*) Incumbent not a citizen of the United States, and by section twenty-one of the act of August 18, 1856, not entitled to salary.

(*k*) An interval of twelve days, from 1st to 12th January, inclusive, for which no salary was paid, Charles A. Leas, the present consul, having been paid from January 13.

(*l*) From 1st to 19th January, subsequent to which Townsend Harris has been paid as minister resident, &c.

(*m*) C. De Ronceday was paid for twenty-three days receiving his instructions, forty-seven days for making the transit, and from April 20 to December 31 at his post.

(*n*) From February 12 to December 31, the returns from January 1 to February 11 having been necessarily included in the annual report for 1858.

(*o*) Return of fees for the year complete, salary paid to September 30, 1859.

Statement showing the amount of money reported to have been disbursed for the relief of seamen, and extra wages and money received by American consuls during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Name of consulate.	Disbursements.	Money received.
Alicante		$224 00
Amoy	$91 00	90 00
Antigua	1,202 50	30 00
Antwerp, (three quarters)	153 32	
Aspinwall	1,044 25	15 00
Aux Cayes	168 13	
Bahia, (two quarters)		260 43
Bangkok	86 50	6 60
Barbadoes	891 40	326 65
Batavia, (three quarters)	332 52	295 90
Bathurst	24 00	64 00
Bay of Islands	1,959 58	936 00
Bermuda	270 42	
Bombay, (two quarters)	779 21	237 71
Bordeaux	351 96	48 00
Bremen	65 06	45 00
Bristol	1,046 90	516 72
Cadiz	1,232 55	866 00
Calcutta, (three quarters)	94 83	425 71
Callao	24,626 15	4,342 87
Campeachy	255 56	
Cape Town	238 49	200 25
Cienfuegos	21 50	
Constantinople	811 57	
Cork, (three quarters)	920 58	958 07
Curaçoa	74 00	171 60
Dundee	115 07	
Elsinore	160 51	280 17
Falmouth	239 09	84 75
Fayal, (two quarters)	4,494 39	1,509 27
Foo-Choo	21 00	
Genoa	114 30	460 50
Gibraltar	196 25	109 50
Glasgow	142 98	154 00
Gottenburg	90 50	
Grand Cayman	31 09	
Guayaquil	135 35	35 00
Halifax	450 47	66 92
Havana	1,518 63	2,084 83
Havre	1,562 49	1,207 50
Hamburg	188 98	108 00
Hilo	4,460 00	878 00
Hobart Town	141 72	
Hong Kong, (three quarters)	2,856 24	1,006 26
Honolulu	49,460 12	5,985 00
Kingston, Jamaica	146 37	87 00
Laguayra	99 00	
Laguna de Terminis	428 14	
Lahaina, (three quarters)	25,678 78	720 00
La Rochelle	126 00	189 00
Leeds	85 71	
London, (two quarters)	589 83	
Lyons	96 00	
Malaga	193 15	142 00
Manchester	32 83	
Maranham	25 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Name of consulate.	Disbursements.	Money received.
Marseilles	$818 60	$184 80
Matanzas	628 02	446 05
Mauritius	2,895 36	927 00
Mazatlan, (one quarter)	166 86	
Melbourne	494 86	537 73
Messina	40 00	
Minatitlan	121 80	
Montevideo	1,508 39	495 82
Montreal	253 30	
Nagasaki	24 00	36 00
Naples	154 88	
Nassau, N. P.	2,147 69	3 00
Newcastle-on-Tyne	56 00	48 00
Ning-po	90 25	
Oporto	1,052 22	66 00
Paita	14,205 00	1,656 00
Palermo	519 72	227 33
Panama	2,301 20	131 48
Paramaribo	24 00	36 00
Paris	6 72	
Pernambuco	2,250 85	1,560 44
Plymouth	88 68	
Point de Galle	590 74	738 75
Port Stanley	537 30	
Prince Edward's Island	203 38	48 00
Puerto Cabello	23 56	
Rio de Janeiro	591 90	495 00
Rio Grande del Sur, (two quarters)	1,001 76	780 00
Rotterdam	856 31	197 00
Sabanilla	22 20	
San Juan del Norte	59 50	16 00
San Juan del Sur	10 00	
San Juan, P. R.	2,214 00	502 90
Santiago	93 25	90 00
Shanghai	1,801 23	584 00
Sidney, (three quarters)	3,321 72	946 30
Singapore	3,475 20	2,570 08
Smyrna	125 76	
Southampton	25 41	
St. Domingo, (two quarters)	607 39	227 00
St. Helena	1,311 45	1,235 56
St. Jago de Cuba	81 00	54 00
St. Petersburg	37 50	45 00
St. Thomas	1,009 21	595 00
Tabasco	30 00	
Tahiti	5,995 20	396 00
Talcahuano	13,309 87	1,685 00
Tampico	10 75	54 00
Teneriffe	999 83	
Trieste	420 95	81 00
Trinidad	17 30	
Tumbez	10,186 50	1,050 00
Turk's Island	212 98	
Valparaiso	10,080 51	1,088 75
Vera Cruz	214 37	763 00
Zante	183 70	
Zanzibar	10 00	
	220,670 30	45,920 35

STATEMENT—Continued.

The following sums were paid for the relief of seamen, otherwise than by the consuls, viz:		
To Isaac M. Brown, owner and master of the schooner "Mechanic," for blankets furnished destitute seamen by order of the consul at Lanthala	$122 00	
To John Gibson, purser of the United States frigate "Merrimack," for provisions and clothing to destitute seamen	67 43	
To M. Giddings, owner of the American brig "Executive," for medical aid and funeral expenses of destitute seamen	52 40	
To Royal Greenland Mercantile Company, for subsistence of destitute seamen	70 56	
Total disbursements	220,982 69	
Less extra wages	45,920 35	
Paid out of the treasury	175,062 34	

Statement showing the amount expended in arresting American seamen in foreign countries charged with the commission of crime on American vessels, together with the expenses attending the examination of the same by the consul, and the expenses of sending them home for trial with the witnesses, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Consulate where expense originated.	No. of seamen arrested.	Amount expended.
Amsterdam	1	$263 68
Bathurst	1	78 96
Bordeaux	2	160 00
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope	13	118 26
Fayal	2	125 00
Gibraltar	1	105 00
Havana	1	75 00
Liverpool	2	118 00
Marseilles	1	60 00
Monrovia	2	238 75
Nantes	2	192 54
Nuevitas	1	20 00
Palermo	4	60 00
Puerto Cabello	1	92 75
St. John's, N. B	3	146 60
St. Helena	6	116 00
St. Thomas	4	344 92
Trieste	1	17 50
Total	48	2,332 96

C.

Statement showing the number of "destitute American seamen" sent to the United States from their several consulates during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

No.	Consulates and names of the consuls.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
	A.		
1	Alicante, W. L. Giro	1	$10 00
2	Amoor river, P. McD. Collins	2	20 00
3	Antigua, R. S. Higginbotham	*a* 16	270 00
4	Antwerp, A. D. Gall	4	40 00
5	Aspinwall, C. J. Fox	54	540 00
6	Aux Cayes, R. Loring	7	70 00
	B.		
7	Bahia, J. S. Gillmer	6	60 00
8	Balize, taken from a wreck	5	50 00
9	Barbadoes, N. Towner	10	100 00
10	Barrington, N. S., J. Robertson	15	150 00
11	Bathurst, D. R. B. Upton	3	30 00
12	Bay of Islands, G. R. West	2	20 00
13	Batavia, H. Anthon, jr	1	10 00
14	Bermuda, H. B. Brown	*b* 22	299 00
15	Bremen, J. R. Diller	1	10 00
16	Bristol, England, S. Ward	1	10 00
17	Buenos Ayres, Wm. H. Hudson	4	40 00
	C.		
18	Cadiz, T. T. Tunstall	1	10 00
19	Callao, Wm. Miles	2	20 00
20	Calcutta, C. Huffnagle	1	10 00
21	Canton, O. H. Perry	1	10 00
22	Cardenas, G. Harris	31	310 00
23	Cape of Good Hope, G. S. Holmes	10	100 00
24	Cienfuegos, C. D. Fowler	7	70 00
25	Constantinople, James McDowell	2	20 00
26	Curaçoa, M. Jesurun	4	40 00
27	Cuidad Bolivar, John Wulff	2	20 00
	D.		
28	Demarara, A. V. Colvin	3	30 00
	E.		
29	Elsinore, J. P. M. Epping	1	10 00
	F.		
30	Falkland Islands, W. H. Smiley	5	50 00
31	Falmouth, Jamaica, M. Salmon	1	10 00
32	Fayal, C. W. Dabney	*c* 74	1,510 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

No.	Consulates and names of the consuls.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
	G.		
33	Gibraltar, H. J. Sprague	4	$40 00
34	Glasgow, G. Vail	1	10 00
	H.		
35	Halifax, A. Pillsbury	4	30 00
36	Havana, C. J. Helm	20	200 00
37	Havre, W. H. Vesey	*d* 15	290 00
38	Hong Kong, J. Keenan	13	130 00
39	Honolulu, Abner Pratt	86	860 00
	I & J.		
40	Inagua, D. Sargent	18	180 00
41	Jacmel, Charles Moraria	1	10 00
	K.		
42	Kingston, Jamaica, R. A. Harrison	9	90 00
	L.		
43	Laguayra, Andrew J. Smith	1	10 00
44	Laguna, G. T. Ingraham, jr., consul and agent	14	140 00
45	Lahaina, Anson G. Chandler	7	70 00
46	Liverpool, England, Beverley Tucker	35	350 00
47	Liverpool, Nova Scotia, J. D. Davis	3	18 00
48	Loando, J. G. Willis	6	60 00
49	London, R. B. Campbell	9	90 00
	M.		
50	Macao, G. Nye	1	10 00
51	Malta, W. Winthrop	*e* 1	15 00
52	Marseilles, Alexander Derbes	5	50 00
53	Malaga, J. S. Smith	1	10 00
54	Martinique, W. I., A. Campbell	1	10 00
55	Matanzas, Hugh Martin, jr	14	140 00
56	Mauritius, G. H. Fairfield	*f* 5	45 00
57	Mazatlan, Edward Conner	4	40 00
58	Messina, F. W. Behm	3	30 00
59	Minatitlan, A. C. Allen	7	70 00
60	Montevideo, Richard H. Gayle	13	130 00
	N.		
61	Nassau, Bahamas, I. J. Merritt	*g* 201	2,211 75
62	Newfoundland, W. S. H. Newman	1	10 00
	P.		
63	Palermo, H. H. Barstow	10	100 00
64	Panama, A. B. Corwine	15	150 00
65	Para, Eben P. Bailey	3	30 00
66	Paramaribo, Henry Sawyer	1	10 00
67	Plaister Cove, N. S., J. G. McKean	1	10 00
68	Pernambuco, W. W. Stapp	31	310 00
69	Philippine Islands, C. Griswold	1	10 00
70	Prince of Wales Island, C. C. Currier	1	10 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Consulates and names of the consuls.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
R.		
Rio de Janeiro, Robert G. Scott	2	$20 00
Rio Grande, George F. Upton	1	10 00
S.		
Sabanilla, W. B. Storm	1	10 00
Sagua la Grande, J. W. Vanderkeift	12	120 00
San Juan, P. R., C. DeRonceray	2	20 00
Saint Christopher, J. R. Thurston	[h] 11	209 00
St. John's, N. B., C. Whitaker	6	60 00
St. Helena, G. W. Kimball	16	160 00
St. Thomas, R. P. Waring	[i] 22	240 00
St. Domingo, Jonathan Elliott	[k] 7	140 00
St. Jago de Cuba, S. Cochran	1	10 00
St. Jago, Cape Verd Islands, W. H. Morse	2	20 00
Shanghai, W. L. G. Smith	8	80 00
Singapore, J. P. O'Sullivan	1	10 00
Smyrna, E. S. Offley	4	40 00
Southampton, William Thompson	1	10 00
Sierra Leone	....	....
T.		
Tabasco, E. P. Johnson	[l] 9	160 00
Tahiti, Vicessimus Turner	2	20 00
Talcahuano, Albert G. Blakely	8	80 00
Trieste, S. S. Remak	1	10 00
Trinidad de Cuba, J.R. Hooken	6	60 00
Trinidad Island, E. B. Marache	6	60 00
Turk's Island, J. B. Hayne	17	170 00
V.		
Valparaiso, William Trevitt	2	20 00
Vera Cruz, R. B. J. Twyman	11	110 00
Victoria, brought home by J. R. Lock, master of the bark Forward	5	50 00
Z.		
Zanzibar, D. H. Mansfield	3	30 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Picked up at sea	[m] 14	120 75
Fortune Island, Bahamas	3	30 00
	1,049	12,008 50

J. T. FARRINGTON,
W. H. JOHNSON,
Justices of the Peace.

REMARKS.

a 7 at $10 each, 5 at $20 each, and 4 at $25 each; brought in British vessels.

b 3 at $10 each, 8 at $13 each, and 11 at $15 each; brought in British vessels.

c 41 at $10 each, 5 at $24 each, and 28 at $35 each; they being over and above the number required by law to be taken.

d 14 at $10 each, and 1 insane man at $150.

e An extra $5 allowed, on account of putting the master to inconvenience.

f 4 at $10 each, and 1 at $5, he having been left at the Cape of Good Hope on account of sickness.

g 116 at $10 each, 2 at $13 each, 6 at $10 50 each, 5 at $11 20 each, 61 at $12 each, and 11 at $15 each, brought in British vessels; and $9 75 paid for funeral expenses of one man.

h 2 at $10 each, and 9 at $21 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.

i 12 at $10 each, and 10 at $12 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.

k 7 at $20 each; brought home in a British vessel.

l 2 at $10 each, and 7 at $20 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.

m Being 9 men for 9 days, at 75 cents per day, and 5 men for 16 days, at 75 cents per day.

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *Treasury Department*, *November* 12, 1860.

F.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 26, 1860.

SIR: In view of the fact that I have furnished the Postmaster General with an official report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, presenting in elaborate detail everything connected with the financial status of the Post Office Department of general interest to the public, to whom it will be submitted by the Postmaster General in connexion with his annual report, I beg leave to present the following brief synopsis of the chief labors, so diligently and faithfully performed by the efficient corps of clerks employed in this office during the past fiscal year, and have the honor to direct your attention to the report referred to for details.

The general operations of the office have embraced within their ample field the examination, comparison, and re-statement of the postage stamp and stamped envelope accounts of 28,539 postmasters by the clerk's in charge of the receipt from the Post Office Department of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and preparation of these returns for the examiners, who have completed their examination, and made such corrections as were found to be necessary, and delivered the accounts to the registrars within the period fixed by the department regulations. The examiners discovered and corrected errors in 18,429 accounts, whereby the balance in each case in favor of the United States was increased more than fifty cents, and carefully prepared copies of these accounts as rendered by the postmasters, and as audited and corrected, were sent out by the clerks in charge of the "error accounts."

The registrars entered analytically, in their proper order, the postal results exhibited by the accounts previously examined, and delivered their books to the bookkeepers for entry of the balances found due from or to postmasters upon the ledgers of the office, without regard to any payments made by them to the United States during the quarter, as such payments are required by department regulation (section No. 271) to be carefully excluded therefrom; and the entries of payments made on account of said balances are therefore made primarily in books kept by the clerks in charge of the "miscellaneous business," by the "collecting division," and by the "pay clerks" in charge of contractors' accounts, and transferred from thence, in their proper order, to the ledgers.

The number of miscellaneous entries made in the ledgers during the year was:

Of balances due to or by postmasters	109,925
Of balances due to mail contractors	34,892
Of balances due to special contractors and mail messengers	19,888
Of balances due to special agents, route agents, and miscellaneous	2,712

Of payments made by postmasters on "collection orders" issued to mail contractors	64,986
Of payments made on "special collection drafts"	3,854
Of payments made by "draft offices"	10,777
Of payments made upon warrants drawn upon the treasury	9,606

The "pay division" has audited and reported to the Postmaster General the balances arising upon 34,892 accounts of mail contractors, embracing the amounts due for their services, together with the interest allowed by an act of Congress, approved 15th February, 1860, upon the deferred payments for mail service during the quarters ending March 31, June 30, and September 30, 1859, the computation of which, and special reports to the Postmaster General of the amounts due to contractors, largely increased the labors of the clerks in this "division."

The labors of the clerks of the "collecting division," and the success met with in their efforts to collect the revenues of the department in the hands of late and delinquent postmasters, by correspondence upon disputed items of accounts, and by the institution of suits in all cases of failure to obtain an amicable adjustment within the period fixing the liability of the sureties upon their official bonds, are so fully set forth in my report, before referred to, as to render it unnecessary to report them in this.

The number of letters received during the year was 102,004, and the number prepared, recorded, and mailed was 65,276.

Only three appeals have been taken to the First Comptroller of the Treasury from the decisions of the office during the year, in two of which the decisions of the office have been sustained, and the third is still pending.

The entire business of the office is in as satisfactory a condition as could be desired, the duties of each particular desk being fully up to the requirements of the department regulations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOS. M. TATE, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

G.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, November 28, 1860.

SIR: Enclosed herewith please find a statement exhibiting an outline of the current business of this office during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL, *Comptroller.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement exhibiting outline of current business, office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

The following-named warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury have been countersigned, entered in blotters, and posted, to wit:

472 stock warrants.
1,869 quarterly salary warrants.
1,895 treasury (proper) warrants.
3,023 treasury (interior) warrants.
2,509 customs warrants.
2,380 war pay warrants.
507 war repay warrants.
875 navy pay warrants.
261 navy repay warrants.
959 interior pay warrants.
86 interior repay warrants.
32 treasury appropriation warrants.
33 interior and customs appropriation warrants.
25 war and navy appropriation warrants.
17 Texas debt warrants.
2 treasury funding warrants.
117 land covering warrants.
891 customs covering warrants.
1,069 miscellaneous covering warrants.

17,022 aggregate number of warrants.

The accounts described as follows, reported to this office by the First and Fifth Auditors and Commissioner of the General Land Office, have been revised and certified to the Register of the Treasury, to wit:

Judiciary: Embracing accounts of marshals, for expenses of United States courts; of district attorneys, clerks of United States circuit and district courts and United States commissioners, for per diem and fees, rent of court-rooms, &c.	802
Diplomatic and consular: Embracing accounts of foreign ministers, for salary and contingent expenses; of United States secretaries of legation, for salary; of consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, for salary, and disbursements for relief of destitute American seamen; for passage from foreign ports to the United States of destitute and criminal American seamen and witnesses; of United States commissioners under reciprocity treaty, &c.	1,273
Public lands: Embracing accounts of receivers of public money; of receivers acting as disbursing agents; of surveyor general and deputy surveyors; of lands erroneously sold; of the several States for percentage on lands sold within their limits, &c.	2,513

Salaries: Embracing accounts for salaries of United States supreme, district, and territorial judges; attorneys, marshals, local inspectors, the clerks and other employés in the several executive departments, &c	1,268
Public debt: Embracing accounts for redemption of United States stock and treasury notes; interest on public debt, &c	491
Public printing: Embracing accounts for public printing, binding, and paper	112
Mint and branches: Embracing accounts of gold, silver, and cent bullion; of ordinary expenses, repairs &c	53
Territorial: Embracing accounts of governors of Territories, for contingent expenses, erection of public buildings, and purchase of libraries; of secretaries of Territories; for legislative and contingent expenses, &c	33
Miscellaneous: Embracing accounts of the Coast Survey; of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Insane Asylum, Penitentiary, United States Boundary Commissions, of the United States Treasurer, for horses lost in the military service of the United States, Texas debt, suppression of the slave trade, Cayuse Indian war, Clerk of the House, and Secretary of the Senate, &c., &c	1,035
Aggregate number of accounts	7,580

There have been, also, regularly entered and filed the half-yearly emolument returns made by United States marshals, attorneys, and clerks of courts, in pursuance of the 3d section of the act of February 26, 1853. Also, all requisitions made from time to time for advances to United States marshals, territorial officers, treasurers of the mint and branches, to disbursing agents for erection of court-houses and post offices, mint repairs, &c., &c., have been examined and reported upon.

Number of letters written on all subjects, 3,732. Besides, other duties have been performed which it is deemed unnecessary to particularize.

H.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office, November 27, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

During that year the number of accounts revised, passed, and recorded, were:

From the Second Auditor	1,390
From the Third Auditor	2,299
From the Fourth Auditor	324
Total	3,013

Many of these accounts embraced heavy expenditures, and required much time and careful examination.

The total amount embraced in these settlements was $42,121,011 71.

Other than those above enumerated, the class of small accounts, showing balances due soldiers, seamen, their heirs, administrators, &c., revised by this office, and paid by disbursing officers of the army and navy, on certificates originating in the Second and Fourth Auditors' offices, has, as heretofore, been subject to due investigation and examination. They were as follows:

Of those reported by the Second Auditor	584
Of those reported by the Fourth Auditor	368
Total	916

The number of requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury received, examined, countersigned, and recorded upon the books of this office, were:

Drawn by the Secretary of the Interior, viz:	
Pay or advance requisitions	955
Repay requisitions	99
Drawn by the Secretary of War, viz:	
Pay or advance requisitions	2,488
Repay requisitions	506
Drawn by the Secretary of the Navy, viz:	
Pay or advance requisitions	874
Repay requisitions	251
Total	5,173

During the past year 578 letters have been received, filed, answered, and indexed; the answers thereto covering 270 folio post of the letter-book

The number of cases prepared for suit and transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury was three.

All the annual statements required by the law of May 1, 1820, have been promptly transmitted in duplicate to the Secretaries of the Interior, of War, and of the Navy. These statements exhibited the balances of the several appropriations remaining upon the books on the 1st of July, 1858; the appropriations made for the service of the fiscal year 1858–'59; the repayments and transfers in that year; the amount applicable under each appropriation, and the amount drawn by requisitions during the same period; and, finally, the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th of June, 1859, with such appropriations as were carried to the surplus fund.

The revision of accounts required of this office under the regulations of the Executive, for carrying into effect the provisions of the treaties of October 26, 1852, and of May 24, 1854, with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, has been duly made and the records kept up.

The usual prescribed duties of this office, embracing decisions of cases reported from the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, and from the different bureaus and offices of the War and Navy Departments, have promptly secured the attention of this office.

In conclusion, permit me, most respectfully, to repeat the conviction expressed in previous reports from this office, that its greater efficiency would be promoted, in case of vacancies here, by the appointment of clerks from the offices of the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, where they may have evinced the requisite qualifications.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MADISON CUTTS,
Comptroller.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

I.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, November 20, 1860.

SIR: In consequence of the indisposition and unavoidable absence of the Commissioner, the duty is devolved on me of furnishing a brief report of the operations of this office for the past year. In the performance of this duty, it is very gratifying to me to be enabled to state, as a result of the integrity, ability, and fidelity with which the gentlemen employed in the office have performed their respective duties, that the affairs of the office, in all that affects the public interest, were never, in my judgment, in a better condition than at present.

All accounts reported to this office by the First Auditor have been adjusted and transmitted to the Register in time to be included by him in the annual statement of "public accounts."

There have been adjusted within the past year accounts of collectors of customs and surveyors, acting as designated collectors, including accounts of disbursing agents of the treasury, and the emolument and additional compensation accounts of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, to the number of two thousand four hundred and fifteen.

Accounts relating to the superintendence and construction of light-houses, buoys, and beacons, marine hospital, and miscellaneous purposes, amount to thirteen hundred and twenty-eight.

The number of requisitions issued upon estimates furnished by the proper officers for the expense of collecting the revenue from customs; for debentures and deposits; for unascertained duties; for the support of light-houses, and the maintenance and support of sick and disabled seamen; for the construction and repairs of public buildings, and other miscellaneous purposes, amount to two thousand and fifty-one.

Fifty-six commissions to officers of the customs were transmitted during the year, and forty-nine official bonds executed by collectors, &c , in conformity to the forms and instructions furnished by this office, were received, approved, and acknowledged.

Three thousand six hundred and eighty-three letters were received and registered in the course of the year, and five thousand four hundred and twenty-six were written and recorded.

With a view to facilitate the business transactions of the office, I beg leave to invite attention to the recommendations submitted for your consideration in the reports from this office of the 20th November, 1858, and the 23d of November last; and particularly those relating to the approval of the bonds of collectors, &c., and the increase of compensation to two of the clerks.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

T. FERAN,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Hon HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

J.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
November 30, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following summary of the business of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

The amount covered into the treasury during the year, by 3,335 warrants, was—

From customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources......	$77,050,867 94
From Interior Department..................................	251,950 98
From War Department..	1,539,073 82
From Navy Department......................................	1,701,412 97
	80,543,305 71

Which includes repayments of previous advances and amounts transferred from one appropriation to another in adjusting the balances of settled accounts.

The payments during the same period on 12,924 warrants, and by 13,275 drafts, were—

For civil, diplomatic, public debt, and miscellaneous	$45,796,058 95
For Interior Department..................................	4,304,068 47
For War Department	17,948,810 92
For Navy Department......................................	13,216,377 93
	81,265,316 27

Which also includes payments for transfer of balances in adjusting settled accounts.

The amount received at the several offices of the treasury for the use of the Post Office Deparment was	$11,340,805 04
And the amount of 6,600 post office warrants	10,360,824 05

Balance at the credit of said department, subject to draft at the close of the year, $1,022,293 06.

The sum of $15,895,400 has been removed from one depository to another during the year, for the purpose of being coined or for making disbursements for the public service.

Nine hundred and eighty-four transfer drafts were issued to authorize the movement of this amount, part of which was effected by actual transportation, and the remainder by the common practice of exchange, whereby much expense was avoided and a premium obtained on a considerable portion.

The practice of holding moneys drawn from the treasury at the credit and subject to the orders of disbursing officers continues to work satisfactorily, and has been extended considerably even since the report of last year.

The receipts in the money branch of this office on treasury account proper, from all sources during the year, amounted to $7,884,737 98, of which $5,026,000 was transferred to it without expense by means of 2,606 checks given in exchange for coin paid in advance.

Treasury drafts amounting to $7,377,200 42 have been satisfied, either with coin or by being entered to the credit of disbursing officers.

Sixty-five accounts have been kept with disbursing officers, and at least 16,000 of their checks paid, amounting to $7,191,000.

In addition to the ordinary business of the office, we issued during the year 22,787 treasury notes, amounting to $19,345,200.

My recent connexion with this office, and consequent want of personal knowledge of the operations set forth above, disqualify me for speaking of them decidedly; but I am satisfied, by what I have seen since my accession, that all the duties were performed before, as they have been since, with highly commendable despatch and accuracy.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. PRICE,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

K.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
November 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, embraced in five tabular statements, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In these statements the suits brought are classified, as far as it could be conveniently done, so as to present as distinctly as possible all that has been done in each particular class of business in each of the judicial districts, and a general summary of the whole, as follows, viz:

No. 1. Statement of suits on treasury transcripts of the official settlements of the accounts of defaulting public officers, contractors, &c., adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

No. 2. Statement of suits brought during the year for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of the revenue laws.

No. 3. Statement of suits on warehouse transportation bonds for duties on goods imported.

No. 4. Statement of miscellaneous suits, which includes all suits brought during the year which are not embraced in the three preceding tables.

No. 5 is a general summary showing the aggregates of the above tables.

From this general summary it appears that the whole number of suits of every description brought during the year was 760, of which 19 were of Class 1, for the recovery of $146,337 68; 210 for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of the revenue laws, (Class No. 2,) the mass of which are *in rem*, but which includes specific fines and penalties amounting to $272,016 56; 120 were on warehouse transportation bonds, amounting to $296,712 42; and 411 miscellaneous suits for $36,638 20.

Of these suits, 288 have been tried and disposed of during the year, as follows, to wit: 151 decided in favor of the United States, 59 decided against the United States, and 78 settled and discontinued without trial, leaving 472 still pending undecided.

Of the old suits on the dockets of the office, which originated and were instituted previous to the commencement of the fiscal year, 189 have been tried and disposed of during the year, as follows, viz: 62 decided for the United States, 42 decided against the United States, and 85 settled and dismissed without trial.

The aggregate number of suits of all descriptions decided and otherwise disposed of during the year is 477. The gross amount of judgment obtained, exclusive of cases *in rem*, is $232,033 01, and the amount collected from all sources is $434,201 32.

All of which is repectfully submitted.

Very respectfully your most obedient servant,

JUNIUS HILLYER, *Solicitor*.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 1.

Statement of suits on treasury transcripts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Number.	Commenced.	Against whom.		Amount sued for.	Capacity.	Date of judgments.	Amount of judgments.	Amount collected.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Suits dismissed.	Suits remitted.	Suits still pending.	General remarks.
		Principal.	Sureties.											
NEW HAMPSHIRE.														
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year.						....	$1,035 00	$1,055 65	1	..	..	..	.	
VERMONT.														
Decisions in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year................						....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	
MASSACHUSETTS.														
Decisions in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year						....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	
NEW YORK.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.														
Collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year................						....	....	$17,800 00	..	..	..	..	..	

NEW YORK.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

3	1859. July 7	A. T. Hillyer	Jos. L. White and Richard Schell.	$94,855 57	Default as late United States marshal.	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	3
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..						....	$23,491 90	$17,141 90	3	..	..	..	.

PENNSYLVANIA.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..						....	$1,515 06	$294 06	3	..	..	..	..

PENNSYLVANIA.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

1	1859. Nov. term	John C. O'Neill....	Wm. J. Madeira, Wm. Gerrish, jr., and S. C. Stanbaugh.	$279 77	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1

MARYLAND.

Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year.						....	$5,135 66	$52,592 98	1	.	1	..	..

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..						....	$24 00	$5,775 53	1	..	..	..	..

No. 1.—*Statement of suits on treasury transcripts, &c.*—Continued.

VIRGINIA.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Number.	Commenced.	Against whom.		Amount sued for.	Capacity.	Date of judgments.	Amount of judgments.	Amount collected.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Suits dismissed.	Suits remitted.	Suits still pending.	General remarks.
		Principal.	Sureties.											
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..						....	$5,945 15	$146 82	4	..	..	..	..	

FLORIDA.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Number.	Commenced.	Principal.	Sureties.	Amount sued for.	Capacity.	Date of judgments.	Amount of judgments.	Amount collected.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Suits dismissed.	Suits remitted.	Suits still pending.	General remarks.
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..						....	$25,000 00	....	1	1	..	..	..	

ALABAMA.—MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Number.	Commenced.	Principal.	Sureties.	Amount sued for.	Capacity.	Date of judgments.	Amount of judgments.	Amount collected.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Suits dismissed.	Suits remitted.	Suits still pending.	General remarks.
Collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..............						....	....	$2,596 74	..	..	..	..	..	Money in the hands of the marshal.

ALABAMA.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Number.	Commenced.	Principal.	Sureties.	Amount sued for.	Capacity.	Date of judgments.	Amount of judgments.	Amount collected.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Suits dismissed.	Suits remitted.	Suits still pending.	General remarks.
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..						....	....	$5,978 94	..	..	..	..	..	Money in the hands of the marshal.

TEXAS.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..						....	$10,318 22	....	2	..	..	..	.	

ARKANSAS.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

1	1860. Jan. 31	Samuel M. Rutherford, surety of G. W. Scott.	....	$1,179 67	Debt on marshal's official bond.	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	
1	Mar. 31	Thomas S. Drew ..	Wm. R. Hunter, John P. Black, James Houston, Dan'l Hannaner, Jno. H. Imboden, Alex. Robinson.	5,678 90	Debt on bond as superintendent Indian affairs.	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	
2	....	....	....	6,858 57	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	2	

KENTUCKY.

1	1859. July 14	Alex. J. Mitchell...	Leslie Combs, R. H. Crittenden.	$3,154 76	Debt on bond as late purser.	1860. May term.	$3,380 80	....	1	..	..	..	..	

OHIO.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

1	1859. Aug. 15	Rich'd M. Corwine, Jno. A. Corwine, Wm. Wisnel.	....	....	Breach of contract to open passes at the mouths of the Mississippi river.	1860. Mar. 3	....	....	..	1	..	..	.	Appeal ordered.
1	Sept. 24	Thos. K. Smith. ..	John A. Corwine, Wm. N. Corry, & John L. Vattier.	$1,700 27	Debt on bond as late marshal.	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	

No. 1.—*Statement of suits on treasury transcripts, &c.*—Continued.

Number.	Commenced.	Against whom.		Amount sued for.	Capacity.	Date of judgments.	Amount of judgments.	Amount collected.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Suits dismissed.	Suits remitted.	Suits still pending.	General remarks.
		Principal.	Sureties.											
					INDIANA.									
1	1859. Oct. 5	Alex. F. Morrison..	John P. Dunn, Wm. H. Talbott.	$6,418 30	Debt on bond as late pension agent.	1859. Nov. T.	$4,917 97	$4,900 00	1	..	..	..	..	
					ILLINOIS.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.									
1	1859. Dec. 6	Jas. W. Davidson..	A. Patterson, Rob't Holloway, Henry M. Boggess, John C. Bond, C. W. Lucas, F. H. Davidson, Jn. Riggs, P. Phelps, H. Norcross, E. Davidson, A. S. Gilbert.	$6,797 81	Debt on bond as late marshal.	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	
					ILLINOIS.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.									
1	1860. Feb. 9	Daniel Clapp	Josh. Grundy, Levis T. Palmer.	$4,040 94	Debt on bond as late register.	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	

WISCONSIN.

1	1860. Aug. 26	Moritz Schoeffler ..	Jas. B. Cross, Wm. Finkler, Jacob Best, jr., Wm. H. Lindnum, Philip Best.	$11,855 60	Debt on bond as late collector.	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1
	Collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..................						....	$,581 06	..	..	..	..	..

IOWA.

1	1860. May term	Ariel K. Eaton.....	John Acers, Daniel B. Noble, John W. Clark, Thos. C. Helm, John Penn, Chas. Harding, Freder'k B. Doolittle, Thos. Helm.	$34,690 25	Debt on bond as late receiver of public moneys.	..........,	....	....	..	..	..	.	1
	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year.......						$979 70	$719 43	1	2	..	..	..

MINNESOTA,

2	1859. June 3	Wm. H. Nobles....	....	$20,868 00	Default as superintendent of Fort Ridgely and South Pass wagon road.	1860. June T.	$3,446 00	....	2	..	..	..	..
	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year						....	$5,422 92	..	..	1	..	..

No. 1.—*Statement of suits on treasury transcripts, &c.*—Continued.

CALIFORNIA.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Number.	Commenced.	Against whom.		Amount sued for.	Capacity.	Date of judgments.	Amount of judgments.	Amount collected.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Suits dismissed.	Suits remitted.	Suits still pending.	General remarks.
		Principal.	Sureties.											
1	1859. July 2	Jas. Y. McDuffie...	....	$4,367 73	Default as marshal.....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	
1	Sept. 2	George E. Welch, commander of merchant steamer Washington.	....	4,920 00	Debt on bottomry bond.	....	$4,920 00	....	1	.	..	..	.	Steamer sold and money exhausted in payment of claims having priority over that of United States.
				9,287 73	....	....	4,920 00	....	1	..	..	..	1	
Collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year							....	$51,133 33	..	..	..	..	..	

KANSAS TERRITORY.

Number.	Commenced.	Principal.	Sureties.	Amount sued for.	Capacity.	Date of judgments.	Amount of judgments.	Amount collected.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Suits dismissed.	Suits remitted.	Suits still pending.	General remarks.
1	1860.	Elias T. Dennis ...	J. W. Whitfield, Wm. H. Russell, J. J. Clarkson.	$15,500 00	Debt on bond as late marshal.	....	....	$2,162 58	..	..	..	..	1	Credited by amount allowed in treasury settlement since suit was ordered.

No. 2.

Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	Against whom or what.		Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Judgments.		Collections.		Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total suits.
		In rem.	In personam.			Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.						
1	1859. Nov. 4	10 bbls. sugar; 12 bbls. molasses	....	....	....	1859. Dec. T.	....	$216 03	$143 44	1	..	..	..	..	....
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year							....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....
								216 03	143 44	1	..	..	..	..	1

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	In rem.	In personam.	Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total suits.
1	1859. July 15	The ship Atlantic	....	....	African slave trade	....	....	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	....
2	Sept. 28	....	Wm. Davis, master of schooner Amulet.	....	Sec. 30, act March 2, 1799	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	...
3	Sept. 29	The schooner Amulet	....	....	Secs. 6, 8, 21, and 22, act of Feb. 18, 1793.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	
4	Dec. 24	The schooner Wanderer and cargo	....	....	African slave trade.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
5	1860. June 4	Certain merchandise, consisting of silk dresses, embroidery, shawls, &c.	....	....	Sec. 2, act March 2, 1799	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year							....	....	....	..	..	1	..	4	5

No. 2.—*Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.*—Continued.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	Against whom or what.		Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Judgments.		Collections.		Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total.
		In rem.	In personam.			Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.						
1	1859. July 29	The sloop Joseph Clark, her tackle, &c.; 1 single wagon; 1 horse and harness; and 75 51-56 tons coal.						$243 98	$182 04					*1	
2	July 29	The sloop Vermont, her cargo, and furniture, and 39¾ cords wood.								1					
3	Oct. 6	1 horse and 1 mare				1860. Oct. T.				1					
4	1860. May 30	1 four year old horse								1					
								243 98	182 04	3				1	4
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year															

* Pending as to coal.

DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND.

	Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total.
No suit commenced during the present fiscal year	1860.									
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year	Oct. T.	$100 00*	$100 00	$4,650 00	1					

* Money in court.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

1	1859. July 8	The propeller tug Rapid, her engines, &c.	....	....	Act of Dec. 31, 1792, and Feb. 18, 1793.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
2	Aug. 11	15 cases brandy	....	....	Sec. 66, act of Mar. 2, 1799, and sec. 4, act of 1850.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year............							....	$635 53	$581 56	2	..	..	1	2	2

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

1	1859. July 6	The steamboat Water Witch, her tackle, &c.	....	....	Act of July 7, 1838, and act of Aug. 30, 1852.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
2	July 7	1 case, marked L M 135, containing photographs, &c.	....	....	Sec. 28, act of Aug. 30, 1842.	....	....	*$35 63	....	1	..	..	..	..	....
3	July 7	6 cases, marked F. S. & B., Nos. 1 to 6, 39,000 1-5 boxes, and 10,000 ½-boxes cigars.	....	....	Sec. 66, act of Mar. 2, 1799, and sec. 4, act of May 28, 1830.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
4	July 8	200 bundles, marked W, containing iron wire.	....	....	............do............	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
5	July 8	3 cases, marked T B S, containing cigars.	....	....	............do............	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
6	July 8	41 tubs swiss cheese, R G, 2 casks sapsago do., S, and other articles.	....	....	............do............	1859. July T.	$5,804 06	5,804 06	$5,804 06	1	..	..	..	..	....
7	July 13	1 case, marked A B & C, No. 119, containing mounted bracelets and other articles.	....	....	............do........	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
8	July 19	12 cases, marked F W, 1 to 12, containing cigars and other articles.	....	....	............do.......	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	....
9	July 19	11 cases, marked S & B, 8 to 18, containing hatters' furs.	....	....	............do.......... ...	July T.	....	10,000 02	10,000 02	1	..	..	..	..	....
10	July 23	The barque John Benson, her tackle, apparel, &c.	....	....	Sec. 50, act of Mar. 2, 1799.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	....
11	July 26	1 parcel, without any mark, containing watch movements.	....	....	Secs. 46 and 68 of same act.	1860. Jan. T.	....	148 50	50 26	1	..	..	..	..	....
12	July 26	1 case, marked G A H, containing watch materials.	....	....	Secs. 66 and 68, act Mar. 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	1859. July T.	....	650 00	573 25	1	..	..	..	.	....
13	July 27	1 case, marked 1346—L B, containing veils, collars, and stereoscopic views.	....	....	Sec. 28, act Aug. 30, 1842; act Mar. 2, 1857.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	....
14	July 28	100 1-10 boxes cigars, viz: 7,000 Esculapias, and 3,000 Centamas.	....	....	Sec. 50, act March 2, 1799..	Oct. T.	....	359 90	245 96	1	..	..	..	..	....

* Did not pay costs.

No. 2.—*Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.*—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	Against whom or what.		Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Judgments.		Collections.		Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total.
		In rem.	In personam.			Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.						
15	1859. July 28	1 case cigars, "Poil Pozo," viz: 4,000 Conchas; 2,000 Conclutas, and 500 Low Coil.	....	....	Same act..........	1859. Oct. T.	....	$244 50	$122 16	1	..	..	..	..	....
16	July 29	24 cases F. T., 4 cases M T, and 5 cases H. B., containing calf skins; 1 case G A S T, containing blacking; 48 cases F. T., containing claret; 10 bbls. F T, containing brandy.	....	....	Secs. 66 and 68, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	July T.	....	11,628 15	11,385 43	1	..	..	..	..	....
17	Aug. 2	1 case, marked J. B. & Co., No. 4, containing cigars.	....	....	Same acts..........	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
18	Aug. 16	6 cases, A. M. & Co., Nos. 23, 28, 30, 31, 32, and 33, and 1 bundle, containing manufactures of silk, corsets, &c.	....	*$4,002 75	......do..........	Aug. T.	$4,002 75	4,002 75	3,876 81	1	..	..	..	..	....
19	Aug. 19	3 cases, marked E & N, Nos. 11 to 13, containing calf skins.	....	....	......do..........	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
20	Aug. 19	17 hhds., marked E & N—N D C, containing white wine; 43 hhds. red wine; 32½ hhds. red wine; 16 ½ casks Burgundy port.	....	....	......do..........	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
21	Aug. 19	1 case, marked K 4, containing china; 1 case, marked L 3, containing artificial flowers and other articles.	....	....	Secs. 46 and 68, act March 2, 1799.	Aug. T.	410 00	410 00	338 40	1	..	..	..	..	....
22	Aug. 19	1 box, marked Jas. McCreery, containing 1 mahogany stereoscope, 25 photographs, and other articles.	....	*200 50	Same act..........	Aug. T.	200 50	200 50	134 10	1	..	..	..	..	....
23	Aug. 24	6 cases, marked St. H. 708, &c., &c., containing corsets, &c	....	....	Same act, and sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	....	900 80	900 80	821 40	1	..	..	..	..	....
24	Aug. 29	1 case embroideries, marked [C] 58..	....	....	Same acts..........	Nov. T.	....	761 35	629 19	1	..	..	..	..	....

25	Sept.	7		P. Epplesheimer	3,063 37	Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799										1	
26	Sept.	7		P. Epplesheimer, Numa Nongant.	5,262 54	Same act										1	
27	Sept.	7		do.	807 80	do.										1	
28	Sept.	8	50 cases, A J, containing absynthe.			Same act, and sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.										1	
29	Sept.	9	1 package containing 5 dozen cigar-holders, 38 meerschaum pipes, and other articles.		*205 00	Secs. 46 and 68, act March 2, 1799.	Oct.	T.	205 00	205 00	128 60	1					
30	Sept.	17	4 cases, marked G J $ 106, 107, 108, and 109, containing calf skins.			Sec. 66, same act, and sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.										1	
31	Sept.	17	175 gross hock bottles; 38 patent wine bottles, and other articles.		*3,003 80	Secs. 66 and 68, act Mar. 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	Sept.	T.	3,003 80	3,003 80	3,003 80	1					
32	Sept.	17	1 case, marked MP, No. 110, containing 38 dozen Paris embroidered slippers.		*274 00	Same acts	Oct.	T.	274 00	274 00	196 22	1					
33	Sept.	17	1 case marked Æ, A. Moller & Co., No. 6, containing jewelry.			do.	Oct.	T.	337 19	337 19	224 92	1					
34	Sept.	17	4 cases, marked J B, containing 5 Raymond maps and other articles.		*1,045 13	Same acts, and sec. 28, act Aug. 30, 1842; ch. 63, act March 2, 1857.										1	
35	Oct.	6	4 cases, marked C L. 39775 to 39780, containing ultramarine; 10 casks, marked G A S, 3526 to 3535, containing chains and other cases and articles.		*5,003 19	Secs. 66 and 68, act Mar. 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	Oct.	T.	5,003 19	5,003 19	4,865 15	1					
36	Oct.	6	The steamboat Josephine, her tackle, &c.		500 00											1	
37	Oct.	12	1 parcel jewelry, (seized from one Lacoste, passenger on the Fulton.)			Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar 2, 1799.	Oct.	T.	800 00	800 00	725 60	1					
38	Oct.	14	30 cases, marked S. B., and other cases, containing cheese.		*6,800 23	Same acts, and sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	Oct.	T.	6,800 23	6,800 23	6,634 23	1					
39	Oct.	14	139 watch slides, (no mark)			Same acts										1	
40	Oct.	14	2 cases, marked S & L & [S L,] containing plain and edged Chenille.			do.										1	
41	Oct.	14	1 package, marked N R No. 7, containing embroideries.		377 00	do.	Nov.	T.	377 00	319 54	210 24	1					
42	Oct.	14		John K. Herrick	125,000 00											1	
43	Oct.	26	1 case, 1 package, and 1 trunk seized from a passenger per steamer Fulton, containing watches, jewelry, laces, &c.			Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar. 2, 1799.										1	
44	Oct.	27	1 gold and diamond snuff box; 1 diamond brooch, set in silver; and 1 gold and diamond bracelet.			Same acts	Nov.	15				1					
45	Nov.	2	The brig J. P. Hooper, her tackle, &c.			Sec. 1, act March 2, 1794.										1	
46	Nov.	2	441 bales, marked P H—A C, &c., &c., containing tobacco.		*16,407 00	Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar. 2, 1799.	Nov.	T.	16,407 00	16,407 00	16,097 70	1					
47	Nov.	2	1 parcel, marked Gantril, containing jewelry and precious stones.			Same act	Dec.	T.		4,713 06	4,389 28	1					

* Appraised value of goods.

No. 2.—*Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.*—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	Against whom or what.		Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Judgments.		Collections.		Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total.
		In rem.	In personam.			Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.						
48	1859. Nov. 2	10 cases, marked O R S –1, containing cigars.			Same acts	1859.								1	
49	Nov. 2	1 package, marked "Denneade," containing ribbons, trimmings, &c.		$113 50	......do.	Nov. T.	$113 50	$113 50	$38 02	1					
50	Nov. 4	1 carpet bag containing needlework.			Sec. 50, same act	1860. Jan. T.		96 75	1 53	1					
51	Nov. 4	2 cases, marked T [D] S, containing calf skins.			Sec. 66, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.									1	
52	Nov. 5	2 cases, marked G & N 986 and 987, containing photographs, &c.			Sec. 28, act Aug. 30, 1842; sec. 1, act Mar. 2, 1857.									1	
53	Nov. 5	1 parcel, marked Simon, containing jewelry.				Jan. T.		2,820 92	2,586 41	1					
54	Nov. 9	1 package, marked Mr. Fornies, containing gold watches, jewelry, &c.		*4,514 00	Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar. 2, 1799.	1859. Nov. T.	4,514 00	4,514 00	4,514 00	1					
55	Nov. 14	30 parcels, marked F. B. & Co., containing tools, &c.		*4,123 67	Sec. 66, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	Nov. T.	4,123 67	4,123 67	3,998 81	1					
56	Nov. 28	1 parcel, containing jewelry and precious stones.		*929 50	Secs. 46 and 68, Mar. 2, 1799.	1860. Feb. T.		705 46	574 73	1					
57	Nov. 15	The bark Emily; her tackle, &c.			Sec. 1, act March 2, 1794.									1	
58	Dec. 3	1 case, marked H No. 102, containing galloons.			Sec. 66, act Mar. 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	Feb. T.		930 00	788 50	1					
59	Dec. 5	1 case, marked R S, No. 253, containing silk and other articles.			Same acts									1	
60	Dec. 5	30 casks porter and 3 casks whiskey.			Sec. 103, act March 2, 1799.									1	
61	1860. Jan. 6	1 case, marked T C E No. 80, containing meerschaum pipes and other articles.			Same act									1	

62	Jan.	7	1 parcel, marked "Wallman," containing watches.			Secs. 46 and 68, act March 2, 1799.	Mar. T.		373 75	261 88	1					
63	Jan.	7	7 cases, marked C V I. 40 a 44 and 46, containing hats.			Sec. 66, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.										
64	Jan.	10	1 case, marked W W, No. 1781, containing engravings, &c.			Sec 28, act August 30, 1842; sec. 28, act March 2, 1857.	Mar. T.		66 50		1					
65	Jan.	10	3 cases, marked [R R C] Nos. 236, 239, 240, containing paintings, hangings, &c.		*567 00	Same acts										
66	Jan.	10	1 case, marked M T, No. 2, containing spectacles, &c.		*327 62	do.	Mar. T.		321 78	212 69	1					
67	Jan.	10	1 case, marked H & T, No. 67, containing optical instruments.		*138 28	do.	Mar. T.		†54 07		1					
68	Jan.	13	1 parcel, marked "Lizards," containing jewelry.			Secs. 66 and 68, act March 2, 1779.						1				
69	Jan.	19	16 cases, marked C L, 166, 174, 44, B. B, 177, &c., containing flowers and confectionery.		*1,803 82	Secs. 66 and 68, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	Jan. T.	1,803 82	1,803 82	1,709 97	1					
70	Jan.	19	1 leather bag, marked Goroglu, containing jewelry.			Same act.						1				
71	Jan.	19	3 cases, containing mathematical instruments and photographic views.			Sec. 28, act August 30, 1842, amended March 2, 1857.									1	
72	Jan.	19	1 case, marked L. M. & Co., containing cigars.			Sec. 50, act March 2, 1799.	May T.		†84 38		1					
73	Feb.	4	17 casks, marked R, S, &c., containing prunes; also, other cases.		*2,503 46	Secs. 66 and 68, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act Aug. 30, 1842.	Jan. T.		2,503 46	2,399 49	1					
74	Feb.	10	1 case, marked M. 100, containing sewing silk and wool caps.		*171 50	Sec. 68, act March 2, 1799.	May T.		93 09		1					
75	Feb.	10	48 casks oil, &c., &c., S F, 91 to 138.		*13,745 50	Secs. 66 and 68, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	Feb. T.	13,745 50	13,745 50	13,472 33	1					
76	Feb.	10	10 cases, containing calf-skins, marked E D—C F, &c., &c.			Sec. 4, act March 2, 1799.									1	
77	Feb.	10	1 trunk and 1 bag, containing cigars.			Secs. 24 and 68, same act	Mar. T.		†66 20		1					
78	Feb.	10	1 tin box and 1 package, containing silk and ribbons.		*302 00	Same act.	Mar. T.		137 60	39 43	1					
79	Feb.	T.	4 gold and 2 silver watches				Feb. T.		165 00	101 38	1					
80	Feb.	22	1 case, marked S. B. & Co., 6,919, containing snuff boxes, pencils, and other articles.			Sec. 28, act August 30, 1842; amended March 2, 1857.								1		
81	Mar.	2	1 box, marked E. Bandelin, containing cut coral ornaments.		*200 00	Secs. 24 and 68, act 1799.	Feb. 2	200 00	200 00	135 68	1					
82	Mar.	22	10 cases, marked R F, and numbered 1 to 10, containing albumine.			Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.							1			
83	Mar.	23	54 bales, marked C—K S, and numbered from 54 to 63, and from 1 to 44, inclusive, containing 23,075 pounds unwashed wool.		*5,191 82	Same acts.									1	

* Appraised value of goods.

† Did not pay costs.

No. 2.—*Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.*—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	Against whom or what.		Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Judgments.		Collections.		Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total suits.
		In rem.	In personam.			Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.						
84	1860. Mar. 23	30 cases, marked C, and numbered, respectively, 17 to 26, and 34 to 53, inclusive, containing unwashed wool.		*$2,903 00	Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	1860.								1	
85	Mar. 23	38 bales, marked R T, and numbered 1 to 10; W A, and numbered 1 to 8, and 10 to 22; X L, and numbered 1 to 5, and 7 and 8, containing 14,985 pounds unwashed wool.		*3,378 16	......do ....do.......									1	
86	Mar. 23	1 package, marked John Arthur, containing 2 gold and diamond necklaces, and other articles.		*475 00	Secs. 46 and 68, act March 2, 1799.	Mar. T.	$475 00	$475 00	$395 90	1					
87	April 6	1 case, marked T and T 2, containing books, &c.		*152 90	Sec. 28, act August 30, 1842; amended March 2, 1857.	April T.	152 90	152 90	63 89	1					
88	April 7	1 parcel, marked S. & L. Praeg, containing watches.		*169 00	Secs. 46 and 68, act March 2, 1799.	July T.		156 25	56 18	1					
89	April 18	24 cases, marked N and S, numbered, respectively, 390 to 413, containing plate glass.		*5,551 54	Sec. 66, same act; and sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.									1	
90	April 19	2 bales woollens, marked H, and numbered, respectively, 2 and 3.		*1,691 93	Same acts									1	
91	April 24	The barque Charlotte E. Tay, her tackle, &c.			Slave trade									1	
92	April 26	150 bales, marked C J M, C J M—L, C J M—C H, containing unwashed wool.		*15,504 00	Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.									1	
93	May 2	2 cases, marked [S]—S, 553 and 554, containing handkerchiefs, &c.			Sec. 28, act August 30, 1842; sec. 28, act March 2, 1857.									1	
94	May 4	10 barrels ale			Sec. 103, act March 2, 1799									1	
95	May 9	1 tin case, marked G. Joachim, containing gold leaf.			Secs. 46 and 68, same act	Oct. T.		116 00	18 07	1					

96	May 18	The bark "Cora," her tackle, &c., and lading.	....	....	Sec. 1, act March 2, 1794; sec. 2, act April 20, 1818.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
97	May 28	The schooner Josephine, her tackle, &c., and lading	....	....	Same acts........	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
98	June 4	....	Mrs. Pratt, wife of Jas. Pratt, N. Y.	30 00	Sec. 15, act May 23, 1850...	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
99	June 4	....	Mrs. Taylor, wife of Taylor, No. 91, W. 29th st., N. Y.	30 00	Same act........	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
100	June 8	....	J. M. Friedlander, of the city of New York.	30 00	......do........	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
101	June 12	....	John Hein........	30 00	......do........	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
102	June 16	....	John Graubau. ...	400 00	Sec. 50, act 1799.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	.	1	....
103	June 16	....	Paul Spofford, Thos. Teleston, and Edward S. Howard.	500 00	Sec. 4, act March 22, 1794..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
104	June 16	....	Mr. Leitch	30 00	Sec. 15, act May 23, 1830...	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
105	June 16	....	Mrs. Leitch........	30 00	Same act........	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
106	June 16	....	John Doe, for the purposes of this writ.	30 00	......do........	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
107	June 16	The schooner Marguerite.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
108	June 18	The brig Falmouth, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.	....	....	Sec. 1, act March 22, 1794; sec. 1, act April 20, 1818.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
109	June 20	1 case fancy goods, marked MW—N .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
				239,574 83	....	....	64,704 62	106,829 57	101,824 37	48	3	1	2	55	109
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year							....	6,694 51	5,493 31	8	12	26	9	..	....
							64,704 62	113,594 08	107,317 68	56	15	27	11	..	....

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1	1859. Nov. —	5 casks of ale, (imported by Messrs. Ashley & Strange.)	....	....	Sec. 103, act Mar. 2, 1799...	....	....	....	$12 72	..	..	..	1	..	....
2	Nov. 2	215,000 cigars, (imported in brig Wm. Hall and schooner Fannie.)	....	*$4,166 04	Sec. 66, same act	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
3	Nov. 23	20 cases and 5 hhds. brown stout, (imported in bark Ceres.)	....	....	....	....	....	†$253 20	....	1	.	..	..	..	....
4	1860. Jan. 12	56,800 cigars, (imported by Mr. Seger.)	....	*1,782 40	Sec. 66, act Mar. 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
5	Feb. 3	24 casks of wine, (imported, in bark Elizabeth, by Louis Poh.)	....	*2,696 24	Same acts........	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....

* Appraised value of goods.

† Not paid over by collector.

No. 2.—*Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.*—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	Against whom or what.		Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Judgments.		Collections.		Decided for U. States.	Decided against U States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total suits.
		In rem.	In personam.			Date.	Amount.	Gros proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.						
	1860.														
6	April 20		Thos. Cummings, master of brig Olive.										1		
7	May 11		Ant'y Inland, master of bark American Eagle.										1		
8	May 11		Bernard Hurtigan, master of schr. Village Belle.										1		
9	May 11		B. Pinklinn, master of bark Acadia.										1		
10	May 14		A. L. Vaughan, master of bark John Niles.										1		
11	May 15		J. H. Phenney, master of brig Hayward.										1		
12	May 15		Wm. Young, master of schooner Brunette.		Sec. 26, act Mar. 2, 1799								1		
13	May 17		Geo. Payson, master of the Alice Franklin.										1		
14	May 11		Cyrus Cooper, master of ship Lion.	$500 00	Sec. 26, act Mar. 2, 1799; Sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.								1		
15	June 23	48 cases of hosiery			Sec. 66, act Mar. 2, 1799				$6,000 00				1		
16	June 23	42 casks of wine, per brig Hemrick, John Eckert, claimant.		*3,252 05	Same act, and sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.									1	
				12,396 73				$253 20	6,012 72	1			11	4	16
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year								4,230 40	1,315 58	1					
								4,483 60	7,328 30	2			11	1	

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

No suit commenced during the fiscal year															
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year								$301 68	$392 45						

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

	1859.														
1	Oct. —	1 barrel of Scotch ale			Sec. 103, act Mar. 2, 1799				$20 13				1		
	1860.														
2	Feb. —	10 ½-casks and 10 ¼-casks Rochelle brandy.			Sec. 6, act Mar. 28, 1851								1		
3	April 2	The brig Virginian			Act May 10, 1800; act Mar. 22, 1794.									1	
4	April 10	The schooner Alice Rogers, her tackle, &c., and cargo.			Act Mar. 2, 1807	1860. April 19		$1,209 76	233 80*	1					
								1,209 76	253 93	1			2	1	4
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year															

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

	1860														
1	Jan. 22	400 cigars			Sec. 66, act Mar. 2, 1799			$127 00	$66 27	1					
2	Feb. T.	The brig Delicia, (a slaver)			Slave trade acts									1	
3	Mar. 20	The steamship Isabel			Sec. 50, act Mar. 2, 1799						1				
4	Mar. 20		Wm. Rollins, master of the Isabel.		Sec. 24, same act							1			
5	Mar. 20	25,000 cigars, seized on the Isabel.			Sec 50, same act									1	
6	June 6		Geo. T. Reynolds	$1,600 00	Act Mar. 3, 1823									1	
				1,600 00				127 00	66 27	1	1	1		3	6
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year															

*Appraised value of goods.

No 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	Against whom or what.		Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Judgments.		Collections.		Decided for U. States.	Decided against U States.	Discontinued	Remitted	Pending	Total suits.
		In rem.	In personam.			Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.						
1	1860. April 10	....	John Richardson, master of British ship Pilgrim.	$500 00	Sec. 54, act Mar. 2, 1799....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	....
2	May 5	....	W. F. Black, master of brig Gem.	500 00	Same act	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
				1,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	.	1	1	2
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year					....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

	Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U States.	Discontinued	Remitted	Pending	Total suits.
No suit commenced during the fiscal year	....	....	....	....	.		..	..	..	....
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year	....	....	....	$151 60	2		..	..	..	....

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	In rem.	In personam.	Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U States.	Discontinued	Remitted	Pending	Total suits.
1	1859. Nov. 24	The brig Cygnet...................	....	....	Sec. 4, act May 10, 1800....	1860. Jan. T.	....	$3,662 61	$1,679 88¼	1	..	..	..	.	....
2	May 5	The bark Wildfire and cargo........	....	....	Sec. 4, same act, and sec. 1, act March 22, 1794.	June T.	....	6,454 38	3,043 88	1	..	..	..	..	....

3	May 15	The bark William			Same acts, and secs. 4 and 5, act May 15, 1820.	June T.		2,023 52	879 12½	1					
4	May 26	The bark Bogota			Sec. 4, act May 10, 1800	June T.		4,571 96	2,171 8[illegible]½	1					
								16,712 47	7,774 77½	4					4
	Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year							4,289 89	3,222 75	1					
								21,002 36	10,997 52½	5					

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

	1859.					1860.									
1	Nov. 18	The schooner Annie Sheppard		$25 00				*$25 00		1					
	1860.														
2	Jan 17	23,500 cigars			Sec. 44, act. March 2, 1799									1	
3	Jan. 17		John Chamberlain		Same act									1	
								25 00		1				2	3
	Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year							438 20	$320 16						
								463 20	320 16	1					

* Spent in repairs of boat.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

	1859.					1860.									
1	July 15	1 case cigars, marked [B] 105, containing 14,300 cigars.			Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, May 28, 1830.									1	
2	July 16	1 case R F, No. 1, containing 13,300 cigars.		$550 00	Same acts	Feb. 18			$563 17	1					
3	July 20	The steamship Philadelphia			Sec. 3, act April 20, 1800					1					
4	Dec. 5		The Memphis and N. O. Packet Co.		Sec. 29, act July 7, 1800; act August 30, 1842.									1	
5	Dec. 12	2 trunks laces			Sec. 50, act March 2, 1799	Jan. 25		$373 50	298 48	1					
	1860.														
6	Jan. 4	2 casks whiskey, marked H 174 and H 175.											1		
7	Jan. 25	The bark Eglantine, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.			Secs. 14 and 27, act December 31, 1792.	Jan. 13			500 00	1			1		
8	Feb. 14	The brig Richard, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.			Same acts	Feb. 18							1		
9	Feb 14	2 cases, containing 26 pieces linen			Sec. 50, act March 2, 1799			284 00	219 00	1					
10	Feb. 25	The steamboat Yazoo Belle, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; (15 forfeitures claimed.)		7,500 00	Sec. 2, act July 7, 1838; act August 30, 1852.									1	

No. 2.—*Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.*—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—Continued.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	Against whom or what.		Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Judgments.		Collections.		Decided for U. States.	Decided against U. States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total suits.
		In rem.	In personam.			Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depository.						
	1859.					1860.									
11	Mar. 8	The ship Zetland, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.	....	....	Sec. 103, act March 2, 1799	....	....	....	....		..		1	..	....
12	Mar. 13	1 case merchandise, marked I......	....	....	Same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830; sec. 21, August 30, 1852.	April 18	....	$75 00	$16 55	1	..		..	..	....
13	Mar. 27	The steamship General Miramon, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.	....	....	Secs. 2 and 4, act March 3, 1819	....	....	....	....		..		.	1	....
14	Mar. 27	The steamship Marquis de Havana, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.	....	....	Same act..............	....	....	....	....		..		..	1	....
15	Mar. 27	....	Jeremiah B. Potter, master of ship Elvira Owen.	$100 00	Sec. 50, act March 2, 1799	....	....	....	....		.		1	..	....
16	May 3	....	M. Olivo, master of Spanish brig Enrique.	400 00	Same act..............	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
17	May 9	....	J. A. Lockwood, master of schooner Emily Keith.	....	Sec. 3, act March 3, 1823..	....	....	....	....			..	..	1	....
18	May 11	2 clocks and 97 pieces silver and plated ware.	....	....	Sec. 68, act March 2, 1799.	May T.	....	167 00	103 60	1			..	..	.. .
19	May 21	The steamboat T. H. Judson.......	....	500 00	Sec. 2, act July 7, 1838.....	....	....	....	....	.	.	.	1	..	....
20	....	....	Charles Marvin and Charles E. Marshall, master and owner of steamer B. L. Hyde	....	Secs. 9 and 11, act February 18, 1793.	....	....	....	....	..			1	..	....
				9,350 00			....	863 50	1,700 80	5	1	0	7	7	20
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year ...					....	Aug. T.	*$10,112 85	....	312 30	2			..	..	...
							10,112 85	863 50	2,013 10	7	1	0	7		....

* Execution in hands of marshal.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

No suit						...	...	...	...	..	..	-		..	...
No suit commenced during the fiscal year						...	...	...	...	..	.		..		...
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year						...	...	...	...	..	..	2		..	...

WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

1	1860. June 12	1 box jewelry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					1	...
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year						1860. Aug. 10	*$1,275 00	...	...	..	..		3		...

* Penalties remitted.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

	1859.					1860.									
1	Aug. 9	The steamboat Elvira	...	$500 00	Sec 2, act July 7, 1838	Mar. 2	$500 00	...	$506 75	1	..				...
2	Aug. 9	The steamboat Tennessee Belle	...	500 00	do.	Mar. 2	500 00	...	...	1	..				...
3	Aug. 9	The steamboat Henrietta	...	500 00	do.	Mar. 2	500 00	...	505 50	1		..		..	...
4	Aug. 9	The steamboat Orion	...	500 00	do.	Mar. 2	500 00	...	...	..			1	..	...
5	Aug. 9	The steamboat Die Vernon	...	500 00	do.	Mar. 2	500 00	...	...	..			1	..	...
6	Sept. 3	...	Jno. McComb	...	do.	Mar. 2	...	...	...		..	1	..		...
7	Nov. 22	The steamboat Forest Queen	...	500 00	do.	Jan. 11	500 00	...	100 00	..	..		1		...
	1860.														
8	Feb 2	The steamboat David Tatum	...	500 00	do.	Mar. 5	500 00	...	...		..	..	1	..	...
9	Mar. 29	The steamboat Northerner	...	500 00	do.	Mar. 5	...	...	...	.			1		...
10	April 18	The steamboat Regulator	...	500 00	do.	...	...	...	...	..	.		..	1	...
11	May 7	The steamboat Silver Lake	...	500 00	do.	...	...	...	...	..				1	...
12	May 13	6 casks white wine	...	...	Sec. 6, act March 28, 1854	...	...	...	...	..	..		1	..	...
13	May 13	The steamboat Courier	...	500 00	Sec. 7, act July 2, 1838	...	...	...	...	..	..		1	..	...
				5,500 00	...	...	3,500 00	...	1,112 21			1	7	2	13
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year							...	...	1,663 83			6	8		...
							3,500 00	...	2,775 04	3	..	7	15	.	...

No. 2.—*Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.*—Continued.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	Against whom or what.		Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Judgments.		Collections.		Decided for U. States.	Decided against U States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total suits.
		In rem.	In personam.			Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.						
	1859.					1859.									
1	Dec. 1	The steamboat Winnifred..........	....	$1,000 00	Sec. 2, act July 7, 1838; sec. 1, act Aug. 30, 1852.	Dec. 29	$500 00	....	....	1	..	..	.	..	....
2	Dec. 30	The steamboat E. Howard..........	....	1,000 00	........do.	Feb. 14	500 00	....	$2 40	..	..	..	1	..	....
				2,000 00	....	....	1,000 00	....	2 40	1	..	..	1	..	2
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year..........						....	....	....	104 80	..	..	..	2	..	....
							1,080 00	....	107 20	1	..	..	3	..	....

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	In rem.	In personam.	Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total suits.
	1859.														
1	Sept. 24	....	Jno. K. Sullivan ...	$100 00	Act August 30, 1852.	....	....	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	....
2	Sept. 24	....	Jeff. Dickerson	100 00	....	....	....	....	$100 00	1	..	..	.	..	....
				200 00	....	....	....	....	100 00	1	..	1	..	..	2
Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year						....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Number of suit.	When commenced.	In rem.	In personam.	Amount sued for.	Under what act.	Date.	Amount.	Gross proceeds.	Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary.	Decided for U. States.	Decided against U States.	Discontinued.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total suits.
	1860.														
1	Jan. 14	8 barrels whiskey..................	....	....	Sec. 103, act March 2, 1799..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....

DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

	1859.														
1	July 29	The schooner Queen of the West....	....	$200 00	....	....	....	....	....	.	..	..	.	1	....

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

	1859					1860.									
1	July 22	....	E. P. Hopkins	....	Secs. 16 and 17, act February 18, 1793.	Jan. 14	$70 26	$70 26	$50 00	1	..	..	..	..	....
2	July 22	....	—— Chapman	... .	.........do	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
3	July 21	....	N. Gebhard.......	....	.........do	Jan. 14	120 62	....	....	..		..	1	..	....
4	Aug. 3	....	A. Briggs..........	$100 00	... do	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
5	Aug. 3	....	Elias Simms	70 00	Secs. 9 and 10, act February 18, 1793.	Jan. 14	90 56	....	70 00	1	..	..	..	..	....
6	Aug. 3	The propeller Iowa, her engine, machinery, boats, tackle, &c.	....	....	Sec. 17, act Feb. 18, 1793...	....	....	....	100 00	..	..	..	1	..	....
	1859.														
7	July 1	....	E. E. Collins.......	....	Sec. 16, act Feb. 18, 1793...	....	....	....	....	.	..	..	..	1	....
8	July 1	....	W. H. Rounds	....	..... .do	Jan. 14	70 62	70 62	50 00	1	..	..	..	..	....
				170 00			352 16	140 88	270 00	3	..	..	2	3	8

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

	1859.														
1	Sept. 13	The steamship Washington, her tackle, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		..	..	..	1	....
2	Oct. 19	300 cases juniper cordial...........	....	....	Sec. 103, act March 2, 1799.	. ...	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	....
						1859.									
3	Oct. 24	1 package diamonds, and other packages of goods, wares, and merchandise.	....	....	Secs. 68 and 69, act March 2, 1799.	Nov. 22	....	$6,905 25	$6,518 70	1	...	.	..	..	....
							....	6,905 25	6,518 70	1	..	..	..	2	3

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

	1859.					1860.									
1	Nov. 29	The schooner Black Diamonds......	....	....	....	Feb. 7.	*	$71 50	....	1	..	..	.	..	....

* Did not pay costs.

No. 8.

Statement of warehouse transportation bonds reported for suit by the collectors of the following districts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Number of suits.	When commenced.	Names of parties.		Bond.			Judgment.			Suits decided for U. S.	Suits decided against U. S.	Suits withdrawn.	Suits pending.	Total.
		Principals.	Sureties.	No.	When due.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Collections.					
1	1859. Nov. 16	Foster & Taylor.	W. H. Wood	189	1859. Mar. 25	$322 00	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	....
2	1860. May 29	Haywood P. Cushing	Elisha Moseley	......	....	15,000 00	....	....	....	..	.	..	1	....
						15,322 00	....	....	....	..	.	.	2	2

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Number of suits.	When commenced.	Principals.	Sureties.	No.	When due.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Collections.	Suits decided for U. S.	Suits decided against U. S.	Suits withdrawn.	Suits pending.	Total.
1	1859. Dec. 3	Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company.	Edwin Dodge and Hiram Holcomb.	......	1859. Aug. 5	$7,548 90	....	....	....		.		1	1

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Number of suits.	When commenced.	Principals.	Sureties.	No.	When due.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Collections.	Suits decided for U. S.	Suits decided against U. S.	Suits withdrawn.	Suits pending.	Total.
1	1859. July 7	Wells, Butterfield & Co.	Geo. L. Pride and L. H. Willard	2340	1859. July 5	$930 00	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	...
2	July 7	Thomas J. Bayard	Thomas J. Rayner	....	June 20	446 00	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	....
3	July 7	......do.	......do.	....	June 30	260 00	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	....

4	July	7	Charles King & Co.	Charles E. Eck	....	June	29	202 90	....	....	....	$202 90	..	..	1	.	....
5	Aug.	16	Jacob Straus	Charles Landrie	....	1858. Oct	1	804 00	....	....	....	....		.	..	1	....
6	Aug.	16	Clinch & Dike	H. Nicholl	176	1859. May	1	132 00	....	....	....	....	.	..		1	....
7	Aug	16	John S. Holden	Robert Stewart	373	1855 Dec	2	236 00	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	....
8	Aug.	16	S. Zimmerman	Charles S. Tappan	310	1856. Jan.	19	61 00	....	....	....	....		..		1	....
9	Aug.	16	Leacraft & Co.	Lafayette Smith	460	1859. July	6	1,290 00	....	....	....	1,290 00		..	1	..	....
10	Aug.	17	E Cazet	J. Bluxum	1176	July	12	38 40	....	....	....	38 40			1		....
11	Aug.	17	..do.	....do	1178	July	12	191 20	....	....	....	191 20		..	1	..	....
12	Aug.	17	W. H. Starbuck	H. Bancroft	1244	July	22	157 40	....	....	....	157 40		..	1		....
13	Aug.	17	Lewis & Wm. Herischom	John A. Seivers	2918	July	17	80 10	....	....	....	....			..	1	....
14	Aug.	19	Abraham Solomon	Henry S. Henry	1256	July	23	48 48	....	....	....	48 48	.	..	1	..	....
15	Aug.	22	M. D. L. Sharkey	M. B. May	1274	July	28	342 00	....	....	....	....	.		.	1	....
16	Sept.	1	Gustavus Schwab	Samuel Sweitzer	1339	Aug.	10	1,255 20	....	....	....	1,255 20			1	..	...
17	Sept	8	Leon Hernandez	Mat. Clarkson, jr	...	......		610 00	....	....	....	....			..	1	...
18	Sept.	8	Alfred Waller	Samuel Chapman	608	Aug.	13	250 56	....	....	....	....		..	..	1	....
19	Sept.	8	....do.	... do	611	Aug.	13	471 60	....	....	....	....	..	..	.	1	...
20	Sept.	8	....do.	... do	612	Aug.	13	347 40	....	....	....	....		.	..	1	....
21	Sept.	8	F. Spring	H. Carnerder	1365	Aug.	17	550 00	....	....	....	....	.	..	..	1	...
22	Sept.	8	do.	....do	1366	Aug.	17	525 00	....	....	....	....	..		..	1	...
23	Sept.	26	Michael Pastacaldi	Jonas Phillips	1443	Aug.	26	80 64	....	....	....	....	.	..	..	1	...
24	Sept.	28	Charles T White	S. R. Arnold	...	Sept.	3	1,619 04	....	....	....	....		..	..	1	...
25	Sept.	30	Jones & Tibbitts	J. Montrose	1544	Jan.	22	232 00	....	....	....	....		..	..	1	...
26	Sept.	30	do.	... do	1545	Jan.	22	124 00	....	....	....	....		..		1	...
27	Oct.	25	Robert Renfrew	James Lee	1495	Sept.	7	138 91	....	....	....	....		..		1	...
28	Oct	25	Udolpho Wolfe	Joel Wolfe	1508	Sept.	9	84 00	....	....	....	....			..	1	...
29	Oct.	25	Thomas McDonald	Robert Renfrew	2322	Sept.	15	2,760 00	....	....	....	....		..		1	...
30	Oct.	25	C. L. Lazarus	W. H Francisco	2049	1856. Jan.	14	110 00	....	....	....	....		..		1	....
31	Oct.	25	Townsend *et al*	Henry Nicoll	565	July	11	392 00	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	...
32	Oct.	25	J C. Robillard	H P. Bushe	837	Aug.	2	308 00	....	....	....	....			..	1	...
33	Oct	25	E Wood, jr	L H Bigler	1027	Sept.	2	214 00	....	....	....	....			..	1	...
34	Oct.	25	J. Clinch	Henry Nicoll	1310	Sept.	11	238 00	....	....	....	....		.	.	1	....
35	Oct.	25	....do	....do	1795	1857. Feb	2	38 00	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	...
36	Oct.	25	John Mullett.	P. Holman	419	1856. July	5	248 00	....	....	....	....	.	..	.	1	....
37	Oct.	25	H. D Hull	J. E. Bulkley	79	1857. April	27	4,930 00	....	....	....	....	.	.	..	1	....
38	Oct.	25	James Louter	N. Nelson	47	1858. May	7	1,216 00	....	....	....	....			..	1	....
39	Dec.	9	Alex'r Kursheer, assignee, &c.	C. L. Lazarus	1765	1859. Oct.	12	218 00	....	....	....	....	.			1	....
40	Dec.	9	M. H. Harbuck	. do	1588	Sept.	20	411 60	....	....	....	....				1	...
41	Dec.	9	José Pesant.	Daniel W. Teller	1407	Aug.	20	37 41	....	....	....	....				1	....
42	Dec.	9	Ramon Canedo	C. L Lazarus	1923	Nov.	9	668 00	....	....	....	....		..	..	1	....
43	1860. Jan.	6	E. J Classon & Son	Robert Wynkoop	1674	Oct.	1	20 00	....	....	....	....	..	..	.	1	...
41	Jan.	6	M. Lanzenburg	C. L. Lazarus	1481	Sept.	4	440 04	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	....

No. 3.—*Statement of warehouse transportation bonds reported for suit by the collectors, &c.*—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

Number of suits.	When commenced.	Names of parties.		Bond.			Judgment.			Suits decided for U. S.	Suits decided against U. S.	Bonds withdrawn.	Suits pending.	Total.
		Principals.	Sureties.	No.	When due.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Collections.					
	1860.				1859.									
45	Jan. 6	Mortizar & O'Pergelin	J. Bluxom	1178	Nov. 2	$106 00							1	
46	Jan. 6	Leopold Weizler	Morris Falkman	3083	Nov. 13	80 00							1	
47	Jan. 6	Everhard Focke	James A Seivers	2111	Dec. 1	45 20							1	
48	Jan. 6	P O. Riley	H. B. Hawkins	80	May 25	296 00							1	
49	Jan. 6	H. Paulin	A. Magnin, jr		Dec. 4	226 26							1	
50	Jan. 23	Charles Stirling	John Towers	678	Dec. 25	400 00						1		
					1860.									
51	Mar. 10	John M. Meyer	C. L Lazarus	251	Feb. 10	334 00								
52	Mar. 10	George C Barclay	J. H. Schlausbrick	253	Feb. 10	109 00							1	
53	Mar. 10	R. J. Lawler	W. R. Lothrop	1605	Feb. 7	2,628 00			$2,628 00			1		
54	Mar. 10	.....do.	.....do	1666	Feb. 18	1,066 00			1,066 00			1		
55	Mar. 10	.....do.	W. Stewart	1686	Feb. 21	1,266 00			1,266 00			1		
56	Mar. 10	....do.	W R. Lothrop	1795	March 1	5,680 00			5,680 00			1		
57	Mar. 30	E. B Blocker	H. P. Sturgis	260	Feb. 9	153 00							1	
					1859.									
58	April 7	G. H. Barclay	J. H. Strarbuck	436	May 10	109 00							1	
					1860.									
59	April 9	Phil. Bessinger	Emil Wagnus	1735	Jan. 19	1,436 00							1	
60	May 23	J. M. Openheimer	John Randall	74	Jan. 16	410 08							1	
					1859.									
61	May 24	Solomon Brother	Moritz Meyer	758	July 16	2,792 00							1	
					1860									
62	May 24	Naylor & Co.	John Hoppin	490	March 18	158 00			158 00			1		
63	May 25	D. Torrance	J. M. Cross	491	March 19	340 00							1	
64	May 23	Edward Rowe	E. Boas	642	April 24	24 00							1	

65	May 23	Robert S. Kelly & Co.	G. W. Faber	667	April 19	660 00			660 00			1		
66	June 16	Charles Luling	A. H. Cadasgo	887	May 18	70 00							1	
						41,512 16			14,703 88			14	12	66
	Amount settled and disposed of in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year by the withdrawal of 16 bonds from suit								22,424 00			16		
									37,127 88			30	12	

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

	1859.				1859.									
1	Sept. 30	F. S. Dos Santos	Richard George	159	Sept. 29	$141 74							1	
	Collected on old judgment *vs.* Clement & Newman								$2,500 00					

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

	1859.						1859.							
1	Sept. 3	Goddard & Burgess	Jno. E. Hyde	223	May 23	$278 00	Dec. 22	$278 00		1				
2	Sept. 3	Barre & West	...do	221	May 23	642 68	Dec. 22	642 68		1				
3	Sept. 3	Jno. E. Fischer	L. Scherer	277	June 9	1,266 00			$1,266 00			1		
4	Dec. 19	J. E. Caldwell & Co.	J. E. Hyde	25	Nov. 17	266 00			266 00			1		
	1860.													
5	Jan. 13	B. Isler	B. Irish.	540		61 44			*61 44			1		
6	Jan. 13	...do	...do	541		85 20			*85 20			1		
7	Jan. 13	...do	...do	542		50 64			*50 64			1		
					1859									
8	Feb. 14	A. Bedault	T. B. Blanchard *et al*	864	Dec. 15	844 00			844 00			1		
9	Feb. 14	P. A. Geraud	S. Gardner	231	Jan. 29	153 60							1	
10	Feb. 14	Southern Railroad Company, Miss.	G. A. Sanders *et al*	55	Dec. 9	2,078 00			2,078 00			1		
					1860.									
11	Mar. 6	B. A. Dyer & Co.	William Levy	114	Jan. 20	276 00			276 00			1		
12	Feb. 21	A. Genelld	A. McLaurin	107	Jan. 20	2,574 00			2,574 00			1		
13	Mar. 22	Luneschloss Brother & Co.	W. H. Sheppard	255	Feb. 19	51 36							1	
14	April 11	José Domingo	J. J. Albert	344	March 11	57 00							1	
15	April 11	...do	...do	345	March 11	57 00							1	
16	April 11	E. Linnet & Co.	Jules Bennett	394	March 11	406 00			406 00			1		
17	April 11	...do	...do	350	March 11	126 00			126 00			1		
18	April 11	Pedrauville Brothers	A. Moulton	285	June 1	1,670 00			1,077 70			1		
19	April 11	...do	...do	286	June 1	802 00			501 80			1		
						11,744 92		920 68	9,612 78	2		13	4	19
	Amount settled and disposed of in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year by the withdrawal of 16 bonds from suit								†5,396 00			4		
									15,008 78	2		17	4	

Number of suits.	When commenced.	Names of parties.		Bond.			Judgment.			Suits decided for U. S.	Suits decided against U. S.	Bonds withdrawn.	Suits pending.	Total.
		Principals.	Sureties.	No.	When due.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Collections.					
1	1859. Sept. —	Detroit, Monroe, & Toledo R. R. Co.	Ransom Gardiner *et al.*	82	1859. Sept. 21	$12,625 80			$13,007 49			1		
2	Sept. —	do	E. C. & E. B. Litchfield	117	Sept. 21	6,128 40							1	
3	Sept. —	do	do	116	Sept. 21	12,630 60							1	
4	Sept. —	do	do	118	Sept. 21	2,149 20							1	
5	Sept. —	do	do	119	Sept. 30	2,552 10							1	
6	Sept. —	do	do	120	Oct. 1	5,782 20							1	
7	Sept. —	Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad Co.	N. P. Stewart	78	Sept. 20	12,6[illegible]3 10							1	
8	Sept. —	do	do	81	Sept. 21	6,139 30							1	
9	Sept. —	do	Same and P. Whitman	98	Sept. 20	3,757 00							1	
10	Sept. —	do	Same and E. B. Ward	105	Sept. 20	13,08[illegible] 10							1	
11	Sept. —	do	Same and P. Whitman	95	Oct. 29	6,093 30							1	
12	Sept. —	do	Same and same	104	Nov. 4	61 30							1	
13	Sept. —	do	Same and E. B. Ward	109	Dec. 1	1,271 10							1	
14	Sept. —	do	Same and same	123	Nov. 19	10,529 40							1	
15	Sept. —	do	Same and J. P. Whitman	97	Nov. 10	1,027 20							1	
16	Sept. —	do	Same and E. B. Ward	111	Nov. 10	13,546 60							1	
17	Nov. —	do	Same and same	113	Nov. 16	2,463 80							1	
18	Nov. —	do	do	110	Nov. 14	389 40							1	
19	Nov. —	do	do	112	Nov. 16	4,547 70							1	
20	Nov. —	do	do	100	Nov. 14	12,424 20							1	
21	Nov. —	do	do	101	Nov. 14	963 90							1	
22	Nov. —	do	do	124	Dec. 31	7,820 70							1	
23	1860. June —	do	C. J. Bridges *et al*	150	1860 June 5	123 60							1	
24	June —	do	do	152	June 3	11,287 80							1	
25	1859. Nov. —	Michigan, Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.	E. C. & E. B. Litchfield	122	1859. Dec. 6	6,123 10							1	
26	Nov. —	do	do	121	1860. Feb. 8	15,963 90	Detroit and Milwaukie R. R. Co., paid at different times		33,000 00				1	
						176,301 70			49,007 49			1	2	26

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

1	1859. July 21	Racine and Wisconsin Railroad Co..	R. M. Norton *et al.*	....	....	$20,000 00	....	....	....	..		.	1	....
2	Dec. —	D. Dousman	H. M. Dousman	....	1859. Nov. 28	778 00	....	....	....	..	.	.	1	....
						20,778 00				..	..	..	2	2

DISTRICT OF IOWA.

1	1859. Nov. —	Wm Leighton	Hugh T Reed	....	1859. Sept. 3	$11,054 70	....	....	....		..	.	1	...
2	Nov. —	......do	D. W. Killborn	....	Nov. 12	12,115 30	....	....	....		.	.	1	...
						23,170 00	....	....	....	.	..	.	:	2

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

1	1860. May 12	N Eckerman	A. Eugel	....	....	$190 00	....	....	....				1	...

No. 4.

Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, commencing July 1, 1859, *and ending June* 30, 1860.

MAINE.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
	1859.				1859.							
1	Dec. T	Alber Ball		Indictment, assault on high seas	Dec. T.	$1 00		1				
2	Dec. T.	John Doority *alias* John Dogherty		do	Dec. T.	1 00		1				
						2 00		2				
	Collections in suit brought prior to the present fiscal year						$20 00					

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
	1859.											
1	July 29	John C. Buswell.		Transmitting false claims for bounty land								1
					1859.							
2	July 29	Daniel Farrington	$100 00	Penalty for illegal use of postage stamps	July T.	$100 00		1				
3	Nov. 4	John C. Buswell, principal; J. Buswell and P. True, sureties.	3,500 00	Forfeited recognizance								1
			3,600 00			100 00		1				2
	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to present fiscal year					2,500 00	$2,500 00	1				

MASSACHUSETTS.

	1859.											
1	Sept. —	J. S. Coolidge *et al.* *vs.* A. W. Austin, collector.	....	To recover duties alleged to have been illegally exacted.	....	....	....	...	...	...	....	1
2	Sept. —	..........do	....	do	....	....	....	...	...	...	....	1
3	Sept. —	J. S. Muspratt *vs.* the same	....	do	....	....	....	...	...	..	....	1
4	Sept. —	do	....	do	....	....	....	..	...	...	....	1
5	Sept. —	S. Scolfield *vs* the same	....	do	....	....	....	...	1	...	...	....
6	Oct. —	P. S Shelton *et al.* *vs* the same	....	do	....	....	....	..	..	..	...	1
7	Nov. —	John Tolbitt.	$200 00	Forfeited recognizance	....	....	....	...	...	..	...	1
8	Nov. —	E. Rowe, principal; Joseph Rowe, surety	200 00	do	....	$200 00	$200 00	1	...	...	...	....
					1860.							
9	Nov. 8	T. Tufts, principal; George Tufts, surety	2,075 00	Forfeited bail bond	Sept 10	2,075 00	....	...	1	...	...	....
10	Nov. 8	do.	2,075 00	do	Sept. 10	2,075 00	....	...	1	..	...	....
11	Nov. 8	do.	2,075 00	do	Sept. 10	2,075 00	....	...	1	...	...	....
12	Nov. 8	do.	2,075 00	do	Sept. 10	2,075 00	....	...	1	...	...	....
13	Dec. —	Tuckerman, Townsend & Co. *vs.* A. W. Austin.	....	To recover duties alliged to have been illegally exacted.	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1
14	Dec. —	do.	....	do	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1
	1860.											
15	May —	Isaac D. Gates	....	Refusing to bring home two seamen	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1
16	Feb. —	W. T. Worthington *et al.* *vs.* A. W. Austin, col'r.	....	To recover alleged excess of duty	....	....	....	..	...	...	...	1
17	Mar. —	do	....	do	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1
18	May —	Jasigi, Goddard & Co., *vs.* J. S. Whitney, collector	....	do	....	....	....	..	...	...	. .	1
19	June —	The same *vs.* J. W. Preston, deputy collector.	....	do	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1
20	May —	O. A. Whitmore *et al.* *vs.* O. H. Peaslee, collector.	....	do	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1
21	May —	C. L. Cunningham *et al.* *vs.* the same	....	do	....	....	....		...	...	...	1
22	May —	E. Atkins *vs.* the same	....	do	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1
23	May —	Wm. F Parrott *vs* the same	....	do	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1
24	May —	Parker Fowle *et al.* *vs.* the same	....	do	....	....	....	...	...	..	...	1
25	May —	Otis Norcross *et al.* *vs.* the same	....	do	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1
26	Mar. —	C. Spring *et al.* *vs.* the same	....	do	....	....	....	...	..	..	...	1
27	Jan. —	J. R. Lamb & B. Cumberland	....	Mutiny on schooner Empire	....	....	....	...	..	..	...	1
			8,700 00	....	....	8,500 00	200 00	1	5	..	...	21
Decisions and collections made in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year					....	200 00	200 00	2	9	..	....	....

RHODE ISLAND.

	1859.				1859.							
1	June T.	J. S. Billings	....	Penalty for assault	June T.	$20 00	....	1	....		....	....
	1860.				1860							
2	June T.	S. C. Holmes	....	Violation 3d section act 1825	June T	10 00	$10 00	1	...	...	...	....

No. 4.—*Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.*—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgement.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
	1859.											
1	Aug. 13	Gabriel Burnais *vs.* H. Mondy, collector, and G. King, watchman.		To recover value of gig seized and sold for alleged violation of the revenue laws.								1
					1860.							
2	Oct. 5	J. S. Fairchild, principal, C. Burbanks and H. R. Rensen, sureties.	$1,200 00	Forfeited recognizance	Aug. —	$1,200 00 41 60		1				
			1,200 00			1,241 60		1				1
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year							$76 38	1				

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgement.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
	1859.											
1	July 2	Donald McIlvaine *vs.* A. Schell		To recover excess of duties								1
2	July 11	Anthony Scheitlen *vs* the same		do								1
3	July 12	C. Winzer *et al* *vs* the same		do								1
4	July 12	F Victor *vs.* the same		do								1
5	July 12	R. Tischer *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
6	July 12	F. W. Reimer *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
7	July 18	H. Henschen *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
8	July 18	M Maas *vs.* the same		do								1
9	July 27	H Taylor *vs* the same		do								1
10	July 27	The same *vs* the same		do								1
11	July 29	J. C Johnston *vs.* the same		do								1
12	July 29	W. V. Wicht *vs.* the same		do								1
13	Aug. 3	C. Smith *vs.* the same		do								1

14	Aug.	3	Martin Maas *vs.* the same	do								1
15	Aug.	3	Emmanuel Giro *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
16	Aug.	3	C. Winger *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
17	Aug.	3	H. S. Greer *vs.* the same	do								1
18	Aug.	3	R. Fischer *vs.* the same	do								1
19	Aug.	3	B. H. Field *vs.* the same	do								1
20	Aug.	3	F. M. Hoose *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
21	Aug.	3	W. H. Fogg *vs.* the same	do								1
22	Aug.	3	V. Fleury *vs.* the same	do								1
23	Aug.	3	N. Kneidler *vs.* the same	do								1
24	Aug.	3	F. Hoose *vs.* the same	do								1
25	Aug.	3	W. Chamberlain *vs.* the same	do								1
26	Aug.	3	C. E. Boisdorff *vs.* the same	do								1
27	Aug.	3	George Christ *vs.* the same	do					1			
28	Aug.	3	A. & E. Scheitlen *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
29	Aug.	3	C. G. Clark *et al.* *vs.* G. C. Bronson	do					1			
30	Aug.	3	F. W. Reimer *vs.* Augustus Schell	do								1
31	Aug.	3	E. Caylers *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
32	Aug.	3	Wm. Depeu *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
33	Aug.	3	P. Balen *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
34	Aug.	3	B. H. Field *vs.* the same	do								1
35	Aug.	3	H. A. Richards *vs.* the same	do								1
36	Aug.	3	James Knight *vs.* the same	do								1
37	Aug.	3	F. Cousinnery *vs.* the same	do								1
38	Aug.	3	J. G. Hollins *vs.* the same	do								1
39	Aug.	3	B. H. Field *vs.* the same	do								1
40	Aug.	3	R. C. Blaucan *vs.* the same	do								1
41	Aug.	3	Jos. Oliver *vs.* the same	do						1		
42	Aug.	3	John Potter *vs.* the same	do								1
43	Aug.	3	C. A. Scheibler *vs.* H. J. Redfield	do					1			
44	Aug.	3	H. J. Fairchild *vs.* the same	do					1			
45	Aug.	3	E. H. Trotter *vs.* the same	do					1			
46	Aug.	13	A. Richard *vs.* A Schell	do								1
47	Aug.	13	R. S. Stenson *vs.* the same	do								1
48	Sept.	13	R. L. Chance *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
49	Sept.	13	Louis Jay *vs.* the same	do								1
50	Sept.	13	V. Thirion *vs.* the same	do								1
51	Sept.	13	C. Lenzing *et al.* the same	do								1
52	Sept.	13	Jno. W. Scheitlen *vs.* the same	do								1
53	Sept.	16	Parker Handy *vs.* the same	do								1
54	Sept.	13	R. M. Gomez *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
55	Sept.	13	P. C. Blaucan *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
56	Oct.	21	James Benkard *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
57	Oct.	21	Jos. Oliver *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
58	Oct.	21	E. Giro *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
59	Oct.	21	L. Curtis *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
60	Oct.	21	R. M. Gomez *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
61	Oct.	21	Victor Thirion *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1
62	Oct.	21	O. W. Pollitz *et al.* *vs.* the same	do								1

No. 4.—*Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.*—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
	1859.											
67	Oct. 21	J. W. Scheitlen *et al.* *vs.* A. Schell		To recover excess of duties								1
68	Oct. 21	O. Lennig *vs.* the same		do								1
69	Oct. 21	George Christ *et al.* *vs.* the same		do					1			
70	Oct. 21	H. D'Goer *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
71	Oct. 21	A. Richard *vs.* the same		do								1
72	Oct. 21	R. H. Field *vs.* the same		do					1			
73	Oct. 21	G. A. Lawrence *vs.* the same		do								1
74	Oct. 21	B. H. Field *vs.* the same		do								1
75	Oct. 21	D. Lane *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
76	Oct. 21	M. Knoedler *vs.* the same		do					1			
77	Oct. 21	E. Cayler *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
78	Oct. 21	F. F. Bush *vs.* the same		do								1
79	Nov. 11	Jas. Knight *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
80	Dec. 2	A. L. Chaise *vs.* the same		do								1
81	Dec. 2	H. Benedic *vs.* H. J. Redfield		do								1
82	Dec. 2	R. L. Chance *et al.* *vs.* A. Schell		do								1
					1860.							
83	Dec. 2	Wm. Brummer *et al.* *vs.* H. J. Redfield		do	April 23				1			
84	Dec. 2	Henri Gourd *vs.* the same		do					1			
85	Dec. 2	O. Zollikoffer *et al.* *vs.* the same		do	May 23				1			
86	Dec. 2	C. F. Van Blankenstyn *vs.* the same		do								1
87	Dec. 2	C. P. Cochran *vs.* the same		do								1
88	Dec. 2	H. Fleitman *vs.* A. Schell		do								1
89	Dec. 2	H. D. Plimsoll *vs.* the same		do								1
90	Dec. 2	F. Cousinery *vs.* the same		do								1
91	Dec. 2	F. R. Fowler *vs.* the same		do								1
92	Dec. 2	H. M. Scheifflin *vs.* the same		do								1
93	Dec. 2	H. A. Richards *vs.* the same		do								1
94	Dec. 2	A. Schwerin *vs.* the same		do								1
95	Dec. 2	L. Herkenworth *vs.* the same		do								1
96	Dec. 2	C. E. Habicht *et al.* *vs.* the same		do	April 23				1			

97	Dec.	2	F. A. Spies *et al.* vs. H. J. Redfield		do	April 23				1			
98	Dec.	2	H. U. F. Masi vs. A. Schell		do								1
99	Dec.	2	O. F. Schneider vs. the same		do								1
100	Dec.	2	O. F. Dumbman vs. the same		do					1			
101	Dec.	2	F. Passavant vs. the same		do								1
						1859.							
102	Dec.	2	Wm. Loeschigk *et. al.* vs. the same		do	May 23				1			
103	Dec.	2	Jas. Oliver vs. the same		do								1
104	Dec.	2	B. Babcock vs. G. C. Bronson		do								1
105	Dec.	3	F. A Speis *et al.* vs. the same		do					1			
106	Dec.	3	A. La Chaise *et al.* vs. the same		do								1
						1860.							
107	Dec.	3	Henri Gourd *et al.* vs. the same		do	April 23				1			
108	Dec.	3	Wm. Loeschigk vs. the same		do	April 23				1			
	1860.												
109	Feb.	10	S. Guillaume vs. H. J. Redfield		do	April 23				1			
110	Feb.	10	S. Guillaume vs. the same		do								1
111	Feb.	10	B. Babcock *et al.* vs. the same		do								1
112	Feb.	10	O. W Pollitz *et al.* vs. the same		do								1
113	Feb.	10	C. F. Dumbman vs. the same		do					1			
114	Feb.	10	Wm. Loeschigk *et al.* vs. the same		do	April 23				1			
115	Feb.	10	E. B. Strange *et al.* vs. the same		do	April 23				1			
116	Feb.	10	A. La Chance *et al.* vs. the same		do								1
117	Feb.	10	F. Grund vs. A. Schell		do								1
118	Feb.	10	J. M. Davies *et al* vs. H. J. Redfield		do								1
119	Feb.	10	Peter Balen *et al.* vs. the same		do								1
120	Feb.	10	J. Benkard *et al.* vs. A. Schell		do								1
121	Feb.	10	E. B. Strange *et al.* vs. H. J. Redfield		do	May 8				1			
122	Feb.	10	Jos. Oliver vs. A Schell		do								1
123	Feb.	10	H. D. Plimsoll vs. the same		do								1
124	Feb.	10	T. Passavant vs. the same		do								1
125	Feb.	10	B. W. Bailey *et al.* vs. the same		do								1
126	Feb.	10	F. Andrae vs. the same		do								1
127	Feb.	10	R. L. Chance *et al.* vs. the same		do								1
128	Feb.	10	B. H. Field vs. the same		do								1
129	Feb.	10	F. Schuchardt *et al.* vs. H. J. Redfield		do					1			
130	Feb.	10	B. H. Field vs. A. Schell		do								1
131	Feb.	10	David Lane *et al.* vs. the same		do								1
132	Feb.	10	B. H. Field vs. the same		do								1
133	Feb.	10	Louis Curtis *et al* vs. the same		do								1
134	Feb.	10	T. Passavant vs. H. J. Redfield		do	May 9				1			
135	Feb.	10	E. Oaylers *et al.* vs. A. Schell		do								1
136	Feb.	10	F. R. Fowler *et al.* vs. the same		do								1
137	Feb.	10	H. H. Munsell vs. H. J. Redfield		do								1
138	Feb.	10	M. Knoehdler vs. A. Schell		do	May 23				1			
139	Feb.	10	C. E. Boisdorff vs. H. J Redfield		do	May 23				1			
140	Feb.	10	E. Heinemann vs. A. Schell		do								1
141	Feb.	10	F. R. Fowler vs. the same		do								1
142	Feb.	10	E Giro *et al.* vs. the same		do								1
143	Feb.	10	Wm. Lattimer *et al.* vs. H. J. Redfield		do								1
144	Feb.	10	Thos. N. Dale *et al.* vs. the same		do								1
145	Feb.	10	A. S. Anson vs. the same		do								1
146	Feb.	10	C. Payen *et al.* vs. the same		do	May 8				1			

No. 4.—*Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.*—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
	1860.				1860.							
147	Feb. 10	J. Syz *et al.* *vs.* H. J. Redfield		To recover excess of duties	May 11				1			
148	Feb. 10	C. Dord *et al.* *vs.* the same		do	May 23				1			
149	Feb. 10	E. Warling *vs.* the same		do					1			
150	Feb. 10	R. M. Gomez *et al.* *vs.* A. Schell		do								1
151	Feb. 10	Jos. Rosenthal *et al.* *vs.* H. J. Redfield		do								1
152	Feb. 10	F. A. Spies *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
153	Feb. 10	F. W. Reimer *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
154	Feb. 10	O. G. Borm *vs.* the same		do								1
155	Feb. 10	R. A. Withaus *et al.* *vs.* the same		do	April 23				1			
156	Feb. 10	V. Fauche *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
157	Feb. 10	T. J. Burthampt *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
158	Mar. 10	T. Gunimat *et al.* *vs.* Aug. Schell		do								1
159	Mar. 12	A. Scheitlen *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
160	Mar. 12	Wm. Depeu *vs.* the same		do								1
161	Mar. 12	R. A. Williams *vs.* the same		do								1
162	Mar. 12	Wm. H. Fogg *vs.* the same		do								1
163	Mar. 12	W. Shepherd *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
164	Mar. 12	M. Maas *vs.* the same		do								1
165	Mar. 12	V. Thirion *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
166	Mar. 12	A. Richard *vs.* the same		do								1
167	Mar. 12	L. Curtis *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
168	Mar. 12	F. Grund *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
169	Mar. 12	T. Galway *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
170	Mar. 12	D. J. Draper *vs.* the same		do								1
171	Mar. 12	Wm. Chamberlain *vs.* the same		do								1
172	Mar. 12	R. Fischer *vs.* the same		do								1
173	Mar. 12	C. L. Becknagle *vs.* the same		do								1
174	Mar. 12	E. Giro *vs.* the same		do								1
175	Mar. 12	F. Coufinery *vs.* the same		do								1
176	Mar. 12	H. J. Henschen *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
177	Mar. 12	C. E. Borsdorff *et al* *vs.* the same		do								1

178	Mar. 12	F. W. Reimer *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
179	Mar. 12	Ch. Winger *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
180	Mar. 12	Ernest Caylers *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
181	April 3	F. Hoose *vs.* the same		do								1
182	April 3	H. Plimsoll *vs.* the same		do								1
183	April 3	F. Victor *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
184	April 3	R. Fischer *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
185	April 3	Wm. Brugere *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
186	April 3	M. Maas *vs.* the same		do								1
187	April 3	G. Ashton *et al.* *vs.* H. J. Redfield		do	April 23				1			
188	April 3	M. Knochaler *et al.* *vs.* A. Schell		do	May 23				1			
189	April 3	V. Thirion *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
190	April 3	A. Scheitlen *vs.* the same		do								1
191	April 3	L. Herckenrath *vs.* the same		do								1
192	April 3	R. H. Gomez *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
193	April 3	M. Sorehon *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
194	April 3	P. Balen *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
195	April 3	R. C. Greenleaf *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
196	April 3	V. Fauchi *vs.* the same		do								1
197	April 3	C. Gignoux *et al.* *vs.* the same		do	May 8				1			
198	April 6	Wm. Loeschigk *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
199	April 6	C. F. Dumbman *vs.* the same		do	May 8				1			
200	April 12	W. P. Holland *vs.* the same		do								1
201	May 14	Lewis Curtis *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
202	May 14	B. H. Field *vs.* the same		do								1
203	May 14	Peter Balen *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
204	May 14	B. H. Field *vs.* the same		do								1
205	May 14	D. S. Draper *vs.* the same		do								1
206	May 14	A. Rickard *vs.* the same		do								1
207	May 14	W. Chamberlain *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
208	May 14	H. Henschen *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
209	May 14	J. W. Scheitlen *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
210	May 14	F. Victor *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
211	May 17	W. W. Gilbert *vs.* H. Maxwell		do								1
212	May 17	do		do								1
213	June 6	J. S. Massett *vs.* the same		do								1
214	June 6	R. H. Winslow *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
215	June 6	S. Crooks *vs.* the same		do								1
216	June 20	C. E. Boisdorff *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
217	June 20	V. Fleury *vs.* A. Schell		do								1
218	June 20	F. Grund *vs.* the same		do								1
219	June 20	E. Caylers *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
220	June 20	M. A. Sorehon *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
221	June 20	B. H. Field *vs.* the same		do								1
222	June 20	P. C. Blaucan *vs.* the same		do								1
223	June 20	E. Giro *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
224	June 20	W. Brown *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
225	June 20	O. W. Pollits *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
226	June 20	James Hervey *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
227	June 20	William Depeu *vs.* the same		do								1
228	June 20	J. H. Hervey *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
229	June 20	R. B. Williams *vs.* the same		do								1
230	June 20	T. J. Bruthampt *vs.* the same		do								1

No. 4.—*Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.*—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
231	June 20	F. R. Fowler *et al.* *vs.* A. Schell		To recover excess of duties								1
232	June 20	D. S. Draper *et al.* *vs* the same		do								1
233	June 20	A. Scheitlen *et al.* *vs.* the same		do								1
234	June 20	W. H. Fogg *et al.* *vs* the same		do								1
235	June 20	James P. Dyke *et al.* *vs.* the same?		do								1
236	1859. Sept. —	H. Lawrence, jr., and William Faulks		Replevin								1
237	1860. Feb. —	D. B. Lockwood	$500 00	Penalty for using frank of another to avoid payment of postage.								1
238	April —	William Lindsey, principal, J. A. Braddock, surety.		Forfeited recognizance								1
239	June —	O. Mayhew, principal, Charles J. Rigberg, surety.	500 00	do								1
240	June —	do do	500 00	do								1
241	1859. Aug. —	J. McKie, master of barque "Weather Gage"	300 00	Refusal to take on board destitute seamen								1
			1,800 00					37	1	..	....	903
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year						$29 76		3	18	1	...	....

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

	1859.				1859.							
1	July —	The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company	$188 20	To recover value of one box of goods	Oct. —	$233 48	$233 48	1				
2	Sept. —	Lewis & Co. *vs.* J. B. Baker, collector		To recover excess of duties alleged to have been illegally exacted.					1			
3	Sept. —	The same *vs.* C. Brown, collector		do ...... do					1			
4	Sept. —	William McKee & Co. *vs.* J Brown, collector		do ...... do					1			
5	Sept. —	The same *vs.* C. Brown, collector		do ...... do					1			
			188 20			233 48	233 48	1	4			
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year												

MARYLAND.

	1859.											
1	Feb. —	D. & J. C. Gamble *vs.* J. T. Mason, collector		To recover excess of duties paid on caustic soda.					1			
2	June —	The same *vs.* the same		do ...... do					1			
3	Aug. —	The same *vs.* the same		do ...... do					1			
4	Sept. —	The same *vs.* the same		do ...... do					1			
5	Oct. —	The same *vs.* the same		do ...... do					1			
6	Oct. —	The same *vs.* the same		do ...... do					1			
7	Oct. —	The same *vs.* the same		do ...... do					1			
	1860.											
8	Jan. —	The same *vs.* the same		do ...... do								1
9	Jan. —	The same *vs.* the same		do ...... do								1
10	Mar. —	The same *vs.* the same		do ...... do								1
11	Feb. —	Benj. Brown		Charged with murder								1
									7			4

No. 4.—*Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.*—Continued.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
1	1859. June T..	George A. Williams	....	Forfeited recognizance	1859. Dec. —	$400 00	....	1	....	....	....	....
2	June T..	Dr. Ramsay	....	do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
3	June T..	W. R. Young	....	Defaulting juror	....	18 69	....	1	....	....	....	....
4	Fall T...	Nelson R. Howell	....	Fraud on Pension Office	1860. July —	500 00	....	1	....	....	....	....
5	Nov. T..	P. Richardson	....	Defaulting juror	1859. Nov. —	41 73	$41 73	1	....	....	....	....
6	Nov. T..	J. M. Smith	....	do.	do.	23 21	23 21	1	....	....	....	....
7	Nov. T..	G. Demming	....	do.	do.	19 25	19 25	1	....	....	....	....
						1,002 88	84 19	6	....	....	....	1
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year					....	500 00	559 67	1	....	....	....	....

SOUTH CAROLINA.

	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year	....	$400 00	$400 00	1	....	....	....	....

GEORGIA.

1	1859. July 9	J. D. Keaton, principal, N. T. Johnson, surety..	$5,000 00	Forfeited recognizance..........	1859.	....	....	...	....	....	....	1
2	July 9	Isaac Holcombe..........	5,000 00	..........do..........	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1
3	July 18	R. R. Ransom..........	5,000 00	..........do..........	Aug. T.	$5,000 00	$5,337 34	1	....	....	....	....
4	1860. May —	C. W. Styles..........	....	Indictment for rescue..........	1860. June T..	250 00	....	1	....	....	....	...
5	May —	J. M. Middleton..........	....	..........do..........	....	250 00	....	1	....	....	....	....
6	May —	C. A. L. Lamar..........	....	..........do..........	....	250 00	....	1	....	....	....	....
7	May —	Wm. Hone..........	....	..........do..........	....	250 00	....	1	....	....	....	....
8	Mar. —	B. H. Hardee..........	....	Forfeited recognizance..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
			15,000 00			6,000 00	5,337 34	5	....	....	....	3

FLORIDA.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

1	1860. Jan. T..	George W. Martin..........	....	Indictment for depredating on the public lands.	1860. Jan. T..	$115 90	$100 00	1	....	....	....	....
2	Jan. T..	A. J. Lanier..........	....	..........do..........do..........	....	115 90	....	1	....	....	....	....
3	Jan. T..	J. B. Finch..........	....	Indictment for forgery..........	....	102 35	102 35	1	....	....	....	....
4	Jan. T..	L. H. Bryan..........	....	..........do..........	....	102 35	102 35	1	....	....	....	....
5	Jan. T..	P. H. Swaine..........	....	*Sci. fa.* to revive judgment..........	....	4,151 30	....	1	....	....	....	....
6	Jan. T..	E. A. Hemmenway..........	....	Indictment.—Embezzling, taking, &c., letter from post office.	....	1 00	....	1	....	....	....	....
						4,588 80	304 70	6	....	....	....	....

FLORIDA.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

1	1859. May T..	Henry Robinson..........	....	Indictment for stealing from a wreck on high seas.	May T..	$1 00	$1 00	1	....	....	....	....

MISSISSIPPI.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year..........	1859. Dec. T..	$100 00	....	1	....	....	....	....

No. 4.—*Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.*—Continued.

TEXAS.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
	1859.				1860.							
1	Nov. —	John L. More	$100 00	*Sci. fa.*	Spring T.	$100 00		1				
2	Nov. —	Simeon English	100 00	....do	...do	100 00		1				
3	Nov. —	William Clary	100 00	....do	...do	100 00		1				
			300 00			300 00		3				

TENNESSEE.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
	1860.											
1	April 6	J. W. White, J. Mitchell, J. F. White, T. R. Mitchell, J. C. Brush, W. J. Standfer, E. Howard.		Bill in chancery to subject about $800 in the hands of these creditors to payment of debt due United States from J. W. White.								1
	Decisions in suits brought previous to commencement of present fiscal year				1859. Dec. —	$16,090 00	$1,000 00	1				

TENNESSEE.—MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
	1860.				1860.							
1	May —	John Bell, principal, James Woods, surety	$500 00	On replevin bond	May 11	$500 00		1				
2	May —	Jon. M. Smith		Indictment	May 2	178 42		1				
3	May —	Peter A. Brown		......do	April 24	145 20		1				
4	May —	John Hinson		......do	Oct. 2	75 00		1				
			500 00			898 62		4				
	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year					3,023 60	28 87	1				

MISSOURI.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

	1859.											
1	June —	John Warren		*Sci fa.* on forfeited recognizance						1		
2	June —	The same		do.						1		
3	June —	Sundry Jurors				$72 50	$72 50	1				
						72 50	72 50	1		2		
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year										1		

ARKANSAS.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

	1859.				1859.							
1	Nov. —	John Raper		Indictment for murder	Nov. T.	$519 15		1				
2	Nov. —	Alex. Henry		Indictment for introducing liquors into Indian country.	do.	244 75		1				
3	Nov. —	A. P. Hurst		Indictment for murder	do.	682 40		1				
4	Nov. —	R. Thompson		Indictment for larceny	do.	47 52		1				
5	Nov. —	Chas. Lyons		do.	do.	206 74		1				
6	Nov. —	George Singleton		Indictment for giving liquors to Indians in Indian country.	do.	600 15		1				
7	Nov. —	James Kyle		Indictment for larceny	do.	156 85		1				
					1860.							
8	Dec. —	David Bays		Indictment for selling spirituous liquors in Indian country.	July —	1,110 40		1				
	1860.											
9	May —	Henry Whittington		Indictment for larceny	May T.	209 70		1				
10	May —	J. B. Newsom		do.	do.	98 30		1				
11	May —	L. D. Yates		do.		90 70		1				
12	May —	Wm. Lankford		Contempt of court		52 00	9 00	1				
13	Mar. —	D. Judge, principal, C. Gunter, surety	$800 00	Debt on recognizance								1
14	Mar. —	James Benge, principal, George D. Kenney and J. J. Walton, sureties.	1,500 00	do.								1
15	Mar. —	F. McKenney, principal, James P. Spring and S. F. Clark, sureties.	800 00	do.	May T.	800 00	792 00	1				
16	Mar. —	Wm. Walker		do.								1
			3,100 00			4,818 66	801 00	13				3
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year						3,878 75	1,050 23	9				

MICHIGAN.

Collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year			$100 00				

No. 4.—*Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.*—Continued.

TENNESSEE.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
8	1860. April —	Willis N. Arnold	....	Indictment—false, fraudulent, and forged applications for bounty land warrants, 8 cases.	1860. Oct. —	$250 00	....	1	....	7	....	....
			....	....	....	250 00	....	1	....	7	....	....
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year					....	172 28	150 00	2	....	....	....	....

KENTUCKY.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year					1859. Oct. —	$309 88	$309 88	2	....	....	....	....

OHIO.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
1	1860. April 1	Robert Jordan, principal, U. J. Findley, surety.	....	Forfeited recognizance........................	1860. July 10	$1,827 82	$1,827 82	1	...	....	....	....

OHIO.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

	1859.											
1	Sept. —	Allen Dunlop, principal, M. Evans and C. Dunlop, sureties.	$1,000 00	Debt on recognizance								1
2	Jan. —	Isaiah Patterson, Lyle C. Moore		Debt on recognizance conditioned for recognizance of John Patterson.								1
			1,000 00									2

INDIANA.

	1859.				1859.							
1	Sept. —	Solomon Romig, Phebe M. Romig		Penalty for using postage stamp twice	Nov. —	$50 00		1				
2	Sept. —	do. do.		do. do.		50 00		1				
						100 00		2				
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of fiscal year						1,500 00		1		1		

ILLINOIS.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

	1859.				1859.							
1	Sept. —	Henry Curtis		Ejectment—possession of land on Rock island.	Oct. —	$17 05		1				
2	Sept. —	John Hatch		do. do. do.				1				
3	Sept. —	Adam Godman		do. do. do.		17 05		1				
4	Sept. —	Jefferson Miller		do. do. do.		17 05		1				
5	Sept. —	Thomas Bryant		do. do. do.		17 05		1				
6	Sept. —	David Sears		do. do. do.		17 05		1				
7	Sept. —	Peter Castile		do. do. do.		17 05		1				
8	Sept. —	Timothy O'Daniell		do. do. do.		17 05		1				
9	Sept. —	Wm. H. Griffin		do. do. do.		17 05		1				
10	Sept. —	Jerome Harper		do. do. do.		17 05		1				
					1860.							
11	Sept. —	John Decker		do. do. do.	April —			1				
12	Oct. —	W. B. A. Skelton		do. do. do.								1
13	Oct. —	J. H. Kennedy		do. do. do.								1
14	Oct. —	P. Willard		do. do. do.								1
15	Oct. —	J. Lackey		do. do. do.								1
16	Oct. —	C. Conkling		do. do. do.								1
17	Oct. —	H. W. Chamberlain		do. do. do.								1
18	Oct. —	B. C. Smith		do. do. do.								1
19	Oct. —	Wm. H. Fairclough		do. do. do.								1

No. 4.—*Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.*—Continued.

ILLINOIS.—NORTHERN DISTRICT—Continued.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
	1589.											
20	Oct. —	T. H. Watermen		Ejectment—possession of land on Rock island.								1
21	Oct. —	D. W. Stewart		do do do								1
22	Oct. —	O. F. Caulkins		do do do								1
23	Oct. —	T. Lindsley		do do do								1
24	Oct. —	O. T. Church		do do do								1
25	Oct. —	C. Raub		do do do								1
	1860.											
26	April —	The Moline Water-power Manufacturing Company.		Bill in chancery to abate nuisance arising from bridge between Rock island and Moline.								1
27	April —	Henry Greenbaum		Attachment	May T.	$8 15		1				
28	April —	J. M. Kennedy		do	May T.	8 15		1				
29	April —	P. Eddy		do	May T.	8 15		1				
30	April —	J. M. Adsitt		do	May T.	8 15		1				
31	April —	C. V. Clark		do	May T.	8 15		1				
32	April —	W. A. Clark		do	May T.	4 65		1				
						198 85		17				15
Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year										2		

WISCONSIN.

Number.	When commenced.	Against whom.	Amount sued for.	Nature of suit.	Date of judgment.	Amount of judgment.	Amount of collections.	Decreed for U. States.	Decreed against U. States.	Dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.
1	1859. July —	Henry Rattenberg vs. J. Elwell, J. D. Reymert, and O. Everts.	$1,000 00	Replevin	1860. May —	$1,000 00 26 62		1				
			1,000 00			1,026 62		1				

IOWA.

1	1859. Oct. T.	Heirs at law of Enoch Wade, deceased, *vs.* Dr. J. B. Edelin, resident physician at United States hospital, Burlington, Iowa.		Action of right to recover the ground at Burlington on which the hospital is located.							1

CALIFORNIA.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

	1860.										
1	Mar. —	W. W. Meyer		Ejectment							1
2	Mar. —	J. W. Sullivan		do							1
3	Mar. —	Mrs. C. Lally		do							1
4	Mar. —	Wm. Wisker		do							1
5	Mar. —	Wm. Waugh		do							1
6	Mar. —	Jas. Brown		do							1
7	Mar. —	J. Drake		do							1
8	Mar. —	J. Dawes		do							1
9	Mar. —	L. Cole		do							1
10	Mar. —	Wm. Barry		do							1
11	Mar. —	P. Molloy		do							1
12	Mar. —	Mrs. Wilson		do							1
13	Mar. —	R. Olpharte		do							1
14	Mar. —	P. T. Postel		do							1
15	Mar. —	R. Liddale & Co		do							1
16	Mar. —	L. Coburn		do							1
17	Mar. —	Jas. L. Burtis		do							1
18	Mar. —	C. Weinbrant		do							1
19	Mar. —	A. Morgan		do							1
20	Mar. —	J. Stratman		do							1
21	Mar. —	W. F. Cauburn		do							1
											21

UTAH TERRITORY.

1	1860. Mar. —	A Mormon, name unknown	$250 60	Replevin							1

No. 5.

Statistical summary of business under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Judicial districts.	Suits brought during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.								Total amount (reported) sued for.	Total amount (reported) of judgments for United States.	Total amount (reported) collected.
	Treasury transcripts.		Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.		Warehouse transportation bonds.		Miscellaneous.				
	No.	Am't sued for.	No.	Am't sued for.	No.	Am't sued for.	No.	Am't sued for.			
Maine			1				2			$92 00	$143 44
New Hampshire							3	$3,600 00	$3,600 00	100 00	
Vermont			4								182 04
Massachusetts			5		2	$15,322 00	27	8,700 00	24,022 00	8,500 00	200 00
Connecticut											
Rhode Island							2			30 00	10 00
New York, northern district			2		1	7,548 90	2	1,200 00	8,748 90	1,241 60	
New York, southern district	3	$24,855 57	109	$239,574 83	66	41,512 16	241	1,800 00	307,742 56	64,704 62	116,598 25
New Jersey											
Delaware											
Pennsylvania, eastern district	1		16	12,396 73	1	141 74	5	188 20	12,726 67	233 48	6,012 72
Pennsylvania, western district	1	297 77							279 77		
Maryland							11				
District of Columbia											
Virginia, eastern district			4								253 93
Virginia, western district											
North Carolina							7			1,009 98	84 19
South Carolina			6	1,600 00					1,600 00		66 27
Georgia			2	1,000 00			8	15,000 00	16,000 00	6,000 00	5,337 34
Florida, northern district							6			4,588 80	304 70
Florida, southern district			4				1			1 00	7,775 77
Alabama, northern district											
Alabama, middle district											
Alabama, southern district			3	25 00					25 00		
Louisiana, eastern district			20	9,350 00	19	11,744 92			21,094 92	920 68	11,313 58
Louisiana, western district											
Mississippi, northern district											
Mississippi, southern district											
Texas, eastern district											

Texas, western district			1				3	300 00	300 00	300 00	
Arkansas, eastern district											
Arkansas, western district	2	6,858 57	1				16	3,100 00	9,958 57	4,818 66	801 00
Missouri, eastern district			13	5,500 00			3		5,500 00	3,572 50	1,184 71
Missouri, western district											
Tennessee, eastern district							1				
Tennessee, middle district			2	2,000 00			4	500 00	2,500 00	1,898 62	2 40
Tennessee, western district							8			250 00	
Kentucky	1	3,154 76							3,154 76	3,380 80	
Ohio, northern district			1				1			1,827 82	1,827 82
Ohio, southern district	2	1,700 27	2	200 00			2	1,000 00	2,900 27		100 00
Indiana	1	6,418 30					2		6,418 30	5,017 97	4,900 00
Illinois, southern district	1	4,040 24							4,040 24		
Illinois, northern district	1	6,797 81	1				32		6,797 81	198 85	
Michigan			1	200 00	26	176,304 70			176,504 70		49,007 49
Wisconsin	1	11,885 60	8	170 00	2	20,778 00	1	1,000 00	33,833 60	1,378 78	270 00
Iowa	1	34,690 25			2	23,170 00	1		57,860 25		
Minnesota	2	20,868 81							20,868 81	3,446 00	
California, northern district	2	9,287 73	3		1	190 00	21		9,477 73	4,220 00	6,518 70
California, southern district											
Oregon											
Washington Territory			1							71 50	71 50
Utah Territory							1	250 00	250 00		
Kansas Territory	1	15,500 00							15,500 00		
Nebraska Territory											
Total	19	146,337 68	210	272,016 56	120	296,712 42	411	36,638 20	751,704 86	118,405 96	212,895 85

No. 5.—*Statistical summary of business under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.*—Continued.

Judicial districts.	Suits brought during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.						Suits brought prior to the present fiscal year.						Whole number of judgments in favor of the United States during the present fiscal year.	Whole amount of judgments in favor of the United States during the present fiscal year.	Whole amount collected from all sources during the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860.
	Decided for United States.	Decided against United States.	Settled and dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total number of suits brought.	Amount of judgments in old suits during the present fiscal year.	Decided for United States.	Decided against United States.	Settled and dismissed.	Total number disposed of.	Amount collected in old suits during the present fiscal year.			
Maine	3	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	$20 00	3	$82 00	$163 44
New Hampshire	1	......	......	......	2	3	$3,535 00	2	......	......	2	3,555 65	3	3,635 00	3,555 65
Vermont	3	......	......	......	1	4	......	1	......	......	1	......	4	......	182 04
Massachusetts	1	5	1	......	27	34	200 00	3	9	......	12	200 00	4	8,700 00	400 00
Connecticut	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rhode Island	2	......	......	......	......	2	120 00	2	......	......	2	4,670 00	4	150 00	4,680 00
New York, northern district	1	......	......	......	4	5	......	2	......	1	3	18,458 94	3	1,241 60	18,458 94
New York, southern district	48	40	16	2	313	419	23,491 90	14	30	52	96	45,068 97	62	88,196 52	161,617 22
New Jersey	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Delaware	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pennsylvania, eastern district	2	4	......	11	5	22	1,515 06	4	......	......	4	4,039 64	6	1,748 54	10,052 36
Pennsylvania, western district	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Maryland	......	7	......	......	4	11	5,135 66	1	......	1	2	52,985 43	1	5,135 66	52,985 43
District of Columbia	......	......	......	......	......	......	24 00	1	......	......	1	5,775 53	1	24 00	5,775 53
Virginia, eastern district	1	......	......	2	1	4	5,945 15	4	......	......	4	146 82	5	5,945 15	400 75
Virginia, western district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
North Carolina	6	......	......	......	1	7	500 00	1	......	......	1	559 67	7	1,592 28	643 86
South Carolina	1	1	1	......	3	6	400 00	1	......	......	1	400 00	2	400 00	466 27
Georgia	5	......	......	1	4	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	6,000 00	5,337 34
Florida, northern district	6	......	......	......	......	6	25,000 00	3	1	......	4	151 00	9	29,588 80	455 70
Florida, southern district	5	......	......	......	......	5	......	1	......	......	1	3,222 75	6	1 00	10,998 52
Alabama, northern district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Alabama, middle district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,596 74	......	......	2,596 74
Alabama, southern district	1	......	......	......	2	3	......	......	......	......	......	6,299 10	1	......	6,299 10
Louisiana, eastern district	7	1	13	7	11	39	10,112 85	2	......	4	6	5,708 30	9	11,033 53	17,021 88
Louisiana, western district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mississippi, northern district	......	......	......	......	......	......	100 00	1	......	......	1	......	1	100 00	......
Mississippi, southern district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Texas, eastern district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Texas, western district	3				1	4	10,318 22	2		3	5		5	10,618 22	
Arkansas, eastern district															
Arkansas, western district	13				6	19	5,153 75	9		3	12	1,050 23	22	9,972 41	1,851 23
Missouri, eastern district	4		3	7	2	16				15	15	1,663 83	4	3,572 50	2,848 54
Missouri, western district															
Tennessee, eastern district					1	1	16,090 00	1			1	1,000 00	1	16,090 00	1,000 00
Tennessee, middle district	5			1		6	3,023 60	1		2	3	133 67	6	4,922 22	136 07
Tennessee, western district	1		7			8	172 28	2			2	150 00	3	422 28	150 00
Kentucky	1					1	309 88	2			2	309 88	3	3,690 68	309 88
Ohio, northern district	1				1	2							1	1,827 82	1,827 82
Ohio, southern district	1	1		3	1	6							1		100 00
Indiana	3					3	1,500 00	1		1	2		4	6,517 97	4,900 00
Illinois, southern district					1	1									
Illinois, northern district	17				17	34				2	2		17	198 85	
Michigan			1		26	27						100 00			49,107 49
Wisconsin	4			2	6	12						3,581 06	4	1,378 78	3,851 06
Iowa					4	4	979 70	1	2		3	719 43	1	979 70	719 43
Minnesota	2					2				1	1	5,422 92	2	3,446 00	5,422 92
California, northern district	2				25	27						51,133 33	2	4,920 00	57,652 03
California, southern district															
Oregon															
Washington Territory	1					1							1	71 50	71 50
Utah Territory					1	1									
Kansas Territory					1	1						2,162 58			2,162 58
Nebraska Territory															
Total	151	59	42	36	472	760	113,627 05	62	42	85	189	221,305 47	213	232,033 01	434,201 32

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the last fiscal year the business of this office has been, in the main, conducted with the usual despatch and punctuality in all its branches.

The accounts revised by the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs, received at this office, have been regularly entered and registered in the proper books, and filed as required by law.

The papers required by law to be kept on file in this office are so methodically and systematically arranged in the new file room that any paper, voucher, or settlement, can be found with facility and without trouble or delay, and I may say, without exaggeration, that since the foundation of the government the papers on file in the room set apart for such purpose have not been so conveniently and systematically arranged as now. The facility thus afforded to accounting officers, and others requiring reference to the vouchers and papers on file, is a matter of great importance to the operations of all the departments of the government, and more especially the treasury.

In consequence of delay at a few of the ports in sending on the abstracts of commerce, and one or two other unavoidable circumstances, the statistics for the annual report on commerce and navigation will not be completed till the last of this week. The public accounts, receipts and expenditures will be completed at an early day, and ready to be laid before Congress during the first or second week of the session.

The tables, statements, and reports to accompany your annual report prepared in this office will be completed in a day or two, and would have been ready by this time, but the excessive labor required by the head of the division and some of the clerks to complete these tables has almost prostrated them, and no others can, at once, be successfully substituted in their places.

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to state that the clerks, have, as a general thing, faithfully and promptly discharged their respective duties, and thus am I enabled to report that the business of the office, specially, and generally, is in good condition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. BIGGER.

HON. HOWELL COBB, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statement showing the amount of moneys expended at each custom-house in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, *per act of March* 3, 1849.

Districts.	Present collectors.	Amount.
Passamaquoddy, Me	Robert Burns	$26,891 86
Machias, Me	A. F. Parlin	2,710 09
Frenchman's Bay, Me	Thomas D. Jones	4,784 81
Penobscot, Me	J. R. Redman	3,981 81
Waldoboro', Me	John H. Kennedy	7,315 19
Wiscasset, Me	Thomas Cunningham	6,597 96
Bath, Me	J. H. Nichols	7,610 10
Portland and Falmouth, Me	Moses Macdonald	36,421 54
Saco, Me	Thomas K. Lane	1,477 99
Kennebunk, Me	John Cousens	739 14
York, Me	G. G. Bowden	638 91
Belfast, Me	Jonathan G. Dickinson	6,046 41
Bangor, Me	D. F. Leavitt	5,797 52
Portsmouth, N. H	Augustus Jenkins	6,174 55
Vermont, Vt	C. Linsley	14,839 32
Newburyport, Mass	James Blood	3,469 58
Gloucester, Mass	Gorham Babson	6,675 70
Salem and Beverly, Mass	William B. Pike	12,738 24
Marblehead, Mass	William Bartoll	2,216 04
Boston and Charlestown, Mass	J. S. Whitney	375,483 84
Plymouth, Mass	Wait Wadsworth	2,248 00
Fall River, Mass	Phineas W. Leland	2,749 23
Barnstable, Mass	S. B. Phiney	11,101 94
New Bedford, Mass	C. B. H. Fessenden	7,569 63
Edgartown, Mass	Ira Darrow	2,179 15
Nantucket, Mass	Eben W. Allen	2,304 44
Providence, R. I	James A. Aborn	12,453 02
Bristol and Warren, R. I	George H. Reynolds	3,024 04
Newport, R. I	Gilbert Chase	5,699 61
Middletown, Conn	Patrick Fagan	2,404 50
New London, Conn	John P. C. Mather	12,249 60
New Haven, Conn	Minott A. Osborn	14,804 14
Fairfield, Conn	William S. Pomeroy	1,959 46
Stonington, Conn	E. Williams, jr	1,303 32
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y	William Howland	2,710 86
Genesee, N. Y	Pliny M. Bromley	5,660 74
Oswego, N. Y	J. B. Higgins	19,412 50
Niagara, N. Y	George P. Eddy	12,698 37
Buffalo Creek, N. Y	Warren Bryant	14,443 92
Oswegatchie, N. Y	Horace Moody	6,398 89
Sag Harbor, N. Y	Jason M. Terbell	790 07
New York, N. Y	Augustus Schell	1,235,768 89
Champlain, N. Y	Henry B. Smith	11,537 74
Cape Vincent, N. Y	Theop. Peugnet	6,105 00
Dunkirk, N. Y	O. F. Dickinson	1,167 50
Bridgetown, N. J	William S. Bowen	353 65
Burlington, N. J	Henry J. Ashmore	154 63
Perth Amboy, N. J	Amos Robins	3,810 37
Great Egg Harbor, N. J	Thomas D. Winner	679 20
Little Egg Harbor, N. J	J. S. Jennings	490 82
Newark, N. J	Edward T. Hillyer	1,734 54
Camden, N. J	T. B. Atkinson	304 87
Philadelphia, Pa	Joseph P. Baker	211,558 68
Presque Isle, Pa	C. M. Tibbals	5,134 71
Pittsburg, Pa	James A. Gibson	2,984 69
Delaware, Del	Jesse Sharp	15,136 15

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Present collectors.	Amount.
Baltimore, Md	John Thomson Mason	$148,039 93
Annapolis, Md	John T. Hammond	920 19
Oxford, Md	Tench Tilghman	271 91
Vienna, Md	William S. Jackson	932 34
Town Creek, Md	James R. Thompson	152 31
Havre de Grace, Md	William B. Morgan	159 66
Georgetown, District of Columbia	Henry C. Mathews	2,313 34
Richmond, Va	W. M. Morrison	6,293 95
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va	J. J. Simkins	24,790 50
Tappahannock, Va	George T. Wright	1,605 86
Cherrystone, Va	John S. Parker	468 27
Yorktown, Va	W. F. Presson	431 30
Petersburg, Va	Timothy Rives	4,838 25
Alexandria, Va	Edward S. Hough	4,442 13
Wheeling, Va	Andrew J. Pannell	417 18
Yeocomico, Va	Gordon Forbes	152 09
Camden, N. C	Lucien D. Starke	631 00
Edenton, N. C	Edward Wright	452 93
Plymouth, N. C	Joseph Ramsey	567 46
Washington, N. C	Henry F. Hancock	349 68
Newbern, N. C	William G. Singleton	587 39
Ocracoke, N. C	Oliver S. Dewey	2,188 98
Beaufort, N. C	James E. Gibble	755 85
Wilmington, N. C	James T. Miller	7,666 94
Charleston, S. C	William F. Colcock	70,542 97
Georgetown, S. C	John N. Merriman	459 70
Beaufort, S. C	Benjamin R. Blythewood	250 26
Savannah, Ga	John Boston	39,404 24
St. Mary's, Ga	J. J. Dufour	500 90
Brunswick, Ga	Woodford Mabry	733 96
Augusta, Ga	T. W. Fleming	1,003 13
Pensacola, Fla	Joseph Sierra	2,848 99
St. Augustine, Fla*	Paul Arnau	1,335 50
Key West, Fla	John P. Baldwin	10,071 61
St. Mark's, Fla	A. B. Noyes	3,889 62
St. John's, Fla	Thomas Sedwith	2,566 11
Apalachicola, Fla	N. Baker	5,642 71
Fernandina, Fla	Felix Livingston	3,409 75
Bayport, Fla	A. J. Decatur	351 48
Palatka, Fla	George Lucas	350 00
Mobile, Ala	Thaddeus Sanford	43,254 29
Selma, Ala	Jonathan Haralson	517 95
Tuscumbia, Ala	James W. Rhea	350 00
Pearl River, Miss	R. Eager	574 52
Natchez, Miss	John Hunter	716 57
Vicksburg, Miss†	J. Bobb	333 77
New Orleans, La	Francis H. Hatch	285,168 81
Teche, La	Robert N. McMillan	1,383 00
Shreveport, La., (no returns)	P. H. Rosson	
Texas, Texas	Hamilton Stuart	23,674 54
Brazos de Santiago, Texas‡	Francis W. Latham	8,457 05
Saluria, Texas	Darwin M. Stapp	7,596 95
Paso del Norte, Texas	S. J. Jones	6,781 80
Nashville, Tenn	Jesse Thomas	759 02
Memphis, Tenn	Henry T. Hulbert	3,275 75
Knoxville, Tenn*	John McMullen	262 50
Chattanooga, Tenn	Halsey F. Cooper	910 39
Louisville, Ky	Walter N. Haldeman	2,637 73

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* To March 31, 1860. † To March 1, 1860. ‡ To December 31, 1859.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Present collectors.	Amount.
Paducah, Ky	William Nolen	$415 30
Hickman, Ky	W. G. Roulac	350 00
Columbus, Ky	F. Stewart	686 10
Miami, Ohio	E. D. Potter	4,114 06
Sandusky, Ohio	George S. Patterson	4,315 54
Cuyahoga, Ohio	Benjamin Brownell	6,935 37
Cincinnati, Ohio	T. J. Sherlock	5,093 89
Detroit, Mich	R. W. Davis	22,244 24
Michilimackinac, Mich	J. A. T. Wendell	10,191 94
Evansville, Ind	Charles Denby	637 78
New Albany, Ind	J. B. Norman	362 27
Chicago, Ill	B. F. Strother	12,408 32
Alton, Ill	B. S. Dorsey	430 00
Galena, Ill	Daniel Wann	447 00
Quincy, Ill	Thomas Benneson	394 26
Cairo, Ill	Levi S. Lightner	814 85
Peoria, Ill	H. S. Austin	350 00
St. Louis, Mo	D. H. Donavan	6,694 62
Hannibal, Mo	Alfred W. Lamb	1,000 00
Burlington, Iowa	Philip Harvey	350 00
Keokuk, Iowa†	William Stotts	484 46
Dubuque, Iowa	Edward Spottswood	650 00
Milwaukie, Wis	G. W. Clason	11,429 56
Minnesota, Minn	J. McFetridge	1,928 13
Puget's Sound, Wash. Ter.*	C. C. Phillips	19,372 01
Oregon, Oregon	John Adair	26,665 26
Cape Perpetua, Oregon	Barclay J. Burns	11,482 30
Port Orford, Oregon	B. Brattain	3,255 75
San Francisco, Cal	Benjamin F. Washington	221,347 47
Sonoma, Cal	C. P Gilliss	3,935 18
San Joaquin, Cal	A. Lester	3,540 00
Sacramento, Cal	Lewis Sanders, jr	3,243 04
San Diego, Cal	H. Hancock	3,118 00
Monterey, Cal	James A. Watson	5,868 75
San Pedro, Cal	Patrick H. Downey	5,360 00
Total		3,313,057 93

* To March 31, 1860.

† To December 31, 1859.

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 24, 1860.

Statement of the number of persons employed in each district of the United States for the collection of customs during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, *with their occupation and compensation, per act March* 3, 1849.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Passamaquoddy, Me.	1	Collector	$3,000 00
	1	Surveyor.,	1,263 36
	10	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	....do	730 00
	1	Deputy collector	730 00
	1	Aid to the revenue	1,095 00
	1	....do	730 00
	1	Weigher and measurer	1,081 53
	1	....do	963 40
	1	Boatman	360 00
	1	....do	240 00
Machias	1	Collector	1,439 62
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	730 00
	1	....do........do	500 00
	1	Inspector	547 00
	1	....do	250 00
	1	Boatman	300 00
Frenchman's Bay	1	Collector	1,330 53
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	1,095 00
	1	....do........do	1,080 00
	2	....do........do	300 00
	1	Inspector	730 00
	1	Boatman	360 00
	1	....do	240 00
	1	Measurer	285 43
	1	Aid to the revenue	36 00
Penobscot	1	Collector	1,820 64
	1	Deputy collector	600 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
	2	....do........do	750 00
	1	....do........do	730 00
Waldoboro'	1	Collector	1,743 92
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	1	....do	1,083 00
	2	Inspectors	936 00
	1	....do	850 00
	1	....do	730 00
	1	....do	350 00
	1	....do	300 00
	1	Measurer	124 00
Wiscasset	1	Collector	906 31
	1	Inspector	1,098 00
	1	....do	1,074 00
	2	....do	915 00
	2	....do	488 00
	1	Measurer	264 42
Bath	1	Collector	1,200 44

STATEMENT—Continued.

District.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Bath—Continued	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer	$1,036 70
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	650 00
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	1,438 65
	1	....do	1,095 00
	1	....do	600 00
	2	....do	500 00
	1	....do	350 00
	1	....do	250 00
Portland and Falmouth	1	Collector	3,193 01
	1	Deputy collector	1,500 00
	1	Surveyor	1,562 45
	1	Superintendent of warehouses	1,500 00
	2	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers	1,500 00
	6	Inspectors	1,098 00
	4	Occasional inspectors	1,098 00
	1	Occasional inspector at Yarmouth	1,098 00
	1	Boatmen ....do	457 25
	2	....do	366 00
	1	Porter	350 00
Saco	1	Collector	374 97
	1	Inspector	500 00
	1	....do	450 00
	1	Aid to the revenue	100 00
Kennebunk	1	Collector	150 20
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	600 00
	2	Inspectors	112 00
York	1	Collector	271 28
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	200 00
	1	Inspector	120 00
Belfast	1	Collector	1,343 35
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer	1,329 95
	1	....do ....do	975 92
	1	....do ....do	778 67
	1	....do ....do	1,095 00
	1	Aid to the revenue	1,095 00
	1	....do	200 00
Bangor	1	Collector	2,036 93
	3	Deputy collectors and inspectors	1,098 00
	1	Weigher and gauger	264 57
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, and gauger	1,330 34
	1	Aid to the revenue	200 00
Portsmouth, N. H	1	Collector	450 88
	1	Naval officer	432 46
	1	Surveyor	379 61
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	821 33
	1	....do ....do	200 00
	1	Inspector	1,098 00
	1	....do	1,053 00
	2	....do	500 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Portsmouth—Continued..	1	Inspector and measurer	$1,200 00
	1	Porter and watchman	153 33
Vermont, Vt	1	Collector	1,090 84
	2	Deputy collectors and inspectors	1,000 00
	3	....do..........do	912 50
	1	....do..........do	600 00
	5	....do..........do	500 00
	7	....do..........do	360 00
	1	Deputy collector	750 00
	1	Deputy inspector	360 00
	1	....do	240 00
	3	Revenue boatmen	240 00
Newburyport, Mass	1	Collector	905 83
	1	Naval officer	473 64
	1	Surveyor	497 07
	1	....do	250 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
	1	Inspector	900 00
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	800 00
Gloucester	1	Collector	2,321 40
	1	Surveyor	677 62
	1	Deputy collector	600 00
	2	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	....do	300 00
	1	....do	150 00
	1	Weigher, gauger, and measurer	687 37
	1	....do..........do	500 00
	1	Boatman	248 28
	1	Keeper of the custom-house	150 00
	1	Aid to the revenue	18 00
Salem and Beverly	1	Collector	1,159 52
	1	Naval officer	972 18
	1	Surveyor	643 27
	1	....do	186 23
	1	Weigher and gauger	1,375 19
	1	....do	1,311 04
	1	Clerk	1,000 00
	1	Measurer	400 00
	4	Inspectors	1,095 00
	2	....do	600 00
	1	....do	642 00
	1	....do	183 00
	1	Boatman	300 00
	1	Messenger and porter	120 00
Marblehead	1	Collector	519 00
	1	Surveyor	174 17
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	547 00
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer	547 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	365 00
	1	Inspector	182 50
	2	Boatmen	150 00
	1	....do	100 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Boston and Charlestown..	1	Collector	$6,400 00
	3	Deputy collectors	2,500 00
	1	Cashier	2,500 00
	1	Assistant cashier	1,600 00
	1	Clerk	1,500 00
	3	....do	1,400 00
	3	....do	1,300 00
	13	....do	1,200 00
	7	....do	1,100 00
	2	....do	900 00
	1	....do	1,000 00
	1	Messenger	760 00
	2	Assistant messengers	540 00
	56	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	....do	800 00
	2	....do	700 00
	21	Night inspectors	600 00
	6	Night watchmen	600 00
	6	Revenue boatmen	600 00
	14	Weighers and gaugers	1,485 00
	3	Measurers	1,485 00
	1	General appraiser	2,500 00
	2	Appraisers	2,500 00
	2	Assistant appraisers	2,000 00
	2	Clerks	1,400 00
	4	....do	1,200 00
	5	....do	1,000 00
	1	Special examiner of drugs	1,000 00
	3	Storekeepers	1,400 00
	2	....do	1,300 00
	2	....do	1,200 00
	1	....do	1,100 00
	11	....do	1,095 00
	1	Superintendent of warehouses	1,500 00
	1	Clerk	1,400 00
	1	....do	1,300 00
	1	....do	1,200 00
	4	....do	939 00
	4	....do	782 50
	1	....do	800 00
	1	Naval officer	5,000 00
	1	Deputy naval officer	2,000 00
	1	Assistant deputy naval officer	1,500 00
	4	Clerks	1,200 00
	1	....do	1,250 00
	1	....do	1,050 00
	1	Messenger	750 00
	1	Surveyor	4,900 00
	1	Deputy surveyor	2,000 00
	1	Assistant deputy surveyor	2,000 00
	1	Clerk	1,500 00
	1	Messenger	700 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Plymouth	1	Collector	$325 00
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	1	....do	400 00
	1	....do	300 00
	1	....do	200 00
Fall River	1	Collector	946 45
	1	Inspector	726 00
	1	....do	650 00
	1	....do	634 00
	1	Weigher	39 66
	1	Measurer	18 37
	1	Gauger	31 20
	1	Boatman	300 00
Barnstable	1	Collector	1,900 00
	2	Deputy collectors	850 00
	2	....do	750 00
	1	....do	700 00
	1	....do	500 00
	1	Inspector	650 00
	1	....do	700 00
	1	....do	500 00
	1	....do	300 00
	3	....do	400 00
	1	Clerk	500 00
	3	Boatmen	150 00
	1	Keeper	350 00
New Bedford	1	Collector	2,885 02
	2	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	Inspector, weigher, measurer, and gauger	1,500 00
	1	Inspector	300 00
	1	Inspector and measurer	125 00
	1	Inspector	120 00
	2	....do	80 00
	1	Inspector, measurer, and weigher	700 00
	1	Aid to the revenue	168 00
	1	Clerk	800 00
	1	Boatman	420 00
Edgartown	1	Collector	1,054 00
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	1	....do	600 00
	1	Temporary inspector	400 00
	1	....do	30 00
	1	Boatman	240 00
Nantucket	1	Collector	428 71
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	1,095 00
	1	Inspector	730 00
Providence, R. I	1	Collector	1,140 54
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	1	Clerk	875 00
	1	Naval officer	870 57
	1	Surveyor at Providence	679 54
	1	Surveyor at Greenwich	250 00
	1	Surveyor at Pawtuxet	200 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Providence, R. I.—Cont'd.	2	Coastwise inspectors	$547 50
	2	....do	136 87
	6	Foreign inspectors, $3 per day when employed—total	2,484 00
	1	Inspector at Pawtucket	75 00
	1	Inspector at Pawtuxet	450 00
	1	Inspector at East Greenwich	300 00
	1	Weigher	1,500 00
	1	Gauger	135 84
	1	Measurer	1,156 99
	1	Boatman at Providence	75 00
	1	Boatman at Pawtuxet	420 00
	1	Boatman at East Greenwich	33 00
	1	Messenger	300 00
Bristol and Warren	1	Collector	512 28
	2	Inspectors	549 00
	1	....do	105 00
	2	Temporary inspectors	114 00
	1	....do	99 00
	1	Weigher	1 21
	1	Gauger	199 56
	1	Assistant storekeeper	138 00
	1	Boatman	216 00
	1	....do	21 00
	1	Surveyor	324 48
	1	....do	281 36
Newport	1	Collector	1,098 11
	1	Naval officer	481 68
	1	Surveyor	435 62
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	546 00
	2	Inspectors (all)	681 00
	4	Occasional inspectors (all)	993 00
	1	Weigher	33 50
	1	Gauger	478 92
	1	Measurer	82 38
	1	Boatman	450 00
	1	Surveyor at North Kingston	250 00
	2	Occasional inspectors at N. Kingston (all)	191 69
	1	Boatman at North Kingston	270 00
	1	Surveyor at Tiverton	200 00
	1	Inspector	250 00
Middletown, Conn	1	Collector	809 72
	1	Surveyor at Middletown	260 72
	1	Surveyor at Hartford	394 28
	1	Surveyor at Saybrook	312 16
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, and gauger	650 00
	1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer at Hartford	278 84
	1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer at Saybrook	300 00
	1	Weigher and measurer at Middletown	84 41
New London	1	Collector	1,986 22
	1	Surveyor	354 67

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
New London—Continued.	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer	$1,000 00
	1	....do............do	678 53
	1	Inspector	450 00
	1	....do	200 00
New Haven	1	Collector	3,000 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	1,500 00
	1	Surveyor	823 10
	1	Weigher and measurer	1,500 00
	1	Weigher and gauger	1,500 00
	4	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	Day and night inspector	730 00
	1	Inspector	60 00
	1	....do	72 00
	1	Aid to the revenue	48 00
	1	....do	58 00
	1	Watchman and porter	106 00
	1	Messenger and porter	428 63
Fairfield	1	Collector	1,235 04
	1	Inspector, weigher, measurer, and gauger	1,199 31
	1	....do............do	252 00
	1	....do............do	114 00
Stonington	1	Collector	793 42
	1	Surveyor	150 00
	2	Inspectors	1,000 00
	1	Weigher, gauger, and measurer	15 98
	1	Revenue boatman	216 00
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	1	Collector	717 80
	1	Deputy collector and clerk	730 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	365 00
	1	....do............do	300 00
	1	....do............do	250 00
	1	Night watch	275 00
Genesee	1	Collector	784 20
	1	Deputy collector	900 00
	1	....do	800 00
	1	....do	730 00
	2	Inspectors and aids	730 00
	1	Inspector and clerk	730 00
Oswego	1	Collector	961 84
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	3	Clerks	730 00
	1	....do	600 00
	1	....do	500 00
	1	....do	298 00
	2	Inspectors	730 00
	1	....do	500 00
	1	....do	410 00
	1	....do	365 00
	1	....do	300 00
	3	Revenue aids	488 00
	2	....do	182 00
	1	....do	365 00
	4	....do	24 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Oswego—Continued	1	Revenue aid	$30 00
	1	....do	20 00
	1	....do	130 00
	2	Night watchmen	366 00
	2	....do	365 00
	2	....do	244 00
Niagara	1	Collector	1,413 62
	2	Deputy collectors	900 00
	1	....do	732 00
	3	Deputy collectors and aids	732 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	732 00
	1	....do	399 94
	3	....do	366 00
	2	Inspectors	732 00
	1	Clerk	732 00
	2	Watchmen	549 00
	1	Night watch	366 00
Buffalo Creek	1	Collector	1,954 23
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	1	....do	900 00
	1	....do	730 00
	1	Inspector	1,000 00
	1	....do	900 00
	1	....do	600 00
	2	....do	822 00
	5	Night watchmen	732 00
	1	Clerk	912 00
	1	....do	784 50
Oswegatchie	1	Collector	1,460 10
	1	Deputy collector	900 00
	1	Aid to the revenue	900 00
	1	Inspector	730 00
	1	Deputy collectors	463 75
	1	....do	450 00
	1	....do	350 00
	1	....do	300 00
	1	Night watch	240 00
Sag Harbor	1	Collector	679 36
	2	Coastwise inspectors (all)	249 00
	1	Inspector	93 00
New York	1	Collector	6,340 00
	1	Auditor	4,000 00
	1	Cashier	3,000 00
	1	Assistant auditor	3,000 00
	1	Assistant cashier	2,500 00
	7	Deputy collectors	2,500 00
	1	Clerk	2,000 00
	1	....do	1,600 00
	24	....do	1,500 00
	20	....do	1,400 00
	6	....do	1,300 00
	22	....do	1,200 00
	47	....do	1,100 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
New York—Continued ..	13	Clerks	$1,000 00
	6	....do	800 00
	1	....do	750 00
	4	....do	700 00
	2	....do	650 00
	1	....do	600 00
	1	Keeper of custom-house	1,000 00
	2	Messengers	800 00
	7	....do	650 00
	14	....do	600 00
	2	....do	400 00
	4	Porters	480 00
	1	Fireman	547 50
	4	Watchmen	547 50
	2	....do	625 50
	1	Warehouse superintendent	2,000 00
	1	Assistant storekeeper	1,400 00
	1	....do	1,200 00
	4	Warehouse clerks	1,100 00
	63	....do	1,095 00
	1	....do	780 00
	19	Weighers	1,485 00
	6	Measurers	1,485 00
	8	Gaugers	1,485 00
	193	Inspectors	1,095 00
	75	Night inspectors	730 00
	4	Measurers of passenger vessels	1,095 00
	2	Measurers of wood and marble	1,000 00
	11	Debenture clerks	1,000 00
	1	Captain of night watch	800 00
	3	Lieutenants of night watch	650 00
	1	Superintendent of marine hospital	1,000 00
	1	Examiner of drugs	2,000 00
	1	Marker	780 00
	63	....do	650 00
	6	Laborers	650 00
	1	....do	468 00
	18	Bargemen	600 00
	1	Deputy collector at Albany	1,095 00
	2	Inspectors at Albany	1,095 00
	1	Surveyor at Albany	150 00
	1	Deputy collector at Troy	1,095 00
	1	Surveyor at Troy	250 00
	4	Temporary aids of revenue	182 50
		Appraisements.	
	1	General appraiser	2,500 00
	3	Appraisers	2,500 00
	5	Assistant appraisers	2,000 00
	1	Examiner of drugs	2,000 00
	10	Appraisers' clerks	1,500 00
	6	....do	1,400 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
New York—Continued	2	Appraisers' clerks	$1,300 00
	7	....do	1,200 00
	1	....do	1,150 00
	4	....do	1,000 00
	3	....do	800 00
	21	....do	650 00
	1	Messenger	600 00
	1	Storekeeper, 12 Broad street	1,400 00
	1	Clerk to storekeeper	1,300 00
	5	....do	1,100 00
	2	....do	1,000 00
	5	....do	800 00
	2	....do	600 00
		Naval office.	
	1	Naval officer	4,950 00
	3	Deputy naval officers	2,000 00
	2	Clerks	1,500 00
	8	....do	1,400 00
	6	....do	1,200 00
	25	....do	1,000 00
	3	....do	900 00
	1	....do	600 00
	3	....do	500 00
	2	Porters	500 00
		Surveyor's office.	
	1	Surveyor	4,900 00
	2	Deputy surveyors	2,000 00
	1	Clerk	1,200 00
	4	....do	1,100 00
	1	....do	1,095 00
	5	....do	1,000 00
	1	....do	700 00
	1	Messenger	650 00
	3	....do	433 34
	1	Porter	480 00
Champlain	1	Collector	1,252 57
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, and clerk	800 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
	1	....do..........do	750 00
	1	....do..........do	600 00
	3	Deputy collectors and aids	600 00
	1	Deputy collector, aid, and clerk	600 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	550 00
	2	....do..........do	500 00
	3	....do..........do	400 00
	2	Deputy collectors and aids	400 00
	1	Boatman	240 00
	1	....do	180 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Cape Vincent	1	Collector	$1,014 00
	4	Deputy collectors and inspectors	730 00
	1	do.......do	365 00
	2	do.......do	245 00
	1	do.......do	160 00
	1	Aid of revenue	547 50
	1	Boatman	200 00
Dunkirk	1	Collector	744 11
	2	Deputy collectors and inspectors	500 00
Bridgetown, N. J	1	Collector	576 83
Burlington	1	do	170 13
Perth Amboy	1	do	1,309 63
	1	Deputy collector	600 00
	3	Inspectors	1,800 00
	1	do	500 00
	1	do	400 00
	1	Surveyor	150 00
Great Egg Harbor	1	Collector	250 00
	1	Inspector	365 00
Little Egg Harbor	1	Collector	343 11
	1	Deputy collector	75 00
	4	Inspectors, $3 per day when employed, (all)	225 00
Newark	1	Collector	540 48
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	732 00
	1	Temporary inspector	472 00
	1	Messenger	270 17
	1	Surveyor	616 49
Philadelphia	1	Collector	6,218 45
	2	Deputy collectors	2,500 00
	1	Cashier	1,500 00
	2	Clerks	1,400 00
	2	do	1,200 00
	1	Clerk, 9 months and 21 days	969 23
	4	Clerks	1,100 00
	10	do	1,000 00
	1	Clerk, 6 months and 11 days	530 23
	1	Keeper of custom-house	800 00
	1	Messenger	600 00
	1	Porter	549 00
	2	Watchmen	549 00
	1	Naval officer	5,000 00
	1	Deputy naval officer	2,000 00
	2	Clerks	1,200 00
	6	do	1,000 00
	1	Messenger	600 00
	1	Surveyor	4,900 00
	1	Deputy surveyor	2,000 00
	1	Clerk	1,200 00
	1	do	600 00
	1	Messenger	2,500 00
	1	General appraiser	549 00
	1	Messenger to appraiser	549 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Philadelphia—Cont'd	1	Principal appraiser	$2,500 00
	1	Assistant appraiser	2,000 00
	1	Assistant appraiser, 9 months and 3 days	1,516 30
	4	Examiners	1,098 00
	6	Packers	732 00
	1	Clerk, 5 months	500 00
	3	Clerks	1,000 00
	1	Clerk, 5 months	416 66
	1	Messenger of appraiser's office	600 00
	1	Clerk of appraiser's stores	1,000 00
	2	Foremen of appraiser's stores	640 50
	1	Marker	540 00
	2	Watchmen	549 00
	1	Storekeeper of port	1,500 00
	1	Superintendent of warehouses	1,200 00
	1	Assistant storekeeper	900 00
	1	Storekeeper, (assistant)	600 00
	2	Markers	540 00
	1	....do	480 00
	1	Principal weigher	1,485 00
	4	Assistant weighers	1,200 00
	1	Foreman	732 00
	6	Beamsmen	540 00
	2	Gaugers	1,485 00
	2	Measurers	1,485 00
	1	....do	1,200 00
	1	Measurer, 11 months	1,100 00
	44	Inspectors	1,098 00
	1	Inspector, 11 months and 16 days	1,056 00
	9	Revenue agents	915 00
	1	Revenue agent, 10 months and 28 days	666 00
	3	Revenue agents	549 00
	1	Captain of night inspectors, 11 months and 20 days	778 02
	1	Lieutenant of night inspectors, 11 months and 28 days	628 57
	25	Night inspectors	549 00
	1	Night inspector, 5 months	226 50
	5	Night watch on wharves	549 00
	1	Night watch on wharves, 8 months and 15 days	390 00
	1	Messenger in the inspector's office	549 00
	3	Revenue bargemen	600 00
	1	Revenue bargeman, 11 months and 8 days	562 07
Presque Isle	1	Collector	407 03
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	732 00
Pittsburg	1	Surveyor	2,017 72
	1	Clerk	834 50
	1	....do	600 00
	1	Watchman	456 25
Delaware, Del	1	Collector	1,038 50
	2	Deputy collectors and inspectors	1,095 00
	1	Inspector	800 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Delaware, Del.—Cont'd	1	Inspector	$500 00
	2	Messengers	365 00
Baltimore, Md	1	Collector	6,000 00
	1	Deputy collector	2,500 00
	1	Cashier	1,500 00
	4	Clerks	1,500 00
	1	....do	1,200 00
	2	....do	1,100 00
	4	....do	1,000 00
	2	....do	900 00
	1	....do	850 00
	4	Messengers	600 00
	1	Porter	547 50
	1	Superintendent of buildings	700 00
	27	Inspectors	1,098 00
	1	Weigher	1,500 00
	2	Deputy weighers	1,000 00
	1	....do	720 00
	1	Gauger	1,500 00
	1	Measurer	1,500 00
	1	Deputy measurer	900 00
	4	Watchmen	730 00
	24	....do	547 50
	1	General appraiser	2,500 00
	2	Appraisers	2,500 00
	3	Clerks to appraisers	1,200 00
	1	....do	1,000 00
	1	Porter	547 50
	1	Superintendent of warehouse	1,500 00
	3	Assistant storekeepers	1,098 00
	2	....do	900 00
	1	....do	626 00
	1	Clerk to storekeeper	1,100 00
	1	....do	1,000 00
	4	Porters to storekeeper	547 50
	6	Boatmen	600 00
	1	Examiner of drugs	1,000 00
	1	Naval officer	5,000 00
	1	Deputy naval officer	2,000 00
	2	Clerks to naval officer	1,200 00
	1	....do	1,000 00
	1	Messenger	600 00
	1	Surveyor	4,550 00
	1	Clerk to surveyor	1,500 00
	1	Keeper of Lazarette	150 00
Annapolis	1	Collector	316 94
	1	Surveyor	285 70
	1	....do	202 40
	1	....do	150 00
Oxford	1	Collector	271 80
Vienna	1	....do	600 00
	1	Deputy collector	365 00
Havre de Grace	1	Surveyor	181 40

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Town Creek	1	Surveyor	$173 60
Georgetown, D. C.	1	Collector	980 88
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	821 00
	1	....do .... do	800 00
	1	Temporary inspector	200 00
Richmond, Va.	1	Collector	3,000 00
	2	Deputy collectors, inspectors, weighers, and measurers	1,098 00
	1	Inspector, weigher, and measurer	1,098 00
	1	Gauger	401 00
	1	Watchman	500 00
	1	Aid to revenue	312 00
Norfolk and Portsmouth	1	Collector	2,391 97
	1	Deputy collector	1,500 00
	1	Clerk to collector	900 00
	1	Naval officer	977 00
	1	Clerk to naval officer	730 00
	1	Surveyor	720 00
	3	....do	250 00
	1	Weigher and gauger	1,500 00
	1	Measurer	706 25
	3	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	Temporary inspector	730 00
	1	Watchman and porter	547 50
	1	Coxswain, revenue boat	360 00
	2	Boatmen	192 00
Tappahannock	1	Collector	314 78
	1	Deputy collector	300 00
	1	Surveyor	301 25
	1	....do	276 00
	1	....do	252 00
	1	....do	164 75
	1	....do	158 60
Cherrystone	1	Collector	325 01
	1	Surveyor	312 00
Yorktown	1	Collector	691 85
Petersburg	1	....do	574 37
	1	Surveyor of customs	467 03
	1	Weigher, gauger, and measurer	1,100 00
	1	Deputy collector	730 00
	2	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	Temporary inspector	64 00
Alexandria	1	Collector	1,212 68
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, and measurer	1,500 00
	1	Inspector	1,098 00
	1	Gauger	25 32
	1	Surveyor	527 76
	1	Boatman and messenger	360 00
Wheeling	1	Surveyor	823 65
Yeocomico	1	....do	210 00
Camden, N. C.	1	Collector	672 16
	1	Temporary inspector, &c.	289 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Camden, N. C.—Cont'd	1	Temporary inspector, &c	$14 64
Edenton	1	Collector	399 74
	1	Temporary inspector	179 25
Plymouth	1	Collector	654 41
	1	Surveyor	150 00
	1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer	144 47
Washington	1	Collector	557 00
Newbern	1	....do	472 63
	1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer	403 48
Ocracoke	1	Collector	1,000 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	360 00
	1	Temporary inspector	69 15
	4	Boatmen	180 00
Beaufort	1	Collector	335 62
	1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer	437 98
Wilmington	1	Collector	2,000 00
	1	Naval officer	605 00
	1	Surveyor	612 00
	1	Surveyor at Jacksonville	250 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	850 00
	3	Inspectors	300 00
	2	Measurers	50 00
	1	Weigher and gauger	1.500 00
	1	Messenger and porter	225 00
Charleston, S. C	1	Collector	5,650 35
	1	Naval officer	2,500 27
	1	Surveyor	1,637 04
	1	Deputy collector	2,000 00
	1	Clerk	1,800 00
	1	....do	1,700 00
	1	....do	1,000 00
	2	Assistant naval officers	1,400 00
	2	Appraisers	1,500 00
	1	Examiner of drugs	1,000 00
	1	Storekeeper	1,500 00
	22	Inspectors	1,095 00
	6	Boatmen	540 00
	1	Messenger	547 50
	2	Porters	228 00
	1	Weigher	1,500 00
	1	Measurer and gauger	1,500 00
Beaufort	1	Collector	338 82
Georgetown, S. C	1	....do	550 00
	1	Deputy collector	125 00
Savannah, Ga	1	Collector	2,885 86
	1	Deputy collector	1,500 00
	1	Surveyor	972 75
	1	Naval officer	1,166 07
	2	Appraisers	1,500 00
	1	Weigher and gauger	1,500 00
	1	Storekeeper	800 00
	1	Clerk	1,100 00
	1	....do	800 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Savannah, Ga.—Cont'd	9	Inspectors	$1,095 00
	1	Porter	600 00
	1	....do	360 00
	4	Revenue boat hands	360 00
Saint Mary's	1	Collector	335 78
Brunswick	1	....do	406 64
	1	Inspector	248 00
	4	Keepers of light-houses	375 00
Augusta	1	Surveyor	350 00
Pensacola, Fla	1	Collector	1,718 72
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	2	Boatmen	300 00
Saint Augustine	1	Collector	500 00
	1	Inspector	550 00
	1	Messenger	420 00
Key West	1	Collector	1,992 45
	1	Deputy collector	1,098 00
	1	Inspector	1,098 00
	1	Inspector at Indian Key	500 00
	1	Temporary inspector and night watch	72 00
Saint Mark's	1	Collector	615 60
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Tampa	730 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Cedar Keys	500 00
	4	Boat hands	300 00
	2	....do	240 00
Saint John's	1	Collector	780 00
	2	Inspectors	724 00
Apalachicola	1	Collector	1,200 00
	2	Inspectors, (all)	1,914 00
	1	Weigher and gauger	1,500 00
	4	Boat hands, (all)	1,200 00
	3	Light-house keepers, (all)	1,400 00
	3	Assistant light-house keepers, (all)	1,020 00
Fernandina	1	Collector	2,280 00
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
Bay Port	1	Surveyor	350 00
Pilatka	1	....do	350 00
Mobile, Ala	1	Collector	3,260 74
	2	Inspectors and clerks	1,500 00
	17	Inspectors	1,095 00
	2	Weighers and measurers	1,500 00
	1	Examiner in aid of revenue	942 00
	1	Revenue boat-keeper	480 00
Selma	1	Surveyor	363 52
Tuscumbia	1	....do	350 00
Pearl River, Miss	1	Collector	546 50
	1	Deputy collector	250 00
Natchez	1	Collector	500 00
Vicksburg	1	....do	1,000 00
New Orleans, La	1	....do	6,000 00
	2	Deputy collectors	2,500 00
	1	Naval officer	5,000 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensatio to each person.
New Orleans—Continued	1	Deputy naval officer	$2,000 00
	1	Surveyor	4,900 00
	2	Deputy surveyors	2,000 00
	1	Auditor and general bookkeeper	2,500 00
	1	Impost bookkeeper	1,800 00
	1	Cash clerk	1,800 00
	1	Warehouse bookkeeper	1,800 00
	1	Commercial abstract clerk	1,500 00
	1	General storekeeper	1,500 00
	1	Export and clearance clerk	1,500 00
	1	Corresponding clerk	1,500 00
	1	Assistant cashier	1,400 00
	1	Register clerk	1,400 00
	1	Second warehouse bookkeeper	1,400 00
	2	Liquidating clerks	1,400 00
	2	Calculators	1,400 00
	2	Entry clerks	1,200 00
	1	Extension clerk	1,400 00
	1	....do	1,200 00
	1	Assistant storekeeper at appraiser's store	1,200 00
	1	Bond clerk	1,150 00
	1	Superintendent of warehouses	1,095 00
	1	Assistant general storekeeper	1,095 00
	2	Permit clerks	1,100 00
	1	Warehouse registering clerk	1,100 00
	1	Assistant registering clerk	1,100 00
	1	Assistant general bookkeeper	1,000 00
	1	Manifest clerk	1,000 00
	1	Porter and messenger	730 00
	1	Bookkeeper	1,400 00
		Naval office.	
	1	Warehouse clerk	1,200 00
	1	Impost clerk	1,200 00
	2	Calculators	1,200 00
	1	Manifest clerk	900 00
	1	Assistant warehouse clerk	900 00
		Surveyor's office.	
	3	Gaugers	1,500 00
	1	Weigher	1,600 00
	1	Assistant weigher	1,200 00
	1	Measurer	1,600 00
	1	Assistant measurer	1,200 00
	3	Local surveyors	250 00
	2	Night watchmen	730 00
	65	Inspectors	1,095 00
	10	Night inspectors	1,095 00
	8	Aids of the revenue	730 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
		Surveyor's office.	
ew Orleans—Continued.	10	Aids, river service	$1,095 00
	10	Temporary inspectors	1,095 00
	4	Messengers and boatmen	720 00
	4	Boatmen	730 00
	12	....do	540 00
	1	Marker	720 00
		Warehouse department.	
	8	Assistant storekeeper	1,200 00
	2	Markers	600 00
	2	Chief laborers	660 00
	8	Laborers	600 00
		Appraiser's office.	
	1	Appraiser general	2,500 00
	2	Appraisers	2,500 00
	2	Assistant appraisers	2,000 00
	5	Examiners	1,400 00
	1	Clerk	1,200 00
	2	....do	1,095 00
	1	Porter and messenger	900 00
	1	Porter and messenger to appraiser general	720 00
	10	Packers	600 00
	1	Examiner of drugs	1,000 00
Techè	1	Collector	1,246 15
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	891 00
Texas, Texas	1	Collector	1,750 00
	4	Deputy collectors	1,000 00
	1	Stoorekeeper	1,098 00
	2	Inspectors	1,098 00
	1	Clerk	1,000 00
Saluria	1	Collector	1,340 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	1,095 00
	2	....do.......do	1,000 00
	1	....do.......do	750 00
	2	Surveyors	600 00
	2	....do	500 00
	1	Mounted inspector	720 00
Basos de Santiago	1	Collector	1,750 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
	1	Inspector, measurer, gauger, and weigher	800 00
	2	Clerks	1,000 00
	3	....do	800 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at the mouth of the Rio Grande	1,000 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Rio Grande city	1,000 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Ranche Rosareo	1,000 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Brazos de Santiago—Con.	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Laredo	$1,000 00
	1	....do....do....at Carrizo	1,000 00
	1	....do....do....at Roma	1,000 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Edinburg	1,000 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Brownsville	1,000 00
	1	Inspector at Brownsville	800 00
	1	....do... at Brazos Island	800 00
	1	....do... at Brownsville	800 00
	1	Storekeeper at Brownsville	800 00
	1	Night watch	730 00
	1	Measurer	420 00
Paso del Norte	1	Collector	2,000 00
	2	Deputy collectors and inspectors	1,000 00
	3	....do....do	300 00
	1	....do.... and clerk	500 00
	1	Mounted inspector	912 50
Nashville, Tenn	1	Surveyor	685 47
Memphis	1	....do	350 00
Knoxville	1	....do	350 00
Chattanooga	1	....do	350 00
Louisville, Ky	1	....do	1,950 00
	1	Clerk	1,000 00
	1	Porter and messenger	400 00
Paducah	1	Surveyor	350 00
Hickman	1	....do	350 00
Columbus	1	....do	614 05
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	....do	3,000 00
	1	Clerk	1,200 00
	1	....do	1,000 00
	1	....do.... warehouse	600 00
Miami	1	Collector	1,618 02
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	1	Inspector	800 00
	1	Messenger	300 00
Sandusky	1	Collector	1,690 87
	1	Deputy collector	800 00
	3	....do	600 00
	1	....do	300 00
	1	Clerk	365 00
Cuyahoga	1	Collector	1,750 09
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	1	Inspector and clerk	800 00
	1	Inspector	600 00
	4	....do	240 00
	1	Clerk	600 00
Detroit, Mich	1	Collector	1,618 42
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	1	....do	730 00
	2	....do	480 00
	1	....do	360 00
	4	....do	240 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Detroit, Mich.—Cont'd	1	Deputy collector	$180 00
	1	do	150 00
	1	do	120 00
	2	Clerks	1,095 00
	2	do	600 00
	2	Inspectors	480 00
	8	do	360 00
	5	do	240 00
Michilimackinac	1	Collector	835 95
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	500 00
	3	do do	400 00
	6	do do	200 00
	1	do do	155 00
Evansville, Ind	1	Surveyor	631 71
New Albany	1	do	413 00
Chicago, Ill	1	Collector	1,250 00
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	1	do	300 00
	2	Clerks	800 00
	3	Inspectors	732 00
	1	do	600 00
	3	do	584 00
	1	do	574 00
Alton	1	Surveyor	350 00
Galena	1	do	508 34
Quincy	1	do	390 03
Peoria	1	do	800 00
Cairo	1	do	350 00
Saint Louis, Mo	1	do	3,000 00
	1	Clerk	1,321 00
	1	do	1,150 00
	1	do	1,000 00
	1	Warehouse man	500 00
	1	Aid	202 78
	1	Messenger	38 82
Hannibal	1	Surveyor	1,000 00
Burlington, Iowa	1	do	350 00
Keokuk	1	do	350 00
Dubuque	1	do	354 00
Milwaukie, Wis	1	Collector	1,290 00
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	4	do	300 00
	2	Inspectors	900 00
	1	Watchman	480 00
Minnesota, Minn	1	Collector	1,200 00
	1	Deputy collector	800 00
Puget's Sound, W. T	1	Surveyor	1,000 00
	1	Inspector at Bellingham Bay	1,095 00
	1	Inspector at San Juan Island	1,095 00
	1	Inspector at Port Townsend	1,095 00
	1	Inspector at Tekalit	1,095 00
	1	Inspector at Steilacoom	800 00
Oregon, Ore	1	Collector	3,000 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Oregon, Ore—Continued.	1	Deputy collector	$1,500 00
	1	Surveyor	1,000 00
	1	Inspector	1,000 00
Cape Perpetua	1	Collector	2,072 95
	1	Boat hand	720 00
Port Orford	1	Collector	2,000 00
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
San Francisco, Cal	1	Collector	7,900 00
	3	Deputy collectors	3,125 00
	2	Clerks	2,500 00
	5	....do	2,250 00
	5	....do	2,100 00
	1	Captain of watch	1,368 75
	2	Watchmen	1,080 00
	3	Messengers	1,080 00
	1	General appraiser	3,125 00
	2	Appraisers	3,125 00
	3	Examiners	2,250 00
	2	Clerks	1,620 00
	1	Watchman and superintendent of laborers	1,620 00
	1	Messenger	1,170 00
	4	Laborers	1,080 00
		Temporary laborers, $3 per day	1,687 08
	1	Superintendent of warehouses	2,500 00
	1	Clerk	2,250 00
	2	....do	2,100 00
	1	Storekeeper	2,100 00
	3	....do	1,642 50
	1	....do	1,642 50
	1	Messenger	1,080 00
	2	Watchmen	1,080 00
	6	Laborers	900 00
		Temporary laborers, $3 per day	2,083 41
	1	Surveyor	5,625 00
	1	Deputy surveyor	2,700 00
	1	Messenger	1,170 00
	2	Inspectors	1,642 50
	21	....do	1,368 75
	1	Weigher and measurer	2,250 00
	1	Gauger	2,250 00
	6	Laborers	900 00
		Temporary laborers, $3 per day	1,659 00
	1	Boarding officer	1,642 50
	2	Bargemen	900 00
	1	Naval officer	6,250 00
	1	Deputy naval officer and clerk	2,700 00
	1	Clerk	2,500 00
	1	....do	2,200 00
	2	....do	2,100 00
	1	Messenger	1,170 00
Sonoma	1	Collector	3,084 64
	1	Temporary inspector	15 00
San Joaquin	1	Collector	3,173 60

STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Sacramento	1	Collector	$3,446 70
San Diego	1	....do	3,750 00
Monterey	1	....do	3,050 00
	2	Inspectors	2,745 00
San Pedro	1	Collector	3,060 00
	1	Surveyor	2,000 00

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 24, 1860.

No. 12.

NEW YORK, *October* 25, 1860.

SIR: The board of supervising inspectors, now holding their ninth annual meeting pursuant to appointment, in accordance with their custom, beg leave to submit to you their annual report of the operation of the steamboat law of August 30, 1852, and their own proceedings and those of the local boards during the past year.

The general operation of the law continues to be very satisfactory, the loss of life by explosion or by fire when under way being comparatively small. The aggregate loss of life during the past year is larger than was anticipated, arising principally from the recent serious collision of the "Lady Elgin" with a schooner, on Lake Michigan.

Many fires have occurred to steamers while lying at the wharf or landing; some have undoubtedly arisen from incendiarism, while in many other cases the origin of the fires could only be ascribed to the same cause.

Fires occurring to steamers when at wharves or landings or at anchor have been attended with the loss of several lives, and it will be noticed as a singular feature, presented in the report of the past year, that there has been much less loss of life from the burning of steamers when under way than by those burnt at a wharf or landing or at anchor. When we take into consideration the necessarily very combustible character of steamboats, and the much greater liability to accident by fire when under way, from the number of fires and lights used on board, this result can only be ascribed to the much greater degree of care and vigilance exercised when under way, than when in port. It is very desirable that, if possible, more efficient measures should be adopted to guard against the occurrence of fire on board steamers, and for its extinction when discovered; but with the great variety in construction and arrangement of these vessels, it is very difficult of accomplishment. Our attention has from time to time been called to paints or washes designed to render wood work comparatively incombustible, but none that we have met with appears to meet the necessary requirements in a satisfactory manner.

But the most frequent and serious accidents which we have now to report are those arising from collision with sail vessels. Accidents of of this character have always been frequent, but since the present steamboat law has been in force and other classes of accidents have been reduced in number, those by collision with sail vessels stand out with greater prominence, and consequently arrest the attention of the community and receive comment and criticism.

This board has been fully aware of the evils resulting from lack of system and law in regard to lights on sail vessels, not only by personal observation, but by many memorials and petitions that have been presented on the subject. They have therefore made all possible effort for the past four or five years to obtain some action of Congress which shall have a tendency to remove, in a greater or less degree, this cause of accident and disaster; and they are pleased to be able to state that a bill passed the House of Representatives the last session of Congress which, if concurred in by the Senate, they believe will to a great degree accomplish this object.

The "Lady Elgin" case, attended with such extensive loss of life, the particulars of which we give in a subsequent part of this report, as well as others of a less serious character occurring during the past year, show most conclusively the necessity of some legislative action. The case of the "Lady Elgin" produced much excitement in consequence of the great sacrifice of life caused thereby. Inspectors were severely and publicly censured, that the sail vessel had not proper lights, and for other matters over which they had no control, in connexion with this disaster.

That this board has been fully aware of the importance of a system of lights on sail vessels, and that their attention is not now given to it for the first time, but that, on the contrary, they have not ceased to call attention to the importance of correcting this evil, will appear by reference to their reports. In the very first report made at Cincinnati in 1853, appears the following: "Third. We would call attention to the importance of requesting Congress to pass a law [for the more safe and successful navigation of lakes, bays, and rivers by steamers] compelling all sail vessels, including freight steamers and tow boats, also flatboats and rafts, to carry lights, under certain restrictions and penalties, as it is known that the absence of such a law has caused loss of life and destruction of property by collisions, which might have been avoided had lights been carried on the vessels, &c., referred to." So also in the Detroit report of 1854:

"We would again urge upon your attention the amendments to the law, suggested by us in our last annual report. Our experience of the past year has shown conclusively the necessity of such amendments."

And in the St. Louis report of 1855 attention is again called to the subject, and the recommendation repeated.

In the Boston report of 1856 the same matter is again mentioned as being embodied in a bill before Congress.

In the Louisville report of 1857 we state "and the frequency of collisions thus occurring with uninspected steamers or other vessels cannot be affected by any action of the board, except so far as such action may influence and control the management of the inspected steamers."

And in the Buffalo report of 1858 we again allude to this matter as follows, viz: "But collisions with steamers not under the law and with sail vessels do often take place, and will continue to be of frequent occurrence so long as these steamers and sail vessels are not compelled by law to take the necessary precautions, by carrying lights and by other means, to avoid them."

Our report of last year, from New Orleans, is as follows: "Collisions with sail vessels have been by far of the most frequent occurrence, and the investigation of accidents of this character has shown that in very many if not all cases they have been in a great degree caused by ignorance, on the part of the officers of the sail vessels, of the signals and lights used on steamers.

"So frequent are collisions of this character that this board have deemed it their duty to endeavor in some way to remedy the evil, by furnishing masters of sail vessels such information in regard to the system of lights and the whistle signals used on passenger steamers, and the rules adopted for meeting and passing, as will enable them to manage their vessels with reference thereto, when meeting such steamers." And from the same report: "We desire again to call attention to the number of accidents arising from collisions with sail vessels, and the necessity of some legislation by Congress, the object of which would be to reduce the number of such accidents. In regard to this subject we would respectfully refer to our former reports, as setting forth more fully our views."

It will thus be seen that the board has not ceased constantly calling attention to this defect in the present law, in this particular respect, from the very first year of its organization.

In regard to the circular of information proposed at our last meeting, to be presented to masters of steamers (other than passenger steamers) and sail vessels, it was thought that the board might prepare them and furnish them to the several custom-houses for distribution, but upon examination of the law under which we act, no authority could be found for incurring the expense, nor could we call upon custom-house officers to aid in their circulation.

We are, however, still of the opinion that in the absence of any law regulating lights on sail vessels, the issue of such circulars would produce beneficial results by giving such information as would lead to greater security from collision, fully justifying the expense that might be incurred.

Of accidents during the past year to passenger steamers by explosion of boilers, there have been few attended with loss of life, the most serious being that of the steamer "Ben Lewis," at the mouth of the Ohio river, a more detailed account of which will be given in a subsequent part of this report.

A very serious explosion, attended with great fatality, occurred to the uninspected steamer "Alfred Thomas," on the Delaware river, while on an excursion; particulars of this case are also given in a subsequent part of this report.

The regulations for the meeting and passing of passenger steamers, and the system of whistle-signals and lights adopted by this board, together with the rules for the government of pilots, continue to operate very favorably and give most satisfactory results.

The system of lights established by this board at its last meeting, for steamers navigating the western rivers, has been generally approved and adopted without hesitation, and is operating in a very satisfactory manner and may be considered as firmly established.

It is a gratifying evidence of the opinion of the public generally, as to the operation of the steamboat law, that many features of the law have been adopted and applied not only to freight and towing steamers, but so far as the features of the law are applicable to land engines and boilers also.

In some of our cities measures have been adopted to secure a careful and proper inspection of all boilers of land engines within their limits, which from complaints made, information or observation, are supposed to be unsafe.

Most of the contracts now made for the construction of steamboat and other boilers contain a clause requiring the constructor or builder to submit them to a hydrostatic pressure, and guaranteeing that they shall withstand the prescribed pressure in a satisfactory manner.

Pilots of many ferry-boats have, by an arrangement made between themselves, adopted the whistle-signals established by this board, and use them as regularly in case of necessity as the passenger steamers; this is true also of many freight and towing boats.

The hydrostatic test required by the law has proved beneficial, not only in detecting weak points in boilers already in use, but has in many cases developed inferior or improper modes of construction and bracing, so that at the present day the general construction of boilers is far superior as regards strength and safety to the standard construction when the law went into operation.

In regard to the frauds committed in the manufacture and stamping of boiler iron, we would simply refer to our former reports, and state that our experience during the past year, and particularly in one case of explosion, fully confirms the statements therein made.

The annexed tabular statement presents a view of the operation of law, and the proceedings of the several local boards, number of steamers inspected, pilots and engineers licensed, number and character of the accidents which have occurred, loss of life, &c., &c.

Only accidents involving important loss of property, or loss of life, are embraced in this tabular statement; of course many accidents of comparatively small moment and necessarily incident to steam navigation are not reported.

A tabular statement embracing the various matters and occurrences relating to steamers navigated under the act of Congress approved August 30, 1852, which have been acted upon, or have come to the notice of the several boards of local inspectors for the year ending October 1, 1860.

		FIRST DISTRICT.			SECOND DISTRICT.		THIRD DISTRICT.				FOURTH DISTRICT.				
		Portland, Me.	Boston and Charlestown.	New London, Conn.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Norfolk.	Charleston.	Savannah.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Mobile.	San Francisco.	Supervising inspector.
1	Number of steamers to which certificates of inspection have been granted	9	31	22	172	49	40	13	21	15	119	......	51	43	30
2	Amount of tonnage of steamers inspected	3,920	18,543	9,775	99,096	18,721	15,483	2,497	9,875	3,040	43,295	......	13,658	23,493	4,986
3	Number of boilers found defective on inspection or examination	......	......	......	......	3	5	1	......	......	35	......	21	......	......
4	Number of boilers that have given way under hydrostatic pressure	......	......	......	......	......	3	1	......	......	7	......	1	......	......
5	Number of steam pipes that have given way under hydrostatic pressure	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......
6	Number of boilers condemned from further use	......	......	......	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	8	......	......
7	Number of steamers refused inspector's certificate	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8	Number of investigations by local board for violations of the law	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	1	......	7	......	6	......	......
9	Number of cases reported by local board for violations of the law	......	......	......	......	2	2	1	1	......	5	......	2	......	......
10	Number of appeals taken from the decision of the local board	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	......
11	Number of pilots that have received original license since last report	3	8	6	50	15	12	8	10	13	30	......	17	......	......
12	Number of pilots that have received renewal of license.	12	34	24	188	60	76	20	21	27	312	......	81	......	......
13	Number of pilots that have been refused license.	......	1	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	26	......	1	......	......
14	Number of pilots whose licenses have been suspended or revoked	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	......	1	......	......
15	Number of engineers and assistants that have received original license	2	19	9	80	80	12	8	9	18	16	......	13	......	......
16	Number of engineers and assistants that have received renewal of license	14	39	24	357	90	69	23	23	26	418	......	75	......	......
17	Number of engineers and assistants whose licenses have been suspended or revoked	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	12	......	5	......	......
18	Number of explosions or accidental escape of steam by which life has been lost	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	......	......	......	1
19	Number of passengers lost by explosion or accidental escape of steam	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......
20	Number of crew lost by explosion or accidental escape of steam	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	4	......	......	......	8

Tabular statement of various matters relating to steamers, &c.—Continued.

		FIRST DISTRICT.			SECOND DISTRICT.		THIRD DISTRICT.				FOURTH DISTRICT.				
		Portland, Me.	Boston and Charlestown.	New London, Conn.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Norfolk.	Charleston.	Savannah.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Mobile.	San Francisco.	Supervising inspector.
21	Number of accidents by fire when under way	......	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	10	......	1	......	......
22	Number of crew lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	......	......	......	......
23	Number of passengers lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	......	......	......	......
24	Number of accidents by collision	......	1	2	6	1	3	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......
25	Number of crew lost by collision	......	1	1	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......
26	Number of passengers lost by collision	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	Number of accidents by snags	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	4	1	......
28	Number of crew lost by snags	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	21	......
29	Number of passengers lost by snags	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17	......
30	Number of steamers lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	4	......	......	......	......
31	Number of steamers wrecked or foundered	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	......	......
32	Number of lives saved by means of life-saving apparatus, as required by law	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
33	Number of passengers carried by steamers	......	......	......	......	2,085,613	410,487	70,000	31,007	23,400	......	......	......	......	......
34	Amount of property lost by explosion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$6,000	$25,000	......	......	$1,500	......	......
35	Amount of property lost by fire	......	$80,000	$15,000	......	$40,000	......	......	......	......	$135,000	......	3,400	......	......
36	Amount lost by collision	......	......	......	......	......	$2,340	......	......	......	......	......	2,000	......	......
37	Amount of property lost by snags	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	52,500	......	13,570	......	......
38	Amount of property lost by wreck or founder	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
39	Number of steamers gone out of service	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	13	......	3	......	......
40	Number of steamers sunk by ice	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
41	Number of accidents to inspected steamers caused by vessels not under law of 1852	......	......	1	2	1	3	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......
42	Number of lives lost by accidents caused by vessels not under the law	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	......
43	Number of crew lost by fire while under way	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
44	Number of passengers lost by fire while under way	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Tabular statement of various matters relating to steamers, &c.—Continued.

		FIFTH DISTRICT.		SIXTH DISTRICT.		SEVENTH DISTRICT.			EIGHTH DISTRICT.			NINTH DISTRICT.				
		Saint Louis.	Supervising inspector.	Louisville.	Nashville.	Pittsburg.	Wheeling.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Detroit.	Supervising inspector.	Cleveland.	Oswego.	Burlington.	Buffalo.	Total.
1	Number of steamers to which certificates of inspection have been granted	96	26	69	27	88	39	78	21	35	25	30	7	8	44	1,208
2	Amount of tonnage of steamers inspected	35,481	5,865	20,546	5,873	17,068	5,973	20,927	11,223	12,117	4,700	16,493	5,175	3,594	28,057	456,857
3	Number of boilers found defective on inspection or examination	75	......	......	2	1	......	3	2	......	......	......	......	......	1	149
4	Number of boilers that have given way under hydrostatic pressure	6	......	......	......	2	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	1	24
5	Number of steam pipes that have given way under hydrostatic pressure	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
6	Number of boilers condemned from further use	24	......	2	2	......	......	6	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	46
7	Number of steamers refused inspector's certificate	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	9
8	Number of investigations by local board for violations of the law	30	......	3	3	7	2	14	1	2	1	......	......	......	......	80
9	Number of cases reported by local board for violations of the law	4	......	2	2	7	2	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	35
10	Number of appeals taken from the decision of the local board	4	......	......	......	2	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16
11	Number of pilots that have received original license since last report	25	*68	24	6	19	7	15	7	20	9	14	......	1	19	338
12	Number of pilots that have received renewal of license	290	......	147	85	119	52	220	38	65	41	56	......	14	127	2,109
13	Number of pilots that have been refused license	10	......	3	......	2	1	8	3	......	......	1	......	......	5	63
14	Number of pilots whose licenses have been suspended or revoked	15	......	2	......	......	2		......	......	......	......	......	......	2	37
15	Number of engineers and assistants that have received original license	33	*60	31	12	17	14	6	9	20	8	10	......	1	11	438
16	Number of engineers and assistants that have received renewal of license	347	......	179	66	173	85	197	38	54	33	53	......	13	102	2,490
17	Number of engineers and assistants whose licenses have been suspended or revoked	18	......	......	......	......	......	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	47
18	Number of explosions or accidental escape of steam by which life has been lost	2	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	8
19	Number of passengers lost by explosion or accidental escape of steam	12	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	16
20	Number of crew lost by explosion or accidental escape of steam	13	......	2	......	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	34

* Comprising original and renewed licenses.

Tabular statement of various matters relating to steamers, &c.—Continued.

		FIFTH DISTRICT.		SIXTH DISTRICT.		SEVENTH DISTRICT.			EIGHTH DISTRICT.			NINTH DISTRICT.				
		Saint Louis.	Supervising inspector.	Louisville.	Nashville.	Pittsburg.	Wheeling.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Detroit.	Supervising inspector.	Cleveland.	Oswego.	Burlington.	Buffalo.	Total.
21	Number of accidents by fire when under way	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15
22	Number of crew lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by	2	......	8	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17
23	Number of passengers lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8
24	Number of accidents by collision	4	......	2	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	5	27
25	Number of crew lost by collision	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7
26	Number of passengers lost by collision	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
27	Number of accidents by snags	25	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	30
28	Number of crew lost by snags	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	23
29	Number of passengers lost by snags	15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	38
30	Number of steamers lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by	9	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	22
31	Number of steamers wrecked or foundered	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	1	10
32	Number of lives saved by means of life-saving apparatus, as required by law	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	22	......	......	......	......	......	......	22
33	Number of passengers carried by steamers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	33,000	2,593,587
34	Amount of property lost by explosion	......	......	$5,000	......	......	......	......	$3,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	$40,500
35	Amount of property lost by fire	$175,500	......	117,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	565,900
36	Amount lost by collision	......	......	30,000	......	......	......	......	75,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	109,340
37	Amount of property lost by snags	348,740	......	......	$65,000	......	$2,700	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	488,510
38	Amount of property lost by wreck or founder	......	......	......	......	......	5,000	......	......	$50,000	......	......	......	......	......	55,000
39	Number of steamers gone out of service	5	......	6	2	......	2	4	2	......	......	1	......	......	2	41
40	Number of steamers sunk by ice	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
41	Number of accidents to inspected steamers caused by vessels not under law of 1852	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9
42	Number of lives lost by accidents caused by vessels not under the law	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	†300	......	......	......	......	......	......	304
43	Number of crew lost by fire while under way	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6
44	Number of passengers lost by fire while under way	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10

† "Lady Elgin;" 38 crew; 262 passengers.

It will be observed by an examination of this tabular statement that the loss of life during the past year from explosion has been exceedingly small, and of those lost by fire much the larger portion have been lost upon steamers lying either at a wharf or landing, or at anchor, and not under way.

By far the most disastrous accidents have been those occurring from collisions with uninspected steamers, or sail vessels. Collisions of inspected steamers with each other rarely occur.

Of collisions with sail vessels the most serious is that of the "Lady Elgin" with a schooner on Lake Michigan, in September last, by which about 300 lives were lost.

Except for the immense loss of life caused by this collision, it will be observed that the total loss of life for the past year has been much less than for any previous year since the law went into effect.

Indeed, it may be said that, with the exception named, the tabular statement in every respect presents a highly favorable result, as compared with any previous year, and more particularly if the increased number of passenger steamers be taken into consideration.

We now present a more dilated statement of the circumstances attending the more serious accidents reported in the foregoing table, as they have occurred in the several districts, and been reported by the inspectors.

FIRST SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district no very serious accident has occurred during the past year, and only one by which life has been lost.

November 9, 1859.—Steamer "Connecticut," of Norwich, while in a fog on Long Island Sound, came in contact with sloop "Kitty Ann," with little damage, however, to either vessel. The sloop's bowsprit entered the upper works of the steamer into the cook-room, upsetting the stove and severely bruising and scalding one of the crew of the steamer, who died the same day.

November 15, 1859.—Steamer "Island Belle" was burned while lying at a wharf in Essex, Connecticut. The cause of the fire is unknown; the steamer had been laid up for the season.

November 25, 1859.—Steamer "City of Hartford" was run into near East Haddam, Connecticut river, by schooner "David Russel." The steamer was struck about amidship, the jibboom of the schooner penetrating the larboard boiler of the steamer. The suddenness of the crash and the noise of the escaping steam caused great consternation among the passengers; fortunately no lives were lost. Every effort was made on the part of the steamer to avoid the collision, but was of no avail, as the schooner was not properly managed.

March 20, 1860.—Steamer "Eastern Queen" was destroyed by fire at Wiscasset, Maine, while lying at the wharf and fitting up for the approaching season. She burned to the water and sunk, was afterwards raised, and is now nearly rebuilt. The loss of property was about $80,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by stoves, in which fires were kept night and day.

May 20, 1860.—Steamship "Cambridge" came in collision with schooner "J. L. Bowers," of New York, a short distance from Pollock's Rip, near Monomoy Point. The night was very dark and a very strong breeze was blowing at the time. The schooner was deeply laden with coal and sank in three minutes after the collision. The entire crew were got on board the steamer and carried into Holmes's Hole. No lights were seen upon the schooner, and she was seen too late to avoid the collision.

From the great number of sail vessels navigating the waters of this district, collisions with these vessels will continue to occur so long as no law is in existence requiring uniform lights to be carried on such vessels. In fact, the only wonder is so few now occur, considering the reckless manner in which sail vessels are frequently managed.

SECOND SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district has occurred several accidents of minor importance. The most serious, not involving loss of life, is that which occurred to the "New World" on the evening of October 26, 1859, when on her passage to Albany with a full load of freight and passengers. Shortly after leaving New York broke the head off her gallows frame, threw the lever beam out of place, broke the connecting rod into three pieces, and drove part of it through her bottom.

The vessel sank to her promenade deck, but her hurricane deck and the deck between that and the promenade deck were above water, the vessel being floated by her upper works. No lives were lost, the passengers being all taken off safely; the gallows frame and connecting rod were examined carefully, and also the boat, before she was raised.

Testimony was also taken, but the inspectors could come to no certain conclusion as to the cause of the accident; the most probable cause being that the wood of the frame had become weakened through long use, and had also become iron-sick in the vicinity of the bolts. The wood showed no signs of dry-rot.

The steamer "Champion," on the 3d of November last, when near Matinicook point, Long Island, and running in a dense fog, was run into by the propeller "Albatross." The "Champion" was struck amidship, and cut down below the water's edge; the boiler was struck, forced out of place, and the boat sunk.

All the crew and passengers were saved, with the exception of one passenger, who was drowned in the cabin; it is supposed that he returned to the cabin to save some valuables after the collision had occurred.

The boat was examined after the accident and her hull was found to be sound, a fact which had been doubted, owing to the extent of the fracture caused by the collision.

This case was investigated by the local board with no certain result. It appeared most probable either that the "Albatross" did not blow her whistle often enough, or that her signals were not heard on board the "Champion."

The steamer has been raised and is now running.

On the 14th of September last the steamer "Empire State" ran down a sloop in Hurlgate; one man on the sloop was drowned. The steamer was backing at the time of the collision, and the sloop had just gone in stays; it appeared that all that was possible to avoid a collision was done on board the steamer; the narrow, crooked, and rocky channel at this point rendered a collision almost unavoidable.

The steamer "Young America," on the 8th of September last, while on her regular passage from Chester to Philadelphia, on the Delaware river, came in collision with an oyster schooner when nearly opposite Gloucester. It appeared upon examination that a light being exhibited by the schooner in the manner usual on vessels at anchor was therefore mistaken for a vessel at anchor, and the error not discovered until too late to avoid collision.

Two men were knocked overboard from the schooner and drowned; no assistance could be rendered them, as in the darkness they could not be found.

THIRD SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 7th of December last a collision occurred on the Chesapeake bay between the steamer "City of Norfolk" and schooner "Splendid." By this accident the schooner was sunk and the steamer slightly injured, but no lives were lost.

The testimony in this case shows conclusively that the collision was caused by mismanagement on the part of the captain of the schooner.

The steamer "St. Nicholas," on the 27th day of July last, came in collision with a small boat near Alexandria, on the Potomac river. The boat was very deeply laden with sacks of wheat, and was capsized so soon as struck by the steamer, and a young man who was managing the boat was drowned.

The inspectors investigated this case, and it was decided that the officers of the steamer were not in fault, but that the man in the boat lost his life by his own imprudence.

On the 29th of August last the steamer "St. Nicholas" and schooner "Plutarch" came into collision on the Chesapeake bay; the schooner was sunk but her passengers and crew were saved. The examination of this case is not yet completed.

The boilers of the steamer "Kate McLauren" exploded on the Cape Fear river on the 12th day of May last, by which accident the captain and two of the crew lost their lives.

An investigation showed that the accident was to be attributed entirely to the recklessness of the captain, who was in charge of the boiler, and no engineer on board, the licensed engineer previously attached to the boat having been discharged. No passengers were on board at the time of the accident. The case was reported for prosecution.

On the night of the 12th of March last the boiler of the steamer "S. M. Manning," running on the Ocmulgee river, exploded while on her route from Savannah to Macon. The boat had been for a short time lying at the landing and had just started out; the engines had made but two or three revolutions when the explosion occurred.

By this accident two passengers and one of the crew lost their lives; up to the time of the investigation not a vestige of the persons killed nor of the boiler had been found. An investigation was made, but no evidence could be obtained from any of the survivors that would indicate the cause of the explosion.

FOURTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

The steamship "Northerner," while on her passage from San Francisco to Oregon, on the 5th of January last, ran on a sunken rock near Humboldt, which caused her to leak so badly that she was run on shore, with the view of saving the lives of those on board. Before the passengers and crew could be landed the wind began to blow, causing a heavy surf, which swamped their life-boats, thereby causing the loss of seventeen passengers and twenty-one of the crew.

Every effort was made by Captain Dalle, his officers and men, to save life, and a number of them lost their lives in their fearless exertions to save others.

This disaster was investigated by the local inspectors of San Francisco. The captain and officers were exonerated from all blame, as the ship was on her regular track, and the position of the rock unknown to navigators on that coast.

In the month of March last the steamer "Judge Porter," bound from Mobile for New Orleans, cotton-loaded, was discovered to be on fire when near the Pontchartrain railroad; from the rapid spread of the fire the boat and cargo became a total loss, and seven passengers lost their lives.

This boat was fully equipped in compliance with the law, and upon investigation by the local inspectors at New Orleans no blame could be attached to the officers or crew.

The steamboat "John C. Calhoun," plying between Apalachicola and Bainbridge, on Flint river, exploded her boilers while lying at Ridleyville landing, on the 28th of April last, by which the captain and seven of the crew lost their lives.

The case was investigated by the supervising inspector, and from the evidence obtained he came to the conclusion that the explosion was caused solely by the imprudence and negligence of the first and second engineers; their licenses were therefore revoked.

The supervising inspector of this district has visited the whole range of the Pacific coast of the United States the past summer, and presents the following report of his visitations and inspections:

PANAMA, *June* 14, 1860.

Met steamship "Sonora," Captain Baby, of the Pacific United States Mail Company, and took passage on her for California.

Whilst on board of her I made a careful inspection of all parts of the ship, including boilers, machinery, and outfit, which I found to be in a very excellent condition. She has been refastened and coppered, and is sound and staunch in all respects.

I arrived at San Francisco June 28. Inspected steamer "Uncle Sam." This ship has undergone a thorough repair, having been docked and refastened in a very superior manner; her boilers have been rebuilt and important alterations have been made in her engine, &c. She has been fitted anew with life-boats and life-preservers;

also with steam fire-engine and hose, and bilge-pumps of the longest dimensions; which make her one of the best ships of her class on the Pacific.

Inspected the steamers "Columbia," "Senator," and "Oregon."

The "Columbia," is in excellent condition, and is performing her work nobly. This little ship has made over two hundred successful voyages between the ports of Oregon and California without damage to herself or loss of life.

The "Senator" is still in the Lower California trade. She is weekly supplying San Francisco with native wine and fruits. She is in good order, and in all respects a fine ship of her class.

The "Oregon" is on the line between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, performing well. She is strong, and in all respects an able ship. Her outfit is complete and new, with life-boats of the largest size; her life-preservers of the best solid cork—one thousand in all. She is ably commanded by Captain Hudson, a gentleman well known to the travelling community.

Left San Francisco on board of the steamer Oregon, Captain Hudson, for the Columbia river, Oregon, July 1, and arrived in Portland on July 4.

July 5.—Commenced the inspection of steamers on the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

Inspected steamer "Mountain Buck" at Portland; also the "Señorita," "Bell," "Julia," "Carrie Ladd," "Jennie Clark," "Vancouver," "Carolitz," "Rival," "Surprise" and "Multuanomah."

The above boats are high pressure, staunch built, and constructed of a very superior timber, which is Oregon pine and oak. Their speed is much greater than boats of the same class in the Atlantic States, although they work their steam much lower, but use cylinders of twice the capacity of our boats of the same dimensions. They are well supplied with fire-pumps, hose, and other appurtenances, with boilers unsurpassed in strength and economy of fuel.

July 6.—Left Portland for the Cascades or Forest falls on the Columbia river.

Inspected the new steamer "Idahoe" at the Cascades, a very superior side-wheel boat of four hundred tons burden. She has a large upper cabin of excellent workmanship, and a hull of splendid model; she is owned by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and will take her place in the line between the Cascades and Dalles City as soon as completed.

July 8.—Left the Dalles for the upper Columbia or Des Chutes, and made the inspection of steamers "Colonel Wright" and "Tercino."

The "Colonel Wright" is a strong and sound boat, with large power, and in all respects according to the requirements of the law.

The "Tercino" is new and unfinished, but is built with great strength, both in timber and fastening; her hull is completed and her model very perfect.

July 10.—I returned to the Dalles and inspected the steamer "Hassaloe," one of the company's line, a fine passenger boat plying between the Dalles and Cascades. She is in good condition and in all respects a fine craft.

July 11.—Left the Dalles for the Cascades. The steamers "Mary" and "Wasco" are laid up at this port as spare boats, and are always ready in case of accident for immediate use.

July 12.—Returned to Portland and Oregon City, and made the following inspections:

Steamers "Express," "James Clinton," "Onward" and "Moose." The "Onward" and "Express" are fine, large, and staunch boats. The "Moose" and "Clinton" are of smaller dimensions for the upper Willamette trade; they are sound and strong boats and in all respects suitable for the river trade.

There is a number of steamers lying up on the headwaters of the Willamette river that I was unable to see on account of the great distance which I had to travel to get to them. There is a number of freight boats besides those used as passenger boats, which make it quite a large tonnage for so new a country as Oregon; but from the great extent of its beautiful rivers, the productiveness of the soil, the forests of gigantic pines, its fisheries and furs, the healthfulness of its climate and the enterprise of its population, is destined to be one of the finest countries in the world.

July 13.—Left Fort Vancouver for Puget Sound and Victoria on board of the steamship Pacific, Captain Paterson.

July 14.—Inspected steamship "Eliza Anderson;" she was built at Portland, Oregon, in 1858; has one beam engine, low pressure, and is in all respects a staunch and sound ship; she is equipped with all the necessary appliances according to the requirements of the law. She is one of the packets between Victoria, British Columbia, *via* Puget's Sound, to Steilacoom and San Juan island.

July 14.—Steamer "Wilson G. Hunt" is running in the trade between Victoria and Fraser river, and is in like good condition.

July 15.—Left Victoria on steamship "Pacific" for California, and arrived at San Francisco on the 19th. Inspected the "Pacific," found her in good condition; having undergone a thorough repair in hull and machinery, her outfit in boats, life-preservers, steam fire engines is unsurpassed by any ship on the coast.

San Francisco, July 20.—Inspected steamers "Eclipse," "Queen City," Sophia McLane," "Paul Pry," "Helen Hensley," "James Bragdon," and found them to be in like good condition, and I am happy to have it in my power to say that I believe the steamboat law to be more strictly adhered to on the Pacific coast, than in any other part of the United States.

July 20.—Visited Benicia and made the following inspections:

Steamship "Golden Gate;" after a thorough examination of the hull, machinery, &c., &c., she proves to be sound, strong, and in all respects a superior vessel. She has been bored in frame, knees, beams, and transom, and no defective timber found; her outfit consists of twelve largest class life-boats, of Francis's patent, all suspended to cranes, supplied with oars, rudders, life lines, and water breakers to each boat; she has fifteen hundred solid cork life-preservers, two steam fire engines, which are capable of flooding the ship in case of necessity.

July 21.—Continued inspection of steamers at Benicia.

Steamer "Panama," examined and proved to be sound, her borings show her to be built of superior timber, her outfit is complete.

Same date, inspected the "Cortez." This ship is undergoing heavy repairs at this port; she has been bored, opened, and replanked amidship; her frame is sound. She is receiving new knees, and heavy cross or X braces in her midship body, and is refastend from stem to stern. Her boilers have been rebuilt, with new furnaces complete, which make her a good ship for any trade on the Pacific coast.

Inspected at the same time steamships "Orizaba" and "Sierra Nevada." These ships are in bad condition. their, frames are small, and defective in their top works, with scarcely fastening enough to hold them together whilst lying at their docks. From sixty to seventy thousand dollars would have to be expended on each of them before they could be made seaworthy.

The steamers "Frémont" and "Republic" are also at this port, and will require heavy repairs before they can be used.

Steamer "Brother Jonathan" has been rebuilt, and is now a strong ship, and fit for any trade on the coast.

Steamer "John L. Stephens" has been docked and opened. She proves to be a sound and strong ship, and performs well. Her appearance at the water-line and the copper show her to be a superior vessel. She was refastened and caulked while on the dock at Mare island, to the entire satisfaction of the local inspectors of the port of San Francisco, California.

Steamship "Golden Gate." This fine ship is on the route between California and Panama. Her superior qualities are too well known to the travelling community to need mention of them in this report. The attention of her commander and officers to their respective duties whilst underway are untiring, and the ship is not surpassed by any afloat. Her outfit of boats, pumps, and life-preservers is larger than any ship in the world. She has midship pumps and bilge pumps of the largest kind, to be worked by steam or hand. Her fire engines are of great power, and well cared for. She is staunch and sound, and performs to admiration.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that the ships on the Pacific, from Panama to San Francisco, Oregon, and Puget Sound, are commanded by men of great experience and skill. Their attention and watchfulness whilst at sea makes the passage agreeable to all under their care.

Very respectfully,

O. A. PITFIELD,
Supervising Inspector, 4th District.

FIFTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 4th of October, 1859, the steamer "W. M. Morrison," while lying at the landing at St. Louis, caught fire, but by means of the steam fire pump with which she was provided the fire was soon extinguished, and but trifling damage done to boat or cargo.

The steamer "Hiawatha," on the Missouri river, burst her steam-pipe on the 4th of October, 1859, by which two of the crew were killed. On investigation by the inspectors it was found that the boat had been lying by for the night, and, after raising steam in the morning, the engineer attempted to start one of the engines without first blowing the water from the cylinder and pipe, and the accident was attributed by the inspectors who examined the case to this neglect. The license of the engineer was revoked.

On the 15th of October, 1859, the "Brunette" was destroyed by fire at the landing at St. Louis. The fire was said to be the result of incendiarism. No lives lost.

The steamer "Hickman" was destroyed by fire on the Arkansas river on the 2d of March last. The fire originated in the wood pile. The vessel was totally destroyed, and the lives of two of the crew were lost.

On the 26th of April last the steamer "A. T. Lacey" was destroyed by fire on the Mississippi river, near Memphis. The fire was caused by sparks falling amongst hay on the deck. The steamer a total loss. By this disaster ten of the passengers and six of the crew lost their lives.

The steamer "Prairie Rose" was sunk in the Mississippi river on the 29th April last, by coming in collision with a freight steamer, not inspected under the law of 1852. No lives lost.

The steamer "R. F. Sass" was snagged and sunk on the 9th of May last near Clark's bar, on the Mississippi river. At the time of the accident the steamer had on board about two hundred persons, but by the energy, perseverance, and good management of the officers, and with the aid of the life-saving apparatus with which the boat was provided, nearly all, of both passengers and crew, were saved. There were drowned fifteen of the passengers and two of the crew.

On the 25th June the steamer "Ben Lewis" burst her boiler and burned to the water's edge, near Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river. Twelve of the passengers and eleven of the crew lost their lives by the explosion or by drowning. The particulars of this disaster are given in a subsequent part of this report.

The steamers "Umpire" and "Deer Drop" were destroyed by fire on the 28th of June last, while lying at the landing on the Osage river. The fire originated on board the "Umpire," through the carelessness of the watchman. No lives lost.

On the 19th of August last the steamer "Hesperion" was destroyed by fire at the landing at Atchison, Kansas Territory. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. No lives lost.

The steamer "Ben Campbell" was destroyed by fire on the 28th of August last at the landing at Buffalo, on the Mississippi river. The fire was caused by the sparks of a passing steamer. No lives lost.

In this district there have been sunk during the past year, from snags and other causes, twenty-five steamboats, of which number eleven were subsequently raised.

SIXTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In August last the steamers "Chancellor" and "S. P. Hibbert" came in collision in the Ohio river, about a mile below New Albany, by which the "Hibbert" was sunk, and one deck passenger supposed to be lost.

This collision occurred at about one o'clock in the morning, and, from the investigation which was had, it appeared that the first cause of the collision was an accident to the safety valve of the "Hibbert," which rendered it necessary for the engineer to go to the valve to put it in order. While engaged at the safety valve the pilot rang the bells to stop and back the engines. They were stopped by the watchman, who was in the engine-room at the time, but he did not understand the working of the engines sufficiently to back them, and before the engineer could get to the engines to reverse them the collision took place.

The derangement of the safety valve of the "Hibbert" was such as to relieve the valve of the weight to so great a degree that both steam and water were blowing from the boilers with great force, producing an immense amount of steam and creating great confusion and alarm. The pilot and officers of the "Chancellor," supposing from the cloud of steam and from the noise produced that the boiler of the "Hibbert" had exploded, were directing their course to her to render assistance, and the "Hibbert" being so much enveloped in steam, they were not made aware of their mistake until they were too near together to avoid collision, and although as soon as the pilot discovered the "Hibbert" was a descending boat, he stopped and backed his engines to avoid it if possible, and had the engines of the "Hibbert" been backed when the bells were rung for that purpose the collision would not have taken place.

Upon a thorough investigation by the inspectors, it was decided that the officers of both boats acted as good judgment and humanity should dictate, and were not in fault for the accident occurring under so peculiar a combination of circumstances.

The steamer "Sam Gaty" exploded one of her boilers when near New Albany, on the Ohio river, on the —— of April last, causing thereby the death of two of the crew.

The circumstances attending this explosion of the boilers of a new boat, on her first trip, are so very peculiar that we consider it a case of considerable interest, and therefore give the details more fully than is our custom with accidents of an ordinary character.

The steamer "Sam Gaty" was constructed in Louisville, in the spring of the present year. She was intended and constructed for the freighting business exclusively, and the inspectors were so informed at the time she was being built, but when completely finished they were informed by the principal owner that he had changed his mind, and as the necessities of their business might require or render it necessary for them to carry passengers occasionally, he had concluded to have her inspected. This being the case, of course the inspectors had not availed themselves of any opportunities which offered to make themselves acquainted with the material and construction of either hull or machinery, as they were accustomed to do, and when called upon to inspect the boat and machinery in their finished condition, the boilers being completely enclosed in mason work, they were compelled to resort to such means of acquiring the necessary information as were within their reach. In regard to the machinery and boilers this was obtained from the builders, owner, and engineer; also from a certified copy of the contract for their construction.

Upon an investigation of the disaster by the inspectors it was found that in many important points they had been deceived, and had been led to grant a certificate which, had they known the truth of the case, would never have been granted by them. Confining our remarks to the boilers, they were represented to be by the owner, and it was so set forth in the certified copy of the contract furnished to the inspectors, that there were to be two boilers, 46 inches in diameter and 26 feet in length, with five return flues, 11 and 12 inches in diameter, to be constructed of one-quarter inch iron, and in the application for inspection it was represented that the flues were 12 and 11 inches in diameter and constructed of iron, a large quarter of an inch in thickness. Upon subsequent examination it was found that the correct dimensions of the boilers were 48 inches in diameter, 26 feet in length, with five return flues 13 inches in diameter, and the thickness of the iron of both shell and flues but three-sixteenths of an inch. The iron of the boilers was represented to be of the best quality, and was made by a manufacturer of known standing and reputation, and was stamped "D. Wolf, Newport, Ky., C. H. No. 1." It was ascertained, however, that though the iron was so stamped as first quality it was in reality quite inferior, and would scarcely come up to the standard of second quality of iron.

The effect of these misrepresentations upon the certificate to be granted was, first, to obtain a certificate for a higher pressure than would have been allowed had the correct dimensions been known; second, to cause to be passed by the inspectors a quality of iron that would not have passed had its true character been known to them; third, to cause the inspectors to pass a boiler of such proportions in the diameter of flues and shell as would have been considered at least of doubtful safety had the correct proportions been given in the application.

The circumstances preceding and attending the explosion were as follows:

The steamer went on a trial trip to test the engines and boilers, two or three days previous to starting upon the voyage during which the accident occurred, and all appeared to work satisfactorily.

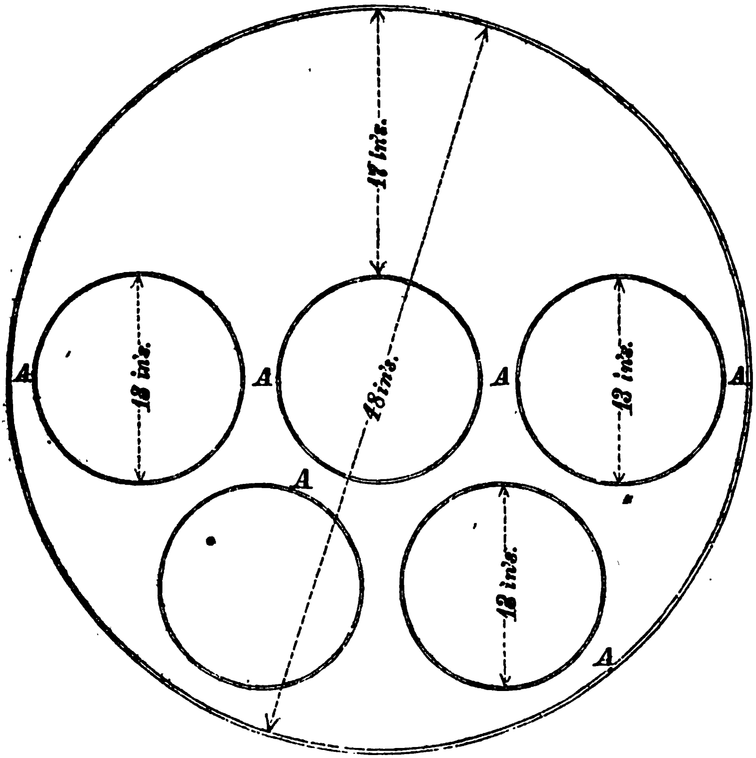
Starting upon her first voyage from Louisville, she ran about ninety miles down the river. Nothing had occurred, so far as known, while running this distance, to excite suspicion or cause any apprehension. It was only noticed that the boilers produced steam very rapidly, fluctuating much under the variations of firing, and there was no intimation that there was any danger of accident up to the moment of the explosion, which occurred while the boat was under way, with the engines and boilers working, and being managed in the usual manner.

Of course, so unusual an accident caused much excitement and speculation in the community, and particularly among those interested and engaged in steam navigation directly or indirectly, as to the cause or causes which had led to the disaster, and all sorts of reasons and hypotheses, probable and improbable, were asserted and advocated.

To arrive at the probable cause—for no evidence could be obtained from those on board upon which even an opinion could with any plausibility be based—it will be necessary to call attention more particularly to the proportions of the boilers.

As already stated, the boilers were forty-eight inches in diameter, with five return flues thirteen inches in diameter, arranged as per sketch:

Boilers of steamer "Sam Gaty."



Leaving the water spaces at A A A, &c., less than two inches in width, and the height from flues to shell but seventeen inches. *Each* boiler had a chimney fifty-four inches in diameter and fifty-five feet in height, with a well-constructed furnace, producing a most powerful draught and intense combustion in the furnaces.

The furnaces were under the boilers; the fire passed under the boiler to the after end, and then returned through the fire flues.

With such proportions of boiler, chimney, and furnaces, the generation of steam with a clean and bright fire must have been very rapid, in all probability carrying the water up between the flues mechanically with it, and causing thereby much framing or priming. The extent of this foaming would depend very much upon the condition of the fires, and when the fire doors were opened probably nearly ceased, so that the water settled down to its true level.

With the extent of foaming that we might reasonably expect under these circumstances, the engineer may have been deceived as to the true height of the water, and some temporary cause have checked the foaming and dropped the water to its true level, whereby the top of the flues and a portion of the sides of the boilers became bare of water; and upon a change in the condition of the fire, or careening of the boat, the water was again thrown upon the hot surfaces of the flues, and an explosion was the result.

That this view of the case is at least probable is borne out by the manner in which the explosion occurred. The boiler had evidently first ruptured nearly over the bridge-wall, where the action of the fire is most intense, and at or near the lower side, discharging the boiler upon the main deck below, breaking down the deck and beams, and driving two courses of the shell of the boiler through the upper deck overboard, leaving the remaining portions in two pieces separated about fifteen or twenty feet.

At the time of inspection the boilers had been proved by the hydrostatic test to a pressure of one hundred and sixty-five pounds per square inch, which they stood, showing no signs of weakness, and a certificate was granted allowing one hundred and five pounds pressure per square inch, upon the basis that the iron of the boilers was one-quarter of an inch thick and the boilers of the size stated in the application for inspection; whereas, had it been known that they were but three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and the boilers and flues of largest size, as stated, the pressure allowed would have been but about seventy pounds per square inch.

As a further trial of the strength of the boilers, the inspectors, after the explosion, had a blister repaired in the remaining boiler, and again applied the hydrostatic test, increasing the pressure per square inch to one hundred and ninety-five pounds, when one of the flues collapsed, the shell of the boiler still showing no evidence of weakness.

One of the builders of the engines and boilers, who was on board at the time of the explosion, and the engineer, testified under oath that upon the trial trip already mentioned the weight was placed upon the safety valve to blow off at less than ninety pounds per square inch; that, in their opinion, it was not afterwards moved ; and the evidence given at the investigation of the inspectors was that eighty pounds per square inch was indicated by the gauge just previous to the explosion.

With all the evidence before us of the character, proportion, and design of the boilers and their appurtenances, and the circumstances attending the explosion, we can but come to the conclusion that the immediate cause of the accident was the excessive priming or foaming of the water, which either deceived the engineer as to the true quantity or level of water within the boiler, or the priming was to that extent (which is not without precedent) that it was fairly driven from its proper contact with the metal of the boiler; so that in either case the water returning to its normal condition upon the heated metal, the generation of steam would be too sudden and rapid for the safety-valve to relieve.

It is due to the engineer of the steamer to state that he purchased an interest in the steamer, and joined her as engineer but a few days before she started, and that he was also deceived in regard to the character, material, and proportions of the boilers, in the same manner as were the inspectors, and that he testified to this effect before the inspectors; and that, so far as he was concerned, the information given by him to the inspectors was correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

All the facts in this case have been laid before the United States district attorney for prosecution of the culpable parties, by the local inspectors at Louisville.

SEVENTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district no accident has occurred to any passenger steamer, navigated under the act of 1852, by which life has been lost or personal injury sustained.

Two accidents have occurred of steamers coming in contact with sunken snags, and one small steamer capsized in a storm; loss of property about $5,000, but no loss of life.

The operation of the law during the past year has been in the highest degree satisfactory.

EIGHTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 29th of May last, the steamer "Arctic" was run on one of the Huron islands, in a dense fog; a wind soon after sprung up, and the steamer went to pieces before she could be got off. No lives were lost.

The propeller steamer "Kenosha," on the 26th June last, exploded her boiler at Sheboygan, by which accident two passengers lost their lives and four of the crew.

Upon subsequent investigation by the inspectors, it appeared that the boiler had, since the last inspection, been rebuilt to a large extent, and had been braced in an insufficient manner. No notice having been given by the officers or owner of the rebuilding, the boiler was not inspected, but the steamer went on to her route without the hydrostatic test being applied.

This was a high-pressure boiler, and the braces on the flat work were about fourteen inches from centre to centre, a distance much greater than is usual, even in low-pressure boilers.

The inspectors decided that there was no fault on the part of the engineer, but that the bursting of the boiler was due entirely to a want of proper and sufficient bracing.

The steamer "Gazelle," on the 6th of September last, was run on a sunken rock at the entrance of Eagle harbor, Lake Superior. The boat was a total loss, but there was no loss of life.

The particulars of the loss of the "Lady Elgin," in this district, are given in a subsequent part of this report.

NINTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district there has been no loss of life on any inspected passenger steamer during the past year. The principal accidents involving loss of property are as follows:

There have been three collisions of passenger steamers with sail vessels in this district, resulting, however, in no loss of life, and but small loss of property. In two cases out of the three the inspectors, upon investigation, decided that the fault was entirely with the sail vessels. In the third case the pilot of the steamer was found to have acted injudiciously in its management, and his license was therefore suspended.

On the 26th of July last the steamer "Prairie State" was partially burned while lying at the wharf at Oswego. The fire originated in the after part of the vessel, and was kept in check by the fire pumps on board, until the arrival of fire-engines from the city, when, with their assistance, the fire was extinguished.

The origin of this fire could not be ascertained, as the officers and crew were engaged at the time in taking cargo on board. The steamer was thoroughly repaired, reinspected, and is now running.

Of the explosions the past year, one of the most serious, and one which produced great agitation and excitement in the community where it occurred, from the number of prominent and valuable citizens whose lives were lost thereby, is that of the small uninspected steamer "Alfred Thomas," which occurred on the 6th of March last, on the Delaware river, near Easton, Pennsylvania.

This steamer had been built to ply between Belvidere, New Jersey, and Port Jervis, New York. She had already been out on a trial trip a day or two previous to the accident, and on the day of the explosion had an excursion party on board to go up to Belvidere, there to commence her regular trips.

No inspection of the boat had been applied for, and none of the officers had been licensed, nor could it be ascertained that any person connected with the steamer as builder, owner, or officer, was aware of the necessity of an inspection, or of any law upon the subject.

Immediately after the explosion became known to the inspectors of the supervising district in which the accident occurred, they visited Easton to investigate the matter. Arriving there they were met by the inspectors of the third district, who had, on account of the excitement produced by the accident, been directed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to proceed there for the same purpose; they therefore entered jointly upon the investigation, in the course of which the *debris* of the boat, engines, and boiler were closely examined. The testimony of as many of those on board who survived the accident as could be found, was taken; also the testimony of several persons who were engaged in the construction, and some who were on shore and were looking at the boat at the time of the explosion.

The investigation was as thorough as could be made, and the result was such as fully to satisfy the inspectors of the cause of the accident, and was communicated to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury in a report dated March 19, 1860, as follows, viz:

NEW YORK, *March* 19, 1860.

SIR: We have investigated the circumstances attending the explosion of the boiler of the steamer "Alfred Thomas," on the 6th instant, near Easton, Pennsylvania, and obtained from parties on board at the time of the accident, and others connected with the construction of the steamer, such evidence, tending to throw light upon the cause or causes which have led to the accident, as they were able to give, and beg leave to present the following report:

DESCRIPTION.

The "Alfred Thomas" was a small stern-wheel boat, intended for navigating the river Delaware between Belvidere, N. J., and Port Jervis, N. Y. Her dimensions were 75 feet in length, 15½ feet beam, and 3 feet hold, with two high-pressure engines, 10-inch cylinder and 2 feet stroke, and one locomotive or tubular boiler, 3 feet 6 inches diameter of waist, and containing 98 tubes 2 inches in diameter and about 8 feet in length.

The engines were placed on each side of the boat, within a few feet of the stern, and the boiler was forward, within about 8 feet of the stern; the pipes connecting the boiler and engines were run along the upper side of the promenade deck and enclosed by a box the whole distance; between the boiler and the engine was a cabin about 12 feet in length, and forward of the cabin the remaining distance to the boiler was occupied as a freight hold.

Connected with each of the engines was a feed pump for supplying the boiler with water, and in addition there was placed in the boiler-room a donkey engine and pump for supplying the boiler with water when the main engines were not running; it was also used for sawing wood for the boiler.

The boat was steered by a tiller aft, near which was the bell-pull for giving signals to the engineer.

CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE ACCIDENT.

Steam was raised in the forenoon of the day for the purpose of taking the boat up to Belvidere, a distance of about 12 miles—the boat at this time lying in the Lehigh river, near its junction with the Delaware. After running some little time, the boat was passed out through the locks into the Delaware river, and just above the Delaware bridge was laid at the landing, where she remained for some time; many of the persons who were on board left her at this place.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the boat left for Belvidere; she ran up to the head of a small island, probably about three-fourths of a mile above the bridge, where, finding the current too strong for the boat to stem it, they dropped back into an eddy just below the head of the island to accumulate steam for a second attempt; having laid there for (as near as could be ascertained) from 20 to 40 minutes, they commenced pushing off the boat for another start, and while so engaged the boiler exploded.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Boiler: The material of the boiler was generally of a fair quality, some of it very good; the stamp where it was legible was C. H., No. 1; the workmanship was in many respects defective; some of the parts were badly fitted with too little lap of the seams; the tubes were so badly set in the heads that they were all blown from both heads with but little injury to the tubes or heads.

The thickness of iron used was sufficient, but there was great deficiency in the bracing; the screw stay-bolts of the furnace averaged from 6 to 6½ inches from centre to centre—they were loosely fitted and had very little head; the crown of the furnace was flat or nearly so, braced with crow-foot braces, averaging about 10½ to 11½ inches by 7½ inches from centre to centre; but at one point two of the braces had been left off, thus leaving a flat surface about 15 by 29 inches without any brace whatever; from our examination of the ruins, we have little doubt that the boiler first gave way at this point.

From the testimony it appears that when the boat dropped back to the island there was 60 pounds steam, and that just before pushing off, the engineer told the pilot he had 125 pounds pressure; and the pilot testifies that it was about three minutes after this that the explosion occurred; accordingly, there could not at the instant of the explosion have been less than about 135 pounds pressure per square inch.

This pressure, taken in connexion with the defective construction and bracing of the boiler, we believe to have been the cause, and a sufficient cause, for the accident; and notwithstanding that, according to the evidence, there had been carried on former trials as high as 90 pounds per square inch, we are of the opinion that 80 pounds was the utmost that could have been carried with safety.

There are some circumstances and some evidence which would indicate low water, but we think not enough to sustain the position; nor do we think it necessary in order to account for the accident, as a sufficient cause is shown without resorting to such a supposition.

Up to the present time we understand that ten of those on board (of which there were thirty-five to forty) have lost their lives.

We remain, very respectfully,

JOHN S BROWN,
Superintending Inspector, 3d *District.*
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Superintending Inspector, 2d *District.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury, *Washington*, *D. C.*

Upon examination of the fragments of the boiler, the cylindrical shell was still perfect, and had attached to it the back tube sheet and a portion of the back of the fire-box. The front of the fire-box was also in one piece, and had been blown away completely from the sides, the line of the fracture being through the rivet holes and along the flanges.

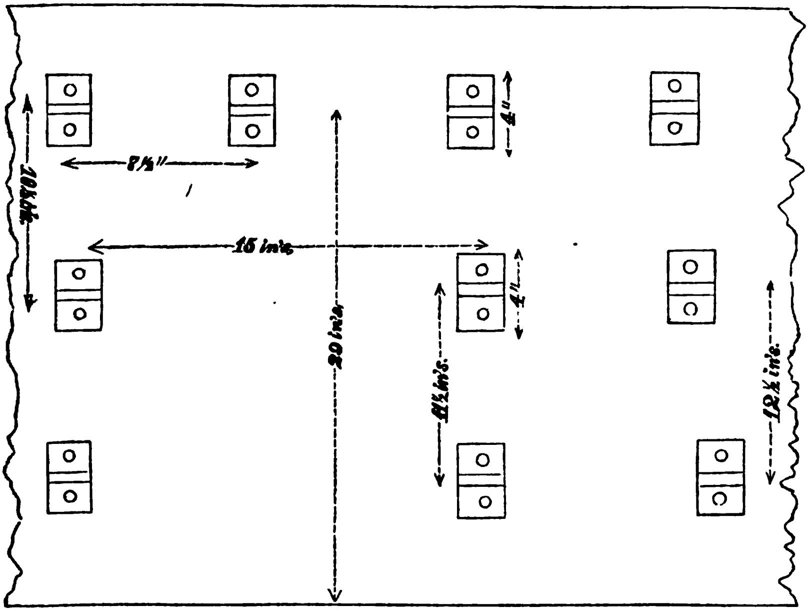
The crown sheet, front flue sheet, front side of the furnace, and nearly the whole of the two other sides of the furnace remained attached to each other.

All the tubes were blown out of both tube sheets, and the sides and semi-cylindrical top of the fire-box, or that portion of the boiler in front of the cylindrical shell, were in many fragments.

The crown sheet of the furnace was bulged downwards from corner to corner, the front tube sheet was bulged inwards towards the front of the boiler, and the front side of the furnace was doubled under the crown sheet.

The other sides of the furnaces were twisted and bent in various directions.

The crown sheet of the furnace had been braced by crow-feet and rods to the top of shell, as per sketch of top of crown sheet below.



From which it is shown that one row of crow-feet and braces had been left out, thus leaving a large area of the sheet unsupported by braces. The reason assigned for which was, that it was intended to put in a dry-pipe, which could not be done had these braces been put in.

The tubes of the boiler had been very carelessly put in, as was shown by the fact of their being drawn from both tube-heads at the time of the explosion, almost entirely uninjured.

The screw-braces, or bolts which stayed the flat surfaces of the furnace to the shell, averaged from 6 to 6¼ inches from centre to centre, and ⅞ of an inch in diameter; they had but slight rivetting over the ends, and were badly fitted, being so loose in the sheets that most of them could be turned with the fingers. None of the threads, either on the bolts or in the sheets, were entirely stripped, and a large proportion of them were but little injured. But three of the brace-bolts had been broken, all the rest had drawn out.

The thickness of iron used in the boiler was suitable for a boiler of its dimensions.

Thus it will be seen that the boiler was very defective, both in its bracing and workmanship.

As already observed, this steamer had not been submitted to an inspection, and there can be no doubt, had the boiler been submitted to the hydrostatic test, as required by law, these defects of construction would have been detected, and in all probability the disaster been prevented.

By far the most serious accident by explosion of *inspected* passenger steamers during the past year is that of the explosion of the boiler or boilers (for the boilers having sunk, and not yet been raised, it is not known whether one or more exploded) of the steamer "Ben Lewis," about one o'clock on the morning of the 25th of June last, at the mouth of the Ohio river, and but a few moments after leaving the landing at Cairo. The steamer also took fire from the explosion, and was burned to the water's edge.

This explosion caused much excitement and indignation, not only by the loss of life *directly* resulting from the explosion, but from the greatly increased loss of life by the drowning of those who, after the explosion, were compelled by the fire to leap in the river and endeavor to reach the shore.

At the Cairo landing, which was but a short distance from the exploded steamer, were steamboats having steam up, small boats, and other conveniences for rendering assistance to the injured and saving the lives of those driven into the water; but so little were they availed of, or so great was the delay in proceeding to the rescue, that many of them were drowned, before assistance reached them, who were comparatively uninjured by the explosion. Indeed, in one case of a steamboat just arrived at the landing, and with steam up, relief was positively refused by the captain. The officers and crew, after urging the captain by every consideration that could be presented to start out his steamboat to the aid of the injured and drowning, and his refusal, took possession of the small boats and proceeded to the scene of the explosion, and were successful in saving many lives.

It is supposed that not more than one-fourth of the total loss of life was the *direct* result of the explosion; the remainder were driven overboard and drowned.

The conduct of the captain alluded to has been condemned in the severest terms, as not only the most common dictates of humanity should have led him to render all possible assistance to the sufferers, but he was, in addition, urged and implored by those surrounding him, and by every consideration that should influence a human being, even appealing to his cupidity by offers of compensation, guarantee, &c., to the fullest extent; but all was of no avail. Since the accident, this man has been publicly censured and repudiated by the whole community, and especially by those more immediately connected with steam navigation; so that, as the result, he has been compelled to give up his steamboat and abandon the river.

The investigation of this explosion has been commenced by the board of inspectors at St. Louis, but is not yet completed, as they desire to examine the remains of the boilers before making their report.

The circumstances attending this disaster, as set forth in the testimony already given, were as follows:

The boat was on her trip from Memphis to St. Louis, and had made a landing at Cairo of fifteen to thirty minutes; they had started out again on her route, (whilst at the landing at Cairo the second engineer, then on watch, blew off a large quantity of water from the boilers,) and as the boat struck the current of the Mississippi river, when passing out of the Ohio, she was careened down very much. As soon as she was fairly headed to the current, she again righted, and the explosion immediately occurred.

It appears further, from the evidence, that the second engineer, then on watch, had been frequently noticed to run with water lower and carry a higher pressure of steam than was done when the chief engineer was on watch; in fact, an engineer, who was a passenger on board, had noticed this state of things, and had warned a friend of his (also on board) to be on his guard when the second engineer was on watch.

Without wishing to anticipate the report of the local board engaged in investigating this matter, we may say that, from the evidence already received, there can be but little doubt that the water in the boilers was blown down to so low a point that when the boat struck the current of the Mississippi and careened, a portion of the flues was laid bare, and when the boat again righted, and the water returned over the bare and heated flues, the generation of steam was too rapid to be relieved by the safety valves, and the explosion followed.

By this explosion and the fire resulting therefrom twenty-three persons lost their lives by the explosion and drowning; among the former was the second engineer, on watch, who paid for his temerity the forfeit of his life.

Of all accidents arising from collision during the past year, that occurring between the passenger steamer "Lady Elgin" and the schooner "Augusta," on the morning of the 8th of September last, on Lake Michigan, has been by far the most disastrous.

The inspectors at Chicago have examined into this accident, and from the testimony given and information otherwise obtained, it appears that the history of this steamer and the circumstances attending this disaster were as follows:

The steamer Lady Elgin was built in Buffalo, during the summer of 1851, by Bidwell & Banta, well-known builders, of established reputation; and Mr. Banta, one of the partners, testified before the coroner's jury that she was one of the best boats he ever built; that her timbers were unusually heavy, and she was, in every respect, one of the strongest and best boats ever launched by them.

There also appears from the inspector's certificate, &c., the testimony that she was fully supplied with boats and oars, pumps, life preservers, &c., as the law requires, and that in every respect she was considered one of the first-class steamers on the lakes.

She left Chicago, bound for Milwaukie and Lake Superior, about midnight on the 7th of September last, the night dark, and the weather cloudy and threatening. She had on board, as near as could be ascertained, about four hundred passengers, about fifty of whom were bound to Lake Superior, the balance mainly to Milwaukie, a distance of about ninety miles from Chicago; she had also on deck a large number of cattle. It should be remarked that the large number of passengers bound for Milwaukie was chiefly composed of an excursion party returning from Chicago.

Soon after leaving port the wind commenced blowing, and increased until about 1½ o'clock a. m., when a severe squall was encountered, and during which the collision occurred, at about 2.30 a. m. The schooner struck the steamer just abaft the water wheel, on the port side, cutting entirely through the guard and hull below the water's edge.

During the short time that elapsed before the steamer went down, efforts were made to lighten her by forcing the cattle overboard, also to stop the opening made by the collision with mattresses and blankets; but these efforts were attended with but little success, and the steamer went down in from ten to fifteen minutes from the time of the collision.

From the testimony it appears that the lights of the steamer were seen from the schooner from thirty to forty-five minutes, and the light of the schooner was seen from three to five minutes before the collision; and that the officers of both vessels endeavored to alter their courses so as to clear each other, but that, on account of the squall and heavy sea running, the vessels worked so sluggishly that they could not alter their course sufficiently in the short time before the collision took place.

It also appears that the light of the schooner must have been hidden from the view of those on board the steamer, by the sails or some other object, so that they were not aware of the proximity of the schooner until too late to avoid the collision. This we think may be considered the immediate cause of the disaster.

On this point the coroner's jury say, "they find that both the steamer and the schooner had their lights placed on the night of the disaster in accordance with the requirements of the law, and they consider the first cause of the collision to be the defective arrangement of lights, as appointed by law, to be carried on board of sail vessels." And further: "The jury, as a further cause of the disaster, censure the second mate of the schooner 'Augusta' for not informing the captain of the light (on the steamer) when he came on deck previous to the collision, and for neglecting to keep watch of the steamer's lights, since he testifies that he saw them three-quarters of an hour previous to the collision; and they further find that the second made was incompetent to manage the schooner."

The Chicago inspectors, in their report of the disaster, say: "There is no doubt the accident happened in consequence of the defective manner of carrying lights on sail vessels, which no law regulating steamers can provide for, and we will continually have such heart-rending disasters to report so long as this is not remedied."

A vessel's light is always carried on the sampson-post or pawl-bit, as it is called; and when vessels are by the wind and careened over, which they always are when they have headway enough to do any injury, a steamer heading the wind, coming up under the lee, cannot see the light until just at the moment of collision. This was the case in the collision of the ill-fated "Lady Elgin."

The "Lady Elgin" was not provided with water-tight bulkheads, and on this point the coroner's jury say: "The jury are of opinion that all lake passenger boats should invariably be built with water-tight compartments, and are confident that had this been the case with the 'Lady Elgin' the community would have been spared the shock of this lamentable disaster."

The Chicago inspectors also say: "We would respectfully recommend that all lake steamers be compelled to have four water-tight bulkheads, dividing the hold into five compartments, which will prevent their sinking in cases of collision."

It will be borne in mind that this board have suggested the importance of water-tight bulkheads, and have advocated some legislative action upon the subject. The number of lives lost by this disaster, as near as could be ascertained, is 300, including both passengers and crew.

The officers of the "Lady Elgin" were of high standing, long experience and good judgment; they were at their posts to the last—the captain and engineer losing their lives; the two mates were saved in consequence of their being in a boat to attempt to stop the opening produced by the collision with mattresses at the time the steamer went down.

The coroner's jury, in reference to the officers, say: "They find that the captain and engineers of the 'Lady Elgin' stood at their posts after the collision, and did their duty nobly to the last."

This disaster to the "Lady Elgin" is one of those classed by us as "accidents caused by vessels not under the law," and no provision of the present law or any other, limited in its operation to passenger steamers, could have guarded against it. We have been perfectly aware of this deficiency of the law, and have constantly urged some action which should meet the deficiency.

The inspectors have not unfrequently been censured for matters over which they had no control, and in this very case they were publicly reproached, that the schooner was allowed to carry her lights in a manner so inadequate to the object, and that the number of passengers on board the steamer was so great: when, had those guilty of this censure known the true state of the case, they would have reserved their censures until it could be bestowed where less unmerited.

It will be seen by an examination of the tabular statement that the loss of life during the past year from accidents which may be called legitimate to passenger steamers, and against which the law was intended particularly to guard, has been much less than any other year since the law went into operation.

The loss of life by explosions, it will be observed, has been very small, the total being but 50, including both passengers and crew—a number probably less than lost by camphene lamps alone in two or three of our principal cities.

It will also be observed that the number of lives lost by collision, excepting those lost on the "Lady Elgin," and which no management on the part of the steamer could have avoided, is only eight, and of this number only one was a passenger.

The whole number of lives lost the past year by disasters, against which the law was intended to guard, viz: explosions, fires when under way, and collisions, is but seventy-four

At our last meeting we took action upon the matter of the limit of tension allowed to the iron of low-pressure boilers, establishing that, in our opinion, the limit prescribed by the third division of the ninth section of the law applied with equal force to both low and high-pressure boilers, and so instructing the local boards of inspectors.

We are pleased to state that though some complaints have been made of the severity of this rule, it has been complied with in all renewals of inspection and certificate.

In our last report we mentioned with approval the introduction of iron bands for baling cotton in place of the rope bands formerly and still to a great extent in use, on account of the greater safety from fire, and its much less rapid progress when once ignited, giving more time for effort in staying its progress and preventing its spread, inasmuch as the bales of cotton, so long as firmly bound, burn at the surface only.

It is gratifying to us to be able at this time to report that such iron baling is rapidly coming into favor and its use extended. We confidently hope and expect that as the use of metal baling becomes more general, accidents by fire on board cotton loaded steamers will become more rare.

The law continues to operate in a most salutary manner, and we believe that should the amendments and additions be made that we have from time to time recommended, accidents to passenger steamers will be of still more rare occurrence.

The opinion has been expressed by persons perfectly familiar with the steam navigation of this country, and it is without doubt correct, that so beneficial has been the operation of the law, so many have been the improvements in the equipment and management of passenger steamers, conducive to the safety of life, that should the law be now abrogated, its salutary influence would never cease so long as the present system of steam navigation shall continue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. BROWN,
Secretary of Board of Supervising Inspectors.

HON. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

No. 13.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Light-house Board, Washington, October 22, 1860.

SIR: The Light-house Board has the honor to submit to you the following report of the condition of the light-house establishment of the United States, and of its operations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860:

The number of light-houses and lighted beacons on the coast and in the harbors of the United States, which at the date of the last annual report of the board was 420, is now 425; eleven new light-houses having been put in operation during the year, three having been discontinued, and two having been totally destroyed by a gale.

The number of light-vessels, which at the date of the last annual report was 53, is now 47, six of them having been removed and replaced by light-houses. It thus appears that the aggregate number of lights (houses and ships) is the same as last year.

The total number of buoys and day-marks, which was stated last year to be 4,500, in round numbers, has been somewhat, though not to any great extent, increased, to meet the new demands of commerce.

Indeed it is believed that the light-house establishment has about reached its maximum under our present limits, and that very few additional lights, no more perhaps than it may be found proper from time to time to discontinue, need to be added to meet all the just and reasonable wants of navigation.

The board takes pleasure in reviewing the very satisfactory manner in which its agents generally have performed their various duties during the year past. Its funds have been faithfully disbursed, and its inspectors, engineers, and light keepers have been vigilant and attentive to their respective duties.

Nor have the members of the board themselves been idle. Several of them have made special visits of reconnoissance and inspection to various points of the Atlantic and lake coast, and especially to those localities for which new lights were provided by Congress at its last session. As a general rule, they have found these new lights unnecessary, though there were some exceptions. These exceptions have already been designated to you in a special report.

The new light-houses which have been put in operation during the year are as follows, viz: St. Clair flats, 4th order, and beacon 5th order; Minot's Ledge, 2d order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Craney island, 5th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Jupiter inlet, 1st order; Merrill's shell bank, 4th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Southwest reef, 4th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Ship shoal, 2d order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; and Galveston, three beacons, 6th order, being substitutes for a light-vessel.

With reference to this last light-vessel, Congress at its last session directed her to be restored, and preliminary steps were taken for the purpose; but it was found that she was so much decayed as to be unworthy of repairs, and there having been no appropriation made for the building or purchasing of a new ship, the board was unable to execute the section of the act providing for her restoration, and continued the exhibition of the beacon-light, under your order, until Congress could again pass upon the case. Should Congress still entertain the view of restoring a light-vessel to this bar, the sum of $25,000 will be required for the purpose.

Under the second section of the act of 3d March, 1859, making appropriations for "light-houses, lighted beacons," &c., giving the board power to substitute light-houses on screw-piles for light-vessels in all those localities where the substitution might be found practicable, considerable progress has been made, though not to the extent desired, the board having been retarded in its operations for the want of funds. The section of the act referred to only placed at the disposal of the board, from year to year, so much of the general fund appropriated for the current maintenance of light-vessels as might be safely used for the purpose, after all necessary expenses were paid. This fund has proved to be small, and has only enabled the board to put up two substitute light-houses during the year.

Many of the light-vessels in the inland waters of the United States are old and decayed, and require constant and expensive repairs; and it would be a measure of decided economy to replace all such at once by light-houses under a special appropriation for the purpose, instead of waiting the tedious process of replacing them, one by one, at long intervals, as at present. The first cost of a light-house of the description required is about one-third the cost of a light-vessel, and the saving by the diminution of wear and tear and the decreased cost of maintenance is in about the same ratio. The board, therefore, respectfully recommends, that a special appropriation of $50,000, be asked for, for this purpose.

The lights which have been discontinued are as follows: viz: Holmes's Hole, Massachusetts; Set Off Point beacon, New Jersey; and Grand River beacon, Ohio.

On the 11th and 12th of September last, a heavy gale occurred on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, destroying entirely the light-houses at Bayou St. John and Proctorsville, Louisiana, (the keepers of the latter station being drowned,) and doing much damage to the lights at Round island and Cat island, on the coast of Mississippi.

Renovations and repairs of light-houses have been made in all the light-house districts, and with the exception of some few houses requiring to be rebuilt, they may be said to be generally in good condition.

The Fresnel system of illumination is now in operation in all our light-houses with a single exception. Light-vessels in all the districts in which they are employed have also been under repair, some of them extensively, and they are in good condition for winter service.

During the year the first class light-ship Arctic was thoroughly renovated and refitted, and despatched to Smithville, North Carolina, as a relief vessel for the 6th district.

The buoyage of the bars and channels of the numerous harbors and rivers along our entire coast has been well attended to, and is believed to be in an efficient condition.

The usual buoy lists have been published and distributed to the navigating community.

In consequence of the great extent of the northwestern lakes, and the frequent calms which prevail in that region, during the very short season of navigation, the board respectfully renews its recommendation, made to you in its last annual report, of providing a steam-tender for these lakes. The whole time of the sail-vessel now employed as a tender in the 11th district, embracing the waters of Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and Green bay, is taken up in the delivery of supplies, and the inspector has to rely upon chance private conveyance for his means of visit and inspection. These are not always available, and when available, they do not always afford him the requisite time to perform his duties satisfactorily.

The sum of $20,000 would enable the board to build or purchase a suitable propeller to accomplish this very desirable object.

The following is a detailed statement of the various renovations, repairs, &c., made in the several districts.

FIRST LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the first district, extending from the eastern boundary of the United States to Hampton harbor, New Hampshire, repairs have been made to the towers and dwellings at the following places, viz: Negro island, Portland Head, Mauheigin, Hendrick's Head, Boon island, Whalesback, Saddleback Ledge, West Quoddy Head, Petit Menan, Franklin island, Pond island, Narraguagus, and Libby island.

In addition, a new tower, carrying a second-order lens, has been erected at the Isle of Shoals.

The district is now in good condition. The fog-bells at Manheigin and White Head have been repaired, and a new one placed at West Quoddy Head.

The bell-boat at Alden's Rock has been taken in, cleaned, repaired, and painted, and again moored at her station.

New buoys have been placed at Negro Island bar, and on a ledge at the entrance of Saco river. Also, new buoys have been moored, to replace those lost, on Simon's Rock, Moulton's Ledge, Monk's Ledge, Upper Gangway, Muscle Ridge channel, and Hue and Cry Rock, near Portland.

SECOND LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the second light-house district, extending from Hampton harbor, New Hampshire, to Gooseberry inlet, Massachusetts, repairs have been made at Monomoy, Chatham, Egg Rock, Cape Poge, Edgartown, West Chop, Ten Pound island, Newburyport, Plum island, Nobsque Point, and Ipswich light-houses.

At Cuttyhunk the light has been raised ten feet, the lantern placed on the keeper's dwelling, to which a second story has been added, and the old tower taken down.

Two new towers of cut granite, to carry first-order lenses, are being erected at Thatcher's island, which will be completed during the coming year.

The light-house on Minot's Ledge has been completed in a manner most satisfactory to the board and most creditable to the engineer in charge.

The light-houses, with but few exceptions, are now in excellent condition.

The light at Holme's Hole having been deemed useless, was discontinued on the 1st December last.

The Vineyard sound, Polloch Rip, Cross Rip, Shovelful shoal, and Succonnesset light-vessels have been repaired, and are in good condition and in fine order throughout.

The Minot's Ledge light-vessel will require some repairs for service elsewhere.

The tenders have performed good service during the year. They have all been slightly repaired, but the "Wave" will not last much longer; the Ranger is in good condition.

The Harding's Ledge and Grave's Ledge bell-boats have been overhauled and put in good repair.

Black Rock and Londoner beacons have been restored, and all in the district are now in good order, with the exception of Halfway Rock, in Beverly harbor.

A temporary buoy has been placed on a rock recently discovered in the channel at the entrance to Dartmouth harbor, and another off Marsh Ledge.

THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, extending from Gooseberry inlet, Massachusetts, to Squam inlet, New Jersey, embracing the coasts of Long Island and Long Island Sound, and Hudson river, and Lake Champlain, repairs have been made at Plum island, Great West bay, Fire island, Bergen Point, Passaic, Throg's Neck, Old Field Point, Lloyd's harbor, Van Wie's Point, Stuyvesant, Coxsackie, Saugerties, Coeyman's, New Baltimore, and Five Hook island light-houses.

The light-house at Montauk Point has been thoroughly repaired, and a new keeper's dwelling erected.

A fog-bell rung by an air engine has been erected at New Haven.

The Bartlett's reef light-vessel has been repaired and new moorings furnished for her. The other light-vessels in this district are in fair order.

The spindles and day-marks remain as heretofore, except that at Conanicut Point, which was destroyed last winter by ice.

The buoys have been carefully attended to; five new ones have been placed in Providence river.

FOURTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the fourth light-house district, extending from Squam inlet, New Jersey, to Metomkin inlet, Virginia, the light-houses are in excellent condition, but few repairs having been required during the year.

The dwellings for the keepers at Cape May have been completed and the grounds put in good order.

Small repairs have been made at Fort Mifflin; a new lantern has been placed in the tower at Reedy island.

A site has been selected for a new light-house at Assateague, Virginia, and a new site has been purchased for the light-house at Mahon's river.

The Cross Ledge light-vessel has undergone extensive repairs. The Five Fathom Bank and Relief light-vessels are both in excellent condition.

The tender also, after undergoing some slight repairs, is in very good order.

The buoyage of this district has been well attended to.

FIFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the fifth light-house district, extending from Metomkin inlet, Virginia, to New River inlet, North Carolina, and embracing the sounds of North Carolina, new lanterns have been placed at Black river, Point Lookout, and Ocracoke light-houses. Others are needed at Turkey Point, Pool's island, Sharpe's island, Clay island, and Fog Point. The substitution of Franklin for valve lamps is going on.

The light-stations at Pamplico Point and Cape Hatteras require protection.

The title to the site for a light-house at Pungoteague has been procured.

Operations are in progress for the completion of Cape Charles light-house, and for building the light-house at the mouth of North river, (Albemarle sound,) provided for by act of Congress.

In consequence of the intended substitution of screw-pile light-houses for most of the light-vessels in this district, the latter have been generally kept merely in temporary repair. The majority of them are old, and have been frequently patched up.

The Brant island and Royal shoal light-vessels have been overhauled and put in thorough repair.

The Ship shoal light-vessel, recently removed from the coast of Louisiana, will be fitted as a relief for the light-vessel at Smith's Point.

Ninefoot shoal light-vessel has been fitted out, and sent to occupy the station of the Upper Cedar Point light-vessel, on the Potomac river, this latter vessel having been found to require extensive repairs.

The beaconage and buoyage of this district have been well attended to. New buoys have been placed in the new channel on Ocracoke bar, North Carolina; in Wicomico river, (a tributary of the Potomac;) on Smith's Point shoal, mouth of Potomac river; in new channel from Spesutia island to Havre de Grace, and in Brewerton channel, Patapsco river.

The tenders have been overhauled, and repaired where necessary.

Parties are now engaged in putting down screw-pile light-houses in lieu of light-vessels at Croatan and Long Point shoals. The work will be completed during the coming winter.

SIXTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, extending from New River inlet, North Carolina, to Mosquito inlet, Florida, the light-houses are generally in good condition.

The light-vessels are generally old and worn out. Iron pile beacons are strongly recommended to be substituted for many of them.

Repairs have been made at Federal Point, Orton's Point, Campbell's island, and Hunting island. The tower at St. Simon's requires rebuilding, but the necessary amount cannot be spared from the appropriation for "repairs," and a special appropriation is recommended.

The steamer "Arctic" was altered and fitted out at Norfolk, Virginia, last spring as a first class light-vessel, and despatched to Rattlesnake shoals, South Carolina, to take the place of the vessel formerly there, and which had been condemned.

The bell buoys off St. John's bar and Doboy have been repaired and returned to their stations.

Additional buoys have been placed in the channel on the bar at St. John's river, and in Maffit's channel, Charleston, South Carolina.

The day-marks through the inland route south have been repaired and replaced.

The three sites for light-beacons in St. John's river, selected some years ago, have had their titles investigated, and pronounced good by the United States district attorney.

The tenders require some repairs. A small steamer is recommended as a substitute for the three tenders employed in this district.

SEVENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

This district extends from Mosquito inlet to Egmont key, Florida.

The lights are reported to be in good condition.

The new light-house at Jupiter inlet has been completed, and was lighted for the first time on the 10th of July last.

The buoyage and stakeage have been well attended to.

The tender Florida has been repaired and furnished with a new suit of sails, and is now in a good condition for service.

Slight repairs have been made at the following light-stations, viz: at Carysfort reef the revolving machinery and the tower stairs have been repaired; at Sand key a boat-house has been erected, and an outhouse for the convenience of the keeper's family; at Dry Tortugas the roof of the dwelling has been repaired, and new windows have been put to the tower, and at Northwest Passage repairs have been made upon the roof of the dwelling, and the interior of the house has been painted.

EIGHTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The eighth light-house district extends from Sea Horse key, Florida, to the western extremity of Lake Pontchartrain.

Prior to the occurrence of the gales of August and September last the light-houses, generally, were in good condition.

Extensive repairs have been put upon the structures at Choctaw point, Cat island, and St. Mark's. In consequence of the serious damage received at the two first named light-houses, so soon after they had been thoroughly repaired, and protected as far as practicable, the board is of opinion that nothing will answer at those points but screw pile light-houses, and it has therefore to recommend that the sum of $20,000 be appropriated for the two.

A screw pile light-house has been erected on Merrill's Shell Bank, as a substitute for the light-vessel formerly at that place, and the light was exhibited for the first time on the night of 10th August last.

By the gale of the 11th August the light-houses at Bayou St. John and Proctorsville, Louisiana, were entirely destroyed, and the light-houses at Cat island, Round island, Pascagoula, Choctaw point, Rigolets, and Mobile point, sustained considerable damage from that and the storm of the 15th of the same month.

The buoys and stakes throughout the district are in a proper condition and in good order.

A new buoy has been placed in Mobile Bay to mark the position of the wreck of the steamer "Strick," and those which had been lost from the western edge of the "Middle Ground." The buoys in west pass of Apalachicola bay, Horn island and Ship island channels, have been replaced by new ones.

NINTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the ninth light-house district, extending from the passes of the Mississippi river to the Rio Grande, the new light-house at Ship shoal has been completed and lighted, and the light-vessel which had formerly marked that station has been removed.

Two ranges of beacon-lights at Galveston have also been lighted, and the light-vessel removed.

The tender belonging to this district has been thoroughly repaired and is now in good order for service.

The buoyage has been well attended to. Plans and estimates are being prepared for the new light-house at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, and the preliminary steps have been taken for selecting the sites and procuring title thereto for the new light-houses authorized at Calcasieu and Rio Grande.

Repairs have been put upon the houses at Pass Cavallo and Matagordo bay.

TENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, which embraces the coasts of lakes Ontario and Erie, and the St. Lawrence, Niagara, and Detroit rivers, the condition of the light-houses generally is very satisfactory.

Repairs have been made at Ogdensburg, Cross-over island, Rock island, Galloo island, Erie Range, Horse-shoe reef, Buffalo, Sodus point, Cleveland, Fairport, and Mamajuda light-houses. Partial repairs for the preservation of the light-house piers at Oswego have been made, and the repairs at Huron light-house will be completed this season.

The light-house and beacon-light at St. Clair flats have been completed during the year, and are found to subserve admirably the purposes for which they were erected.

Preliminary steps have been taken towards the erection of the light-house authorized at Sister's island, in the St. Lawrence river.

Fairport beacon has been discontinued on account of the filling up of the channel.

The buoys in the St. Lawrence river have been placed and attended to as heretofore. The buoyage of the Niagara river has also been satisfactorily attended to.

A balloon buoy has been kept on Charity shoal, Lake Ontario, since the destruction by ice of the day beacon; and two new spar buoys have been placed to mark the channel at Cedar point.

ELEVENTH LIGHT HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, embracing the coasts of lakes St. Clair, Michigan, Huron, and Superior, and Green bay, several of the present light-house structures are recommended to be rebuilt, and some few repairs on others will be necessary.

The light-houses at Port Washington and Sheboygan have been rebuilt, and a new lantern has been placed on the keeper's house at Waukegan.

The light-house at Pointe aux Barques has been protected from the wash of the sea. Substantial ladders and steps have been placed to ascend the steep banks at Pottawattomie and Grand island. A dock and storehouse have been erected at Detroit. Contracts for three iron light-houses at Manitou island, Whitefish point, and Detour, to replace the present towers at those places, have been entered into.

The crib-work for the foundation of the light-house at Wangoshance has remained for many years without any repairs, but is now in a state requiring thorough renovation and protection. For this purpose an appropriation of $11,384 68 is recommended to be asked from Congress.

The tender is in a very decayed condition, and is not considered worthy of repairs.

TWELFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, comprising the entire Pacific coast of the United States, the light-houses are in good condition.

The light-house and buoy tender, which had been laid up a greater part of the time for want of funds, has been permanently commissioned under the appropriation granted at the last session of Congress, and is in good order for service.

The buoys have been well attended to; and the heavy expenses heretofore attendant upon the light-house service on this coast have been brought within reasonable limits.

In addition to her regular duties the tender has done good service in affording protection against the Indians at many points along the coast.

The light-house at Whidby's island, provided for by the act of August 18, 1856, is in course of erection; and the preliminary steps have been taken towards fixing the sites and procuring titles therefor for the light-houses at Cape Mendocino and Punta de los Reyes.

Repairs have been made at Point Bonita and Point Loma; and some changes are recommended by the engineer and inspector to increase the effective range of some of the lights and to protect others, for which the required amount is asked for in the annual estimates under the head of repairs.

The district is generally in good order.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK,
Chairman L. H. Board.

RAPHAEL SEMMES,
WM. F. SMITH,
Secretaries.

No. 14.

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, under stipulations of treaties, &c.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Blackfoot Nation	For purchase of goods, provisions, and other useful articles, &c.; 9th article treaty October 17, 1855.	Vol. 11, page 659.....	Ten instalments of $20,000; five instalments to be appropriated.	....	$100,000 00	....	....
Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of the Arkansas river.	For purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements; 6th article treaty July 27, 1853.	Vol. 10, page 1014....	Ten instalments of $18,000; three instalments unappropriated.	....	54,000 00	....	....
Do.	For transportation of goods, &c.......	......do.	Transportation for three years, $7,000 per year.	....	21,000 00	....	....
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, two carpenters, and tobacco; compare 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and 8th article treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty-five instalments; six yet to be appropriated.	....	116,799 66	....	....
Do.	Twenty instalments in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education; 4th article treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 10, page 1111....	Twenty instalments of $19,000 each; fourteen yet unappropriated.	....	266,000 00	....	....
Do.	Twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, and for iron and steel; 2d and 5th articles treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 10, pages 1109 and 1111.	Twenty instalments, estimated at $6,300 each; fourteen yet unappropriated.	....	89,100 00	....	....
Do.	Twenty instalments for the seventh smith, &c.	......do.	Twenty instalments, estimated at $1,060 each; sixteen yet unappropriated.	....	16,960 00	....	....
Do.	Support of a smith, assistant, and shop, and pay of two farmers during the pleasure of the President; 12th article treaty.	Vol. 10, page 1112....	Estimated at $2,600 per annum.......	$2,260 00	....	....	....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, and tobacco; compare 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and 8th article treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty-five instalments; six unappropriated.	....	54,000 00	....	....

Do.	Two farmers, two carpenters, and smiths and assistants, iron and steel; 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and September 30, 1854.	......do.	Twenty-five instalments; six unappropriated; one third payable to these Indians, viz: $1,400 for six years.		8,400 00		
Do.	Twenty instalments in money, of $20,000 each.	Vol 10, pages 1167	3d article treaty February 22, 1855; fourteen unappropriated.		280,000 00		
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebegoshish.	Money, $10,666 67; goods, $8,000; and purposes of utility, $4,000; 3d article treaty February 22, 1855.	Vol. 10, page 1168	Thirty instalments; twenty-four unappropriated.		544,000 08		
Do.	For purposes of education; same article and treaty.	......do.	Twenty instalments of $3,000 each; fourteen unappropriated.		42,000 00		
Do.	For support of smiths' shops; same article and treaty.	......do.	Fifteen instalments, estimated at $2,120 each; nine unappropriated.		19,100 00		
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods	Vol. 1, page 619	Act February 28, 1790; $3,000 per year.			$3,000 00	$60,000 00
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.	Education during the pleasure of Congress.	Vol. 7, page 304	5th article treaty August 11, 1827	1,500 00			
Chippewas of Saganaw, Swan Creek, and Black river, Michigan.	Ten instalments in coin, of $10,000 each; and for the support of smith's shops ten years, $1,340 per year; same article, &c.		Five instalments yet to be appropriated, and two subsequent instalments of $18,800.		93,200 00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 99, 213, and 236.	2d article treaty November 16, 1805, $3,000; 13th article treaty October 18, 1820, $600; 2d article treaty January 20, 1825, $6,000.			9,600 00	192,000 00
Do.	Provisions for smiths, &c.	Vol. 7, pages 212 and 236.	6th article treaty October 18, 1820, and 9th article treaty January 20, 1825, say $920.			920 00	18,400 00
Do.	Interest on $500,000; articles 10 and 13 treaty June 22, 1855.	Vol. 11, pages 613 and 614.	Five per centum for educational purposes.			25,000 00	500,000 00
Creek	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pp. 36, 69, and 287.	4th article treaty of August, 1790, $1,500; 2d article, June 16, 1802, $3,000; 4th article treaty of January 24, 1826, $20,000.			24,500 00	490,000 00
Do.	Smith shops, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 287	8th article January 24, 1826—say $1,110.			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do.	Smiths, &c.; two for twenty-seven years; treaties March 24, 1832, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, pp. 368, &c.	Three of twenty-seven instalments, to be appropriated.		6,600 00		
Do.	Wheelwright, permanent	Vol. 7, p. 287	8th article treaty of January, 1826, $600.			600 00	12,000 00
Do.	Thirty-three instalments for education, 13th article treaty of March, 1832, and 4th article treaty of January, 1845.	Vol. 7, p. 368, and vol. 9, p. 822.	Thirty-three instalments of $3,000 each; three yet unappropriated.		9,000 00		
Do.	Twenty instalments for education, 4th article treaty of January, 1845.	Vol. 9, p. 822	Twenty instalments of $3,000 each; three unappropriated.		9,000 00		
Do.	Allowance during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, pp. 287 and 419.	5th article treaty of February 14, 1833, and 8th article treaty of January 24, 1826.	4,710 00			
Do.	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, 6th article treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, pp. 701 and 702.	Five per centum for education			10,000 00	200,000 00
Delawares	Life annuities to two chiefs	Vol. 7, p. 399	Treaty of 1818, 1829, and 1832	200 00			
Do.	Interest on $46,080, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, p. 327	Resolution of the Senate, Jan. 19, 1838.			2,304 00	46,080 00

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire, am'nts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Delawares	Eight instalments of $1,250 each	Vol. 10, p. 1030	6th article treaty of May 6, 1854; one instalment.		$1,250 00		
Florida Indians, or Seminoles.	Ten instalments for support of schools, 8th article treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, p. 702	Seven payments of $3,000 each.		21,000 00		
Do.	Ten instalments for agricultural assistance, same article and treaty.	do.	Seven payments of $2,000 each		14,000 00		
Do.	Ten instalments for support of smiths and shops, same article and treaty.	do.	Seven payments of $2,200 each		15,400 00		
Do.	Interest on $500,000, per 8th article treaty of August 7, 1856.	do.	$25,000 as annuity			$25,000 00	$500,000 00
Iowas	Interest on $57,000, being the balance of $157,000.	Vol. 7, p. 568, and vol. 10, p. 1071.	2d article treaty of October 19, 1838, and 9th article treaty of May 17, 1854.			2,875 00	57,500 00
Kanzas	Interest on $200,000	Vol. 9, p. 842	2d article treaty of January 14, 1846			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $100,000	Vol. 10, p. 1079	2d article treaty of May 18, 1854			5,000 00	100,000 00
Do.	Graduated payments on $200,000	do.	2d article treaty of May 18, 1854, $111,000, heretofore appropriated, due.		89,000 00		
Menomonies	Pay of miller fifteen years	Vol. 9, p. 953, and vol. 10, p. 1065.	3d article treaty of May 18, 1854, $9,000, 3,000 heretofore appropriated, due.		5,400 00		
Do.	Support of smith's shop twelve years.	do.	Seven instalments of $916 66⅔ each		6,416 66⅔		
Do.	Ten instalments of $20,000 each	Vol. 9, p. 953	4th article treaty of 1848; five to be paid.		100,000 00		
Do.	Fifteen equal instalments to pay $242,686 to commence in 1867.	Vol. 10, p. 1065	4th article treaty of May 12, 1854, and Senate's amendment thereto.		242,686 00		
Miamies	Permanent provision for smith's shop, &c., and miller.	Vol. 7, pp. 191 and 464, and vol. 10, p. 1095.	5th article treaty of October 6, 1818; 5th article treaty of October 23, 1834, and 4th article treaty of June 5, 1854—say $940 for shop and $600 for miller.			1,540 00	30,800 00
Do.	Twenty instalments upon $200,000	Vol. 10, p. 1094	3d article treaty of June 5, 1854; one instalment of $7,500 appropriated yet to be provided for.		192,500 00		
Do.	Interest on $50,000, at 5 per cent	do.	3d article treaty of June 5, 1854			2,500 00	50,000 00

Do.	Interest on $221,257 86 in trust	Vol. 10, p. 1099	Senate's amendment, 4th article treaty of 1854.			11,062 80	221,257 86
Eel River Miamies	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pp. 51, 91, 114, and 116.	4th article treaty of 1795, 3d article treaty of 1805, and 3d article treaty of September, 1809—aggregate.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other bands of Puget Sound.	Presents to Indians	Vol. 9, p. 975	10th article treaty of September 9, 1819.	$5,000 00			
Do.	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., for twenty years.	Vol. 10, p. 1134	10th article treaty of Dec. 26, 1854; estimated at $6,700 per year; fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated.		67,500 00		
Omahas	Forty instalm'ts, graduated, ($840,000,) extending over forty years.	Vol. 10, p. 1044	Six instalments paid, (see 4th article treaty March 16, 1854,) to be appropriated.		630,000 00		
Do.	Support of smiths' shops, miller, and farmer ten years.	Vol. 10, p. 1045	8th article treaty; estimated at $2,140 per year; four years to be provided for.		8,560 00		
Ottoes and Missourias.	Forty instalm'ts, graduated, ($385,000,) extending through forty years.	Vol. 10, p. 1039	4th article treaty March 15, 1854; six instalments paid, to be appropriated hereafter.		286,000 00		
Do.	Support of smiths' shops, miller, and farmer ten years.	Vol. 10, p. 1040	7th article treaty of March 15, 1854; estimated at $2,140 per annum; six paid; to be appropriated.		8,560 00		
Ottawas of Kansas	Permanent annuities, their proportion of.	Vol. 7, pp. 54, 106, 179, and 220.	4th article treaty of August 3, 1795; 4th article treaty of September 17, 1818; 4th article treaty of August 29, 1821; and 2d article treaty of November 17, 1807.			2,600 00	52,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent.	Vol. 7, page 497	Resolution of Senate of May 19, 1836; $12,000 per year.			12,000 00	240,000 00
Do.	Education, $5,000; missions, $3,000; medicines, $300; during the pleasure of Congress.	Vol. 7, page 492	See 4th article treaty of March 28, 1836.	8,300 00			
Do.	Three blacksmiths, &c., one gunsmith, &c., two farmers and assistants, and two mechanics and assistants, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 493	See 7th article treaty of March 28, 1836, annually allowed since the expiration of the number of years named in treaty. Aggregate, $6,440.	6,440 00			
Do.	Ten equal instalments for education, $8,000 each; 2d article treaty July 31, 1855.	Treaty not published.	Five instalments due		40,000 00		
Do.	Support of four smiths' shops for ten years; same article and treaty.	do	Five, of $4,250 each, to be paid		21,250 00		
Do.	In part payment of $306,000; same article and treaty.	do	$10,000 per year for ten years; five years to be appropriated.		50,000 00		
Do.	$206,000, to be paid after ten years	Vol. 11, page 624	Treaty July 31, 1855		206,000 00		
Do.	Interest on $186,000, five years, same article, $55,800, and interest on six unpaid instalments of $10,000 each, $3,000.	do	Interest on unpaid consideration to be paid as annuity.		58,800 00		

No. 14.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Pawnees	Agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 488	See 4th article treaty October 9, 1853	$1,000 00			
Do	Five instalments in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them.	1st session 35th Congress, page 129.	2d article treaty September 24, 1857; three instalments appropriated, two remaining.		$80,000 00		
Do	For support of two manual labor schools.	do	3d article treaty; annually, during the pleasure of the President.	10,000 00			
Do	For pay of two teachers	do	3d article treaty; annual appropriation required.	1,200 00			
Do	For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for same.	do	4th article treaty; annual appropriation during the pleasure of the President.	500 00			
Do	For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith.	do	4th article treaty; annual appropriation required.	1,200 00			
Do	For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop.	do	do do	480 00			
Do	Ten instalments for farming utensils and stock.	do	4th article treaty; three instalments appropriated; seven remaining to be appropriated at the pleasure of the President.		9,600 00		
Do	For pay of farmer	do	4th article treaty; annual appropriation required.	600 00			
Do	Ten instalments for pay of miller	do	4th article treaty; three instalments appropriated, seven remaining at the discretion of the President.		4,200 00		
Do	Ten instalments for pay of engineer	do	do do		8,400 00		
Do	For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill.	do	4th article treaty; annual appropriation required.		500 00		
Do	Three instalments for the pay of six laborers.	do	7th article treaty; two instalments of $3,000 appropriated, one remaining unappropriated.		3,000 00		

Pottawatomies	Permanent annuities in money	Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, and 320; and vol. 9, page 855.	4th article treaty 1795, $1,000; 3d article treaty 1809, $500; 3d article treaty 1818, $2,500; 2d article treaty 1828, $2,000; 2d article treaty July, 1829, $16,000; 10th article treaty June, 1846, $300.			$22,300 00	$446,000 00
Do.	Life annuities to surviving chiefs	Vol. 7, pages 379 and 433.	3d article treaty October 16, 1832, $200; 3d article treaty September 26, 1833, $700.	900 00			
Do.	Education during pleasure of Congress.	Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, and 401.	3d article treaty October 16, 1826; 2d article treaty September 20, 1828, and 4th article treaty October 27, 1832, $5,000	5,000 00			
Do.	Permanent provision for three smiths, assistants, shops, &c.	Vol. 7, pages 318, 296, and 321.	2d article treaty September 20, 1828; 3d article treaty October 16, 1826, and 2d article treaty July 29, 1829, three shops, at $940 each per year, $2,820.			2,820 00	56,400 00
Do.	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.	Vol. 7, pages 75, 296, and 320.	3d article treaty 1803, 3d article treaty October, 1826, and 2d article treaty July 29, 1829; estimated $500.			500 00	10,000 00
Do.	Interest on $643,000, at 5 per cent.	Vol. 9, page 854	7th article treaty June, 1846; annual interest $32,150.			32,150 00	643,000 00
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 106	2d article treaty November 17, 1807, $400.			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	Provision for education $1,000 per year, and for smith and shop and farmer during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 425	3d article treaty May 13, 1833, $1,000 per year for education, and $1,660 for smith, farmer, &c., $2,660.	2,660 00			
Rogue River	Sixteen instalments, of $2,500 each	Vol. 10, page 1019	3d article treaty September 10, 1853; nine instalments yet to be appropriated.		22,500 00		
Shasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.	$2,000 annually for fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1122	3d article treaty November 18, 1851; nine instalments yet to be appropriated.		18,000 00		
Do.	Support of schools and farmer fifteen years.	Vol. 10, page 1123	5th article same treaty; estimated for schools, $1,200 per year, and farmer, $600; $1,800 per year for nine years.		16,200 00		
Do.	Physician, medicines, &c., for ten years.	do	Same article, four years, at $1,060 per year.		4,240 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400	Vol. 10, page 541	2d article treaty October 21, 1837			7,870 00	157,400 00
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Vol. 7, page 85	3d article treaty November, 1804			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do.	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent.	Vol. 7, page 541	2d article treaty October, 1837			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do.	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent.	Vol. 7, page 596	2d article treaty October 11, 1842, $40,000.			40,000 00	800,000 00
Do.	Thirty instalments, of $20,000 each	Vol. 7, page 375	3d article treaty September 21, 1832; one instalment yet to be appropriated.		20,000 00		
Do.	Provision for smith and shop, gunsmith and shop, and for tobacco and salt.	do	4th article treaty September 21, 1832; one instalment of $2,880 yet to be provided.		2,880 00		

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary t meet stipulations, indefinit as to time, now allowed, bu liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropria tions that will be require during a limited number o years to pay limited annui ties till they expire, amount incidentally necessary to ef fect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilitie of a permanent character.	Am't held in trust by the U. S on which five per cent. i annually paid; and amount which, invested at five pe cent., would produce th permanent annuities.
Senecas	Permament annuities	Vol. 7, pages 161 and 179.	4th article treaty September 29, 1817, $500; 4th article treaty September 17, 1817, $500.			$1,000 00	$20,000 00
Do	Provision for smith and smith's shop, and miller, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 349	4th article treaty February 28, 1831, say $1,660.	$1,660 00			
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuity	Vol. 4, page 442	Act February 19, 1831 ..... $6,000 00				
Do	Interest on $75,000	Vol. 9, page 35	Act June 27, 1846 ..... 3,750 00				
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the treasury to the Ontario Bank.	do	Act June 27, 1846 ..... 2,152 50			11,902 50	238,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Vol. 7, page 179	4th article treaty September 17, 1818			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provisions for support of smiths and shops during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 352	4th article treaty July 20, 1831	1,060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuities for education	Vol. 7, pages 51 and 161, and vol. 10, page 1056.	4th article treaty August 3, 1795; 4th article treaty September 29, 1817, and 3d article treaty May 10, 1854.			5,000 00	100,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000	do	3d article treaty May 10, 1854			2,000 00	40,000 00
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuity in clothing, &c.	Vol. 7, page 46	6th article treaty November 11, 1794; $4,500 per annum.			4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux of the Mississippi.	Interest on $300,000	Vol. 7, page 539	2d article treaty September 29, 1837			15,000 00	300,000 00
Do	Fifty instalments of interest on $112,000, being ten cents per acre for reservation.	Vol. 10, page 951	Senate's amendment to 3d article; 40 instalments to be provided for, at $5,600 each.		$224,000 00		
Do	Fifty instalments of interest on $1,360,000, at 5 per cent.	Vol. 10, page 930	4th article treaty July 23, 1851, $58,000 per annum; forty instalments to be provided for.		2,720,000 00		
Do	Fifty instalments of interest on $1,100,000.	Vol. 10, page 955	4th article treaty August 5, 1851, $58,000 per annum; forty instalments yet to be appropriated.		2,3[illegible]0,000 00		
Do	Fifty instalments of interest on $[illegible],000, being ten cents per acre for reservation.	Vol. 10, page 957	Senate's amendment to 3d article treaty August 5, 1851; forty instalments of $[illegible] to be provided for.		1[illegible],000 00		

Treaty of Fort Laramie.	Five instalments, at the direction of the President, of $70,000 each.	Senate's amendment to treaty of Sept. 17, 1851.	5 instalments of [illegible] each for provisions and merchandise for payment of annuities, and transportation of the same, &c.	....			
Umpquas—Cow Creek band.	Twenty instalments, of $550 each ...	Vol. 10, page 1028....	3d article treaty September 19, 1853; thirteen instalments.	....	7,150 00	....	....
Umpquas, Calapooias, &c., Oregon.	Twenty instalments; payment graduated.	Vol. 10, page 1126....	3d article treaty November 29, 1854; six instalments appropriated; fourteen to be appropriated under direction of the President.	....	22,700 00	....	....
Do............	Support of teachers, &c., twenty years	Vol. 10, page 1127....	6th article treaty; estimated at $700 per year; six instalments appropriated; fourteen payable.	....	9,800 00	....	....
Do............	Physician, fifteen years	.....do	6th article treaty; estimated at $1,000 per year; six instalments appropriated.	....	9,000 00	....	....
Do............	Smith and shop, and farmer, ten years.	.....do	6th article treaty; estimated at $1,660 per year; six instalments appropriated.	....	6,640 00	....	....
Willamette Valley bands.	Twenty instalments; graduated payments.	Vol. 10, page 1144....	2d article treaty January 10, 1855; six instalments appropriated; fourteen yet to be provided under the direction of the President.	....	89,500 00	....	....
Winnebagoes.........	Interest on $1,100,000...............	Vol. 7, page 546......	4th article treaty November, 1837.....	....	....	25,000 00	1,100,000 00
Do............	Thirty instalments of interest on $85,000.	Vol. 9, page 879......	4th article treaty October 12, 1836; $4,250 per year; sixteen instalments to be provided for.	....	68,000 00	....	....
Poncas...............	Five instalments for beneficial purposes, $12,000 each.	Pamphlet copy laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 67.	One instalment appropriated.........	....	48,000 00	....	....
Do............	Ten instalments for manual labor schools.	......do	Nine instalments of $5,000 each to be provided.	....	45,000 00	....	....
Do............	Ten instalments, during the pleasure of the President, for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.	......do	Nine instalments of $7,500 to be provided.	....	67,500 00	....	....
Dwamish, and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	For $150,000, graduated payments, under the direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 2.	6th article treaty; thirteen instalments yet to be provided for.	....	$135,000 00	....	....
Do............	Twenty instalments for an agricultural school and teachers.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 3.	14th article treaty; nineteen instalments, estimated at.	....	57,000 00	....	....
Do............	Twenty instalments for smith and carpenter shop and tools.	......do	......do............................	....	9,500 00	....	....
Do............	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	......do	......do............................	....	87,400 00	....	....
Makah tribe	For $30,000 for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 14.	Twenty instalments, graduated payments; nineteen yet to be provided for.	....	27,000 00	....	....
Do............	Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 15.	Nineteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.	....	57,000 00	....	....
Do............	Twenty instalments for smith and carpenters' shop and tools.	......do............	......do............................	....	9,500 00	....	....

No. 14.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Makah tribe	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 15.	Nineteen instalments to be provided for; estimated amount necessary.	....	$87,400 00	....	....
Walla-Walla, Cayuses, and Umatilla tribes.	For $100,000 for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 20.	Nineteen instalments to be provided for, in graduated payments.	....	92,000 00	....	....
Do	Two instalments for buildings, &c.....	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 21.	One instalment of $25,000 appropriated.	....	25,000 00	....	....
Do	For pay and subsistence of two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, and one carpenter and joiner.	......do............	Nineteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.	....	212,800 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for mill fixtures, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	......do	Nineteen instalments for those purposes, estimated at.	....	57,000 00	....	....
Do	For $500 per annum for pay to each of the head chiefs of these bands.	......do............	Nineteen instalments, of $1,500 each, unprovided for.	....	28,500 00	....	....
Do	For salary of $100 per annum to Pio-pio-mox.	......do............	Nineteen instalments to be provided for.	....	1,900 00	....	....
Yakama Nation	For $200,000 for beneficial objects, extending a period of twenty-one years.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 27.	Twenty instalments to be provided for; one appropriated.	....	140,000 00	....	....
Do	For the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in repair, and providing furniture, books, and stationery.	...., do............	Nineteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.	....	9,500 00	....	....
Do	For one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, twenty years.	......do............	......do............................	....	60,800 00	....	....

Do	For one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, twenty years.	do	do		178,600 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	do	Nineteen instalments, of $500 each, to be provided for.		9,500 00		
Do	For keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing medicines, &c.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 27.	Nineteen instalments to be provided, estimated at $300 per year.		5,700 00		
Do	For pay of a physician for twenty years	do	Nineteen instalments to be provided, estimated at.		26,600 00		
Do	For keeping in repair buildings for employés.	do	do do		5,700 00		
Do	For salary of head chief, twenty years	do	Nineteen instalments of $500 each, to be provided.		9,500 00		
Nez Percés	For $200,000 for beneficial objects, extending over a period of twenty-one years, under the direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 32.	Nineteen instalments, to be provided for.		140,000 00		
Do	For the support of two schools; one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping them in repair, and providing furniture, books, and stationery.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 33.	Nineteen instalments to be appropriated, estimated at.		9,500 00		
Do	For one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, twenty years.	do	Nineteen instalments required, estimated at.		60,800 00		
Do	For one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, twenty years.	do	Nineteen instalments to be appropriated, estimated at.		178,600 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	do	Nineteen instalments of $500 each, to be appropriated.		9,500 00		
Do	For keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing necessary medicines, &c.	do	Nineteen instalments of $300 each, to be provided for.		5,700 00		
Do	For pay of physician for twenty years	do	Nineteen instalments to be provided, estimated at.		26,600 00		
Do	For keeping in repair buildings for employés.	do	do do		5,700 00		
Do	For salary of head chief, twenty years.	do	do do		9,500 00		
Flat Heads, and other confederated tribes.	For $120,000 for beneficial objects, extending over a period of twenty years, under direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 50.	Nineteen instalments to be provided for in graduated payments.		84,000 00		
Do	For the support of an agricultural and industrial school; providing the necessary furniture, books, and stationery.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 51.	Nineteen instalments, estimated at		5,700 00		
Do	For employment of suitable instructors therefor.	do	do		34,200 00		

No. 14.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Flat Heads, and other confederated tribes.	For keeping in repair blacksmiths' shops, one carpenter shop, one wagon and plough maker's shop, and furnishing tools therefor.	Pamphlet copy Laws, 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 5'.	Nineteen instalments, estimated at....	....	$5,700 00	....	....
Do	For two farmers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, two millers, and one wagon and plough maker, twenty years.	......do	Nineteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.	....	140,600 00	....	....
Do	For keeping in repair flouring and saw mills and supplying the necessary fixtures, &c.	......do	......do	....	9,500 00	....	....
Do	For keeping in repair hospital and furnishing the necessary medicines, &c.	......do	Nineteen instalments wanted, estimated at.	....	5,700 00	....	....
Do	For pay of physician, twenty years...	......do	......do	....	26,600 00	....	....
Do	For keeping in repair the buildings for employés, twenty years.	......do	......do	....	5,700 00	....	....
Do	For $500 per annum for head chief, twenty years.	......do	......do	....	9,500 00	....	....
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in middle Oregon.	For $100,000 for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, graduated payments, extending over a period of twenty years.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 38.	Nineteen instalments to be provided for.	....	92,000 00	....	....
Do	For farmer, blacksmith, and wagon and plough maker, fifteen years.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 39.	Fourteen instalments to be provided for.	....	49,000 00	....	....
Do	For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school teacher, fifteen years.	...... do	......do	....	78,400 00	....	....
Do	For salary of the head chief of the confederated bands, twenty years.	......do	Nineteen instalments of $500 to be provided for.	....	9,500 00	....	....

Molel Indians	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mills and furnishing suitable persons to attend the same, ten years.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 55.	Estimated at	....	15,000 00	....	....
Do	For iron and steel and other materials for the smith shop, and the shop provided for in treaty of November 29, 1854, and for pay for services of necessary mechanics, five years.	......do	Four instalments of $1,800 each	....	7,200 00	....	....
Do	For pay of teachers to manual labor school, and for subsistence of pupils, necessary supplies, &c.	......do	Amount necessary, during the pleasure of the President.	$3,000 00	....	....	....
Do	For carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings, making furniture, &c.	......do	Nine instalments of $2,000 each	....	18,000 00	....	....
Do	For pay of an additional farmer, five years.	......do	Four instalments of $800 each	....	3,200 00	....	....
Qui-nai-elt and Quil-let-ute Indians.	For $25,000 to be expended for beneficial objects, under direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 46.	Nineteen instalments, in graduated payments, to be provided for, amounting to.	....	22,500 00	....	....
Do	For the support of an agricultural and industrial school and for the employment of suitable instructors, twenty years.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 47.	Nineteen instalments to be provided, estimated at.	....	47,500 00	....	....
Do	For the support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and tools, twenty years.	......do	Nineteen instalments of $500 each required.	....	9,500 00	....	....
Do	For the employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, twenty years.	......do	Nineteen instalments, estimated at	....	87,400 00	....	....
S'Klallams	For $60,000, under the direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 8.	Nineteen instalments, graduated payments.	....	54,000 00	....	....
Do	For support of an agricultural and industrial school and for teachers, twenty years.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 9.	Nineteen instalments, estimated at	....	47,500 00	....	....
Do	For employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, twenty years.	......do	......do	....	87,400 00	....	....
				57,670 00	12,659,892 40½	$333,154 39	$7,263 087 86

Office of Indian Affairs, *December* 1, 1860.

No. 15.

Stocks held by the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the Chickasaw national fund.

Description of stock.	Amount.	Remarks.
Six per cent. bonds of State of Arkansas, due 1868.	$90,000 00	No interest paid by Arkansas since Jan. 1, 1842
Six per cent. bonds of State of Indiana, due 1857.	141,000 00	Interest only paid by three per cent. fund to 185.
Six per cent. bonds of State of Indiana, due 1856.	61,000 00	Interest regularly paid
Six per cent. bonds of State of Illinois, due 1860.	17,000 00	Interest paid by applying three per cent. fund.
Six per cent. stock of State of Maryland, due 1870.	6,140 57	Interest regularly paid.
Six per cent. stock of State of Maryland, due 1890.	8,350 17	Do.
Six per cent. bonds of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Co., due 1881.	512,000 00	Do.
Six per cent bonds of Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., due 1876.	100,000 00	Do.
Six per cent. stock of State of Tennessee, due 1890.	104,000 00	Do.
Five and one-quarter per cent. bonds of State of Tennessee, due 1861.	66,666 66	Do.
United States six per cent loan of 1842, due 1862.	104,039 77	Do.
United States six per cent. loan of 1847, due 1867.	135,250 00	Do.
United States six per cent loan of 1848, due 1868.	37,491 80	Do.
	1,382,947 97	

SMITHSONIAN FUND.

Statement of stocks now held by the Secretary of the Treasury which were purchased for the Smithsonian fund, and held as security for money paid to the Smithsonian Institution; showing also the amount of interest due on said stocks up to November 30, 1860, *together with the amount in the treasury at the credit of the fund.*

Description of stock.	Amount.	Interest due up to November 30, 1860.	In the treasury at the credit of the Smithsonian fund.	Aggregate on all accounts.
State of Arkansas	$538,000 00	$478,490 28	....	....
State of Illinois	56,000 00	1,400 00	....	....
State of Ohio	18,000 00	450 00	....	....
United States	81,461 64	2,036 54	....	....
	693,461 64	482,376 82	$226,035 53	$1,401,873 99

Treasury Department, *November* 30, 1860.

No. 16.

Balances of appropriations of trust or special funds on the books of the treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Smithsonian Institution	$155,429 87
Claims on Spain, (old)	2,427 31
Claims on France, (old)	11,731 02
Awards under first article of treaty of Ghent	4,112 89
Awards under the convention with Denmark	2,453 53
Do do the Two Sicilies	166 67
Do do the Queen of Spain	....
Do do the King of the French	4,945 94
Do do Peru	2,038 79
Do do the Mexican republic	2,250 47
Do do Brasil	15,672 95
Unclaimed merchandise	81,364 35
Carrying into effect a treaty with the Chickasaws, of October 20, 1832, per act of April 30, 1836	130,959 98
Chickasaw orphans, under article 8 of treaty of July 1, 1834	2,702 14
Incompetent Indians, under article 4 of Chickasaw treaty	4,053 56
Cherokee schools	4,529 85
Kansas schools	20,856 59
Choctaw education	2,657 75
Navy hospital fund	113,031 57
Navy pension fund	9,679 47
Privateer pension fund	859 93
Prize fund—a fund arising from captures paid into the treasury under act of March 3, 1849, but which is payable to captors	25,822 77
Chippewas of Swan Creek	1,193 76
Cherokee treaty of 1835–'36	220 08
Chippewas and Ottawas	8,663 26
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, (mills)	24,429 35
Choctaw orphan reservation	....
Choctaws, under convention with Chickasaws	14,120 86
Creek orphans	28,163 37
Delawares	9,487 36
Menomonees	20,445 14
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork	....
Osages, (education)	9,855 90
Ottawas of Roche de Bœuf	47 13
Senecas of New York	46 96
Shawnees	1,459 07
Stockbridges and Munsees	468 36
	716,348 00

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 28, 1860.

No. 17.

Gold and silver coinage at the mint of the United States in the several years from its establishment, in 1792, *and including the coinage of the branch mints and the assay office, (New York,) from their organization to June* 30, 1860.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Aggregate.
1793 to 1795	$71,485 00	$370,683 80	$444,168 80
1796	102,727 50	79,077 50	181,805 00
1797	103,422 50	12,591 45	116,013 95
1798	205,610 00	330,291 00	535,901 00
1799	213,285 00	423,515 00	636,800 00
1800	317,760 00	224,296 00	542,056 00
1801	422,570 00	74,758 00	497,328 00
1802	423,310 00	58,343 00	481,653 00
1803	258,377 50	87,118 00	345,495 50
1804	258,642 50	100,340 50	358,983 00
1805	170,367 50	149,388 50	319,756 00
1806	324,505 00	471,319 00	795,824 00
1807	437,495 00	597,448 75	1,034,943 75
1808	284,665 00	684,300 00	968,965 00
1809	169,375 00	707,376 00	876,751 00
1810	501,435 00	638,773 50	1,140,208 50
1811	497,905 00	608,340 00	1,106,245 00
1812	290,435 00	814,029 50	1,104,464 50
1813	477,140 00	620,951 50	1,098,091 50
1814	77,270 00	561,687 50	638,957 50
1815	3,175 00	17,308 00	20,483 00
1816		28,575 75	28,575 75
1817		607,783 50	607,783 50
1818	242,940 00	1,070,454 50	1,313,394 50
1819	258,615 00	1,140,000 00	1,398,615 00
1820	1,319,030 00	501,680 70	1,820,710 70
1821	189,325 00	825,762 45	1,015,087 45
1822	88,980 00	805,806 50	894,786 50
1823	72,425 00	895,550 00	967,975 00
1824	93,200 00	1,752,477 00	1,845,677 00
1825	156,385 00	1,564,583 00	1,720,968 00
1826	92,245 00	2,002,090 00	2,094,335 00
1827	131,565 00	2,869,200 00	3,000,765 00
1828	140,145 00	1,575,600 00	1,715,745 00
1829	295,717 50	1,994,578 00	2,290,295 50
1830	643,105 00	2,495,400 00	3,138,505 00
1831	714,270 00	3,175,600 00	3,889,870 00
1832	798,435 00	2,579,000 00	3,377,435 00
1833	978,550 00	2,759,000 00	3,737,550 00
1834	3,954,270 00	3,415,002 00	7,369,272 00
1835	2,186,175 00	3,443,003 00	5,629,178 00
1836	4,135,700 00	3,606,100 00	7,741,800 00
1837	1,148,305 00	2,096,010 00	3,244,315 00
1838	1,809,595 00	2,315,250 00	4,124,845 00
1839	1,375,760 00	2,098,636 00	3,474,396 00
1840	1,690,802 00	1,712,178 00	3,402,980 00
1841	1,102,097 50	1,115,875 00	2,217,972 50
1842	1,833,170 50	2,325,750 00	4,158,920 50
1843	8,302,787 50	3,722,250 00	12,025,037 50
1844	5,428,230 00	2,235,550 00	7,663,780 00
1845	3,756,447 50	1,873,200 00	5,629,647 50

No. 17—Continued.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Aggregate.
1846	$4,034,177 50	$2,558,580 00	$6,592,757 50
1847	20,221,385 00	2,374,450 00	22,595,835 00
1848	3,775,512 50	2,040,050 00	5,815,562 50
1849	9,007,761 50	2,114,950 00	11,122,711 50
1850	31,981,738 50	1,866,100 00	33,847,838 50
1851	62,614,492 50	774,397 00	63,388,889 50
1852	56,846,187 50	999,410 00	57,845,597 50
1853	55,213,906 94	9,077,571 00	64,291,477 94
1854	52,094,595 47	8,619,270 00	60,713,865 47
1855, (to September 30)	41,166,557 93	2,893,745 00	44,060,302 93
1856, (to September 30)	58,936,893 41	5,347,070 49	64,283,963 90
1857, (to September 30)	48,437,964 31	3,375,608 01	51,813,572 32
1858, (to September 30)	51,841,433 91	9,028,531 44	60,869,965 35
1859, (to June 30)	19,777,418 70	4,699,223 95	24,476,642 65
1860, (to June 30)	23,447,283 35	3,250,636 26	26,697,919 61
Total	587,946,539 02	125,253,475 05	713,200,014 07

No. 18.

Statement exhibiting the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported annually from 1821 *to* 1860, *inclusive, and also the amount of importation over exportation, and exportation over importation during the same years.*

Year ending—	Coin and bullion.			
	Imported.	Exported.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.
September 30........1821	$8,064,890	$10,477,969		$2,413,079
1822	3,369,846	10,810,180		7,440,334
1823	5,097.896	6,372,987		1,275,091
1824	8,379,835	7,014,552	$1,365,283	
1825	6,150,765	8,787,659		2,636,894
1826	6,880,966	4,704,533	2,176,433	
1827	8,151,130	8,014,880	136,250	
1828	7,489,741	8,243,476		753,735
1829	7,403,612	4,924,020	2,479,592	
1830	8,155,964	2,178,773	5,977,191	
1831	7,305,945	9,014,931		1,708,986
1832	5,907,504	5,656,340	251,164	
1833	7,070,368	2.611,701	4,458,667	
1834	17,911,632	2,076,758	15,834,874	
1835	13,131,447	6,477,775	6,653,662	
1836	13,400,881	4,324,336	9,076,545	
1837	10,516,414	5,976,249	4,540,165	
1838	17,747,116	3,508,046	14,239,070	
1839	5,595,176	8,776,743		3,181,567
1840	8,882,813	8,417,014	465,799	
1841	4,988,633	10,034,332		5,045,699
1842	4,087,016	4,813,539		726,523
9 months to June 30, 1843	22,390,559	1,520,791	20,869,768	
Year ending June 30, 1844	5,830,429	5,454,214	376,215	
1845	4,070,242	8,606,495		4,536,253
1846	3,777,732	3,905.268		127,536
1847	24,121,289	1,907,024	22,214,265	
1848	6,360,224	15,841,616		9,481,392
1849	6.651,240	5,404,648	1,246,592	
1850	4,628,792	7,522,994		2,894,202
1851	5,453,592	29,472,752		24,019,160
1852	5,505,044	42,674,135		37,169,091
1853	4,201,382	27,486,875		23,285,493
1854	6,958,184	41,436,456		34,478,272
1855	3,659,812	56,247,343		52,587,531
1856	4,207,632	45,745,485		41,537,853
1857	12,461,799	69,136,922		56,675,123
1858	19,274,496	52,633,147		33,358,651
1859	6,369,703	63,887,411		57,517,708
1860	8,550,135	66,546,239		57,996,104
Total................	340,161,876	688,646,608	112,361,545	460,846,277

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 28, 1860.

No. 19.

Statement exhibiting the gross value of exports and imports from the beginning of the government to the 30*th of June,* 1860.

Years ending—	Exports.			Imports—total.
	Domestic produce.	Foreign merchandise.	Total.	
September 30...1790	19,666,000	$539,156	$20,205,156	$23,000,000
1791	18,500,000	512,041	19,012,041	29,200,000
1792	19,000,000	1,753,098	20,753,098	31,500,000
1793	24,000,000	2,109,572	26,109,572	31,100,000
1794	26,500,000	6,526,233	33,026,233	34,600,000
1795	39,500,000	8,489.472	47,989,472	69,756,268
1796	40,764,097	26,300,000	67,064,097	81,436,164
1797	29,850,206	27,000,000	56,850,206	75,379,406
1798	28,527,097	33,000,000	61,527,097	68,551,700
1799	33,142,522	45,523,000	78,665,522	79,069,148
1800	31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780	91,252,768
1801	47,473,204	46,642,721	94,115,925	111,363,511
1802	36,708,189	35,774,971	72,483,160	76.333,333
1803	42,205,961	13,594,072	55,800,033	64,666,666
1804	41,467,477	36,231,597	77,699,074	85,000,000
1805	42,387,002	53,179,019	95,566,021	120,600,000
1806	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,963	129,410,000
1807	48,699,592	59,643,558	108,343,150	138,500,000
1808	9,433,546	12,997,414	22,430,960	56,990,000
1809	31,405,702	20,797,531	52,203,233	59,400,000
1810	42,366,675	24,391,295	66,657,970	85,400,000
1811	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,833	53,400,000
1812	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236	77,030,000
1813	25,008,132	2,847,865	27,855,997	22,005,000
1814	6,782,272	145,169	6,927,441	12,965,000
1815	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753	113,041,274
1816	64,781,896	17,138,156	81,920,452	147,103,000
1817	68,313,500	19,358,069	87,671,560	99,250,000
1818	73,854,437	19,426,696	93,281,133	121,750,000
1819	50,976,838	19,165,683	70.142,521	87,125,000
1820	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	74,450,000
1821	43,671,894	21,302,488	64,974,382	62,585,724
1822	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281	83,241.541
1823	47,155,408	27,543,622	74,699,030	77,579,267
1824	50,649,500	25,337,157	75,986,657	80,549,007
1825	66,944,745	32,590,643	99,535,388	96.340,075
1826	53,055,710	24,539,612	77,595,322	84,974,477
1827	58,921,691	23,403,136	82,324,727	79,484,068
1828	50,669,669	21,595,017	72,264,686	88,509,824
1829	55,700,193	16,658,478	22,358,671	74,492,527
1830	59,462,029	14,387,479	73,849,508	70,876,920
1831	61,277,057	20,033,526	81,310.583	103,191,124
1832	63,137,470	24,039,473	87,176,943	101,029,266
1833	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,443	108,118,311
1834	81,024,162	23,312,811	104,336,973	126,521,332
1835	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742
1836	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035
1837	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376	140,989,217
1838	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616	113,717,404
1839	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,416	162,092,132

No. 19.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Years ending—	Exports.			Imports—total.
	Domestic produce.	Foreign merchandise.	Total.	
September 30 ...1840	$113,895,634	$18,190,312	$132,085,936	$107,141,519
1841	106,382,722	15.469,081	121,851,803	127,946,177
1842	92,969,996	11,721,538	104,691,534	100,162,087
November 9 to June 30 1843	77,793,783	6,552.697	84,346,480	64,753,799
1844	99,715,179	11,484,867	111,200,046	108,435,035
1845	99,299,776	15.346,830	114,646,606	117,254,564
1846	102,141.893	11.346,623	113,488,516	121,691,797
1847	150,637,464	8,011,158	158,648,622	146,545,638
1848	132,904,121	21,128,010	154,032,131	154,998,928
1849	132,666,955	13,088,865	145,755,820	147,851,439
1850	136,946,912	14,951,808	151,898,720	178,138,318
1851	196,689,718	21,698,293	218,388.011	216,224,932
1852	192,368,984	17,289,382	209,658,366	212,945,442
1853	213,417,697	17,558,460	230,976,157	267,978,647
1854	253,390,870	24,850,194	278.241,064	304,562,381
1855	246,708,553	28,448.293	275,156,845	261,468,520
1856	310,586,330	16,378,578	326,964,908	314,639,942
1857	338,985,065	23,975,617	362,960,682	360,890,141
1858	293,758,279	30,886,142	324,644,421	282,613,150
1859	335,894,385	20,895,077	356,789,462	338,765,130
1860	373,189,274	26,933,022	400,122,296	362,163,941
Total............	6,472,835,953	1,468,720,560	7,941,556,513	8,641,976,758

NOTE.—Prior to 1821 the treasury reports did not give the value of imports. To that period their value, and also the value of domestic and foreign exports, have been estimated from sources believed to be authentic. From 1821 to 1859, inclusive, their value has been taken from official documents.

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 27, 1860.

No. 20.

Statement exhibiting the amount of the tonnage of the United States, annually, from 1789 *to* 1860, *inclusive; also the registered and enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in steam navigation in each year.*

Years ending—	Registered sail tonnage.	Registered steam tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed sail tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage.	Total tonnage.
	Tons.				
December 31, 1789..	123,893	....	77,669	....	201,562
1790..	346,254	....	132,123	....	274,377
1791..	362,110	....	139,036	....	502,146
1792..	411,438	....	153,019	....	564,457
1793..	367,734	....	153,030	....	520,764
1794..	438,863	....	189,755	....	628,618
1795..	529,471	....	218,494	....	747,965
1796..	576,733	....	255,166	....	831,899
1797..	597,777	....	279,136	....	876,913
1798..	603,376	....	294,952	....	898,328
1799..	662,197	....	277,212	....	939,409
1800..	559,921	....	302,571	....	972,492
1801..	632,907	....	314,670	....	947,577
1802..	560,380	....	331,724	....	892,104
1803..	597,157	....	352,015	....	949,172
1804..	672,530	....	369,874	....	1,042,404
1805..	749,341	....	391,027	....	1,140,368
1806..	808,265	....	400,451	....	1,208,716
1807..	848,307	....	420,241	....	1,268,548
1808..	769,054	....	473,542	....	1,242,596
1809..	910,059	....	440,222	....	1,350,281
1810..	984,269	....	440,515	....	1,424,784
1811..	768,852	....	463,650	....	1,232,502
1812..	760,624	....	509,373	....	1,269,997
1813..	674,853	....	491,776	....	1,166,629
1814..	674,633	....	484,577	....	1,159,210
1815..	854,295	....	513,833	....	1,368,128
1816..	800,760	....	571,459	....	1,372,219
1817..	800,725	....	590,187	....	1,399,912
1819..	606,089	....	619,096	....	1,225,185
1819..	612,930	....	647,821	....	1,260,751
1820..	619,048	....	661,119	....	1,280,167
1821..	619,896	....	679,062	....	1,298,958
1822..	628,150	....	696,549	....	1,324,699
1823..	639,921	....	671,766	24,879	1,336,566
1824..	669,973	....	697,580	21,610	1,389,163
1825..	700 788	....	699,263	23,061	1,423,112
1826..	737,978	....	762,154	34,059	1,534,191
1827..	747,170	....	833,240	40,198	1,620,608
1828..	812,619	....	889,355	39,418	1,741,392
1829..	650,143	....	556,618	54,037	1,260,798
1830..	575,056	1,419	552,248	63,053	1,191,776
1831..	619,575	877	613,827	33,568	1,267,847
1832..	686,809	181	661,827	90,633	1,439,450
1833..	749,482	545	754,819	101,305	1,606,151
1834..	857,098	340	778,995	122,474	1,758,907

No. 20.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Years ending—	Registered sail tonnage.	Registered steam tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed sail tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage.	Total tonnage.
	Tons.				
September 30, 1835..	885,481	340	816,645	122,474	1,824,940
1836..	897,321	454	839,226	145,102	1,822,103
1837..	809,343	1,104	932,576	153,661	1,896,684
1838..	819,801	2,791	982,416	190.632	1,995,640
1839..	829.096	5,149	1,062,445	199,789	2,096,479
1840..	895,610	4,155	1,082,815	198,184	2,180,764
1841..	945,057	746	1,010,599	174,342	2,130,744
1842..	970,658	4,701	892,072	224,960	2,092,391
June 30, 1843..	1,003,932	5,373	917,804	231,494	2,158,603
1844..	1,061,856	6,909	946,060	265,270	2,280,095
1845..	1,088,680	6,492	1,002,303	319,527	2,417,002
1846..	1,123,999	6,287	1.090.192	341.606	2,562,084
1847..	1,235,682	5,631	1,198,523	399,210	2,839,046
1848..	1,344,819	16,068	1,381,332	411,823	3,154,042
1849..	1,418,072	20,870	1,453,459	441,525	3,334,016
1850..	1,540,769	44,429	1,468,738	481,005	3,535,454
1851..	1,663.917	62,390	1,524,915	521,217	3,772,439
1852..	1,819.744	79.704	1,675,456	563,536	4,138,440
1853..	2,013,154	90,520	1,789,238	514,098	4,407,010
1854..	2,238,783	95,036	1,887,512	581,571	4,802,902
1855..	2,440,091	115.045	2,021,625	655,240	5,212,001
1856..	2,401,687	89,715	1,796,888	583,362	4,871,652
1857..	2,377,094	86,873	1,857,964	618,911	4,940,842
1858..	2,499.742	78,027	2,550,067	651,363	5,049,808
1859..	2,414,654	92,748	1,961,631	676,005	5,145,038
1860..	2,448,941	97,296	2,036,990	770,641	5,353,868

F. BIGGER, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, *November* 27, 1860.

No. 21.

Statement showing the revenue collected from the beginning of the government to June 30, 1860, under the several heads of customs, public lands, and miscellaneous sources, including loans and treasury notes; also the expenditures during the same period, and the particular tariff, and the price of lands, under which the revenue from those sources was collected.

Years.	From customs.	Date of tariff.	From public lands.	Price per acre.	From miscellaneous sources, includ'g loans and treasury notes.	That portion of miscellaneous arising from loans & treasury notes.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.
From Mar. 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791.	$4,399,473 09	July 4, 1789, general; Aug. 10, 1790, general; Mar. 3, 1791, general.	....	$1, by act of May 20, 1785.	$5,810,552 66	$5,791,112 56	$10,210,025 75	$7,207,539 02
1792	3,443.070 85	May 2, general..	....	....	5,297,695 92	5,070,806 46	8,740,766 77	9,141,569 67
1793	4,255,306 56	....	....	....	1,465,317 72	1,067,701 14	5,720,624 28	7,529,575 55
1794	4,801,065 28	June 5, special; June 7, gen'l.	....	....	5,240,036 37	4,609,196 78	10,041,101 65	9,302,124 74
1795	5,588,461 26	Jan. 29, general.	....	....	3,831.341 53	3,305,268 20	9,419,802 79	10,435,069 65
1796	6,567,987 94	....	$4,836 13	$2, by act of May 18, 1796.	2,167,505 56	362,800 00	8,740,329 65	8,367,776 84
1797	7,549,649 65	Mar. 3, general.. July 8, special.	83,540 60	....	1,125,726 15	70,135 41	8,758,916 40	8,626,012 78
1798	7,106.061 93	....	11,963 11	....	1,091,045 03	308,574 27	8,209,070 07	8,613,517 68
1799	6,610,449 31	....	....	....	6,011,010 53	5,074,646 53	12,621,459 84	11,077,043 50
1800	9,080,932 73	May 13, special.	443 75	....	3,369,807 66	1,602,435 04	12,451,184 14	11,989,739 92
1801	10,750,778 93	....	167,726 06	....	2,026,950 96	10,125 00	12,945,455 95	12 273,376 94
1802	12,438,235 74	....	188,628 02	....	2,374,527 55	5,597 36	15,001,391 31	13,276,084 67
1803	10,479,417 61	....	165,675 69	....	419,004 33	....	11,064,097 63	11,258,983 67
1804	11,098,565 33	Mar. 26, special; Mar 27, special.	487,526 79	....	249,747 90	9,532 64	11,835,840 02	12,624,646 36
1805	12,936,487 04	....	540,193 80	....	212,827 30	128,814 94	13,689,508 14	$13,727,124 41
1806	14,667,698 17	....	765,245 73	....	175,884 88	48,897 71	15,608,828 78	15,070,093 97

No. 21.—STATEMENT—Continued

Years.	From customs.	Date of tariff.	From public lands.	Price per acre.	From miscellaneous sources, includ'g loans and treasury notes.	That portion of miscellaneous arising from loans & treasury notes.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.
1807	$15,845,521 61		$466,163 27		$86,334 38		$16,398,019 26	$11,292,292 99
1808	16,363,550 58		647,939 06		51,054 45	$1,882 16	17,062,544 09	16,764,584 20
1809	7,296,020 58		442,252 33		35,200 21		7,773,473 12	13,867,226 30
1810	8,583,309 31		696,548 82		2,864,348 40	2,759,992 25	12,144,206 53	13,319,986 74
1811	13,313,222 73		1,040,237 53		78,377 88	8,309 05	14,431,838 14	13,601,808 91
1812	8,958,777 53	July 1, special	710,427 78		12,969,827 45	12,837,900 00	22,639,032 76	22,279,121 15
1813	13,224,623 25	July 29, special	835,655 14		26,464,566 56	26,184,435 00	40,524,844 95	39,190,520 36
1814	5,998,772 08		1,135,971 09		27,424,793 78	23,377,911 79	34,559,536 95	38,028,230 32
1815	7,282,942 22		1,287,959 28		42,390,336 10	35,264,320 78	50,961,237 60	39,582,493 35
1816	36,306,874 88	Feb. 5, special; April 27, gen'l.	1,717,985 03		19,146,561 91	9,494,436 16	57,171,421 82	48,244,495 51
1817	26,283,348 49		1,991,226 06		5,559,017 78	734,542 59	33,833,592 33	40,877,646 04
1818	17,176,385 00	April 20, special	2,606,564 77		1,810,986 89	8,765 62	21,593,936 66	35,104,875 40
1819	20,283,608 76	Mar. 3, special	3,274,422 78		1,047,633 83	2,291 00	24,605,665 37	24,004,199 73
1820	15,005,612 15		1,635,871 61		4,240,009 92	3,040,824 13	20,881,493 68	21,763,024 85
1821	13,004,447 15		1,212,966 46		5,356,290 11	5,000,324 00	19,573,703 72	19,090,572 69
1822	17,589,761 94		1,803,581 54		839,084 46		20,232,427 94	17,676,592 63
1823	19,088,433 44		916,523 10		535,709 72		20,540,666 26	15,314,171 00
1824	17,878,325 71	May 22, general	984,418 15		5,518,468 93	5,000,000 00	24,381,212 79	31,898,538 47
1825	20,098,713 45		1,216,090 56		5,526,054 01	5,000,000 00	26,840,858 02	23,585,804 72
1826	23,341,331 77		1,393,785 09		525,317 35		25,260,434 21	24,103,398 46
1827	19,712,283 29		1,495,845 26		1,758,235 41		22,966,363 96	22,656,764 04
1828	23,205,523 64	May 19, general; May 24, special.	1,018,308 75		539,796 84		24,763,629 23	25,459,479 52
1829	22,681,965 91		1,517,175 13		628,486 34		24,827,627 38	25,044,358 40
1830	21,922,391 39	May 20, special; May 29, special.	2,329,356 14		592,368 98		24,844,116 51	24,585,281 55
1831	24,224,441 77		3,210,815 48		1,091,563 57		28,526,820 82	30,038,446 12

1832	28,465,237 24	July 13, special; July 14, gen'l.	2,623,381 03	....	776,942 89	....	31,865,561 16	34,356,698 06
1833	29,032,508 91	Mar. 2, sp'l; Mar. 2, compromise.	3,967,682 55	....	948,234 79	....	33,948,426 25	24,257,298 49
1834	16,214,957 15	....	4,857,600 69	....	719,377 71	....	21,791,935 55	24,601,982 44
To Dec. 31, 1835	19,391,310 59	....	14,757,600 75	....	1,281,175 76	....	35,430,087 10	17,573,141 56
1836	23,409,940 53	....	24,877,179 86	....	2,539,675 69	....	50,826,796 08	30,868,164 04
1837	11,169,290 39	....	6,776,236 52	....	9,938,326 93	2,992,989 15	27,863,853 84	37,265,037 15
1838	16,158,800 36	....	3,081,939 47	....	19,778,642 77	12,716,820 86	39,019,382 60	39,455,438 35
1839	23,137,924 81	....	7,076,447 35	....	5,125,653 66	3,857,276 21	33,881,242 89	37,614,936 15
1840	13,499,502 17	....	3,292,285 58	....	8,240,405 84	5,589,547 51	25,032,193 59	28,226,533 81
1841	14,487,216 74	Sept. 11, gen'l ..	1,365,627 42	....	14,666,633 49	13,659,317 38	30,519,477 65	31,797,530 03
1842	18,187,908 76	Aug. 30, gen'l ..	1,335,797 52	....	15,250,038 61	14,808,735 64	34,773,744 89	32,936,876 53
To June 30, 1843	7,046,843 91	....	897,818 11	....	12,837,748 43	12,551,409 19	20,782,410 45	12,118,105 15
1843–'44	26,183,570 94	....	2,059,939 80	....	2,955,044 99	1,877,847 95	31,198,555 73	33,642,010 85
1844–'45	27,528,112 70	....	2,077,022 30	....	336,718 90	....	29,941,853 90	30,490,408 71
1845–'46	26,712,667 87	....	2,694,452 48	....	292,847 39	....	29,699,967 74	27,632,282 90
1846–'47	23,747,864 66	July 30, '46, gen'l	2,498,355 20	....	29,091,948 66	28,900,765 36	55,338,168 52	60,520,851 74
1847–'48	31,757,070 96	Mar. 29, '48, sp'l.	3,328,642 56	....	21,906,765 69	21,293,780 00	56,992,479 21	60,655,143 19
1848–'49	28,346,738 82	Aug. 12, '48, sp'l Jan. 26, '49, sp'l.	1,688,959 55	....	29,761,194 61	29,075,815 48	59,796,892 98	56,386,422 74
1849–'50	39,668,686 42	....	1,859,894 25	....	6,120,808 21	4,056,500 00	47,649,388 88	44,604,718 26
1850–'51	49,017,567 92	....	2,352,305 30	....	1,392,831 03	207,664 92	52,762,704 25	48,476,104 31
1851–'52	47,339,326 62	....	2,043,239 58	....	510,549 40	46,300 00	49,893,115 60	46,712,608 83
1852–'53	58,931,865 52	....	1,667,084 99	....	901,152 30	16,372 50	61,500,102 81	54,577,061 74
1853–'54	64,224,190 27	....	8,470,798 39	....	1,107,302 74	1,950 00	73,802,291 40	75,473,119 08
1854–'55	53,025,794 21	....	11,497,049 07	....	828,531 40	800 00	65,351,374 68	66,164,775 96
1855–'56	64,022,863 50	....	8,917,644 93	....	1,116,391 81	200 00	74,056,899 24	72,726,341 57
1856–'57	63,875,905 05	....	3,829,486 64	....	1,263,820 88	3,900 00	68,969,212 57	71,274,587 37
1857–'58	41,789,620 96	Mar. 3, '57, gen'l.	3,513,715 87	....	25,069,329 13	23,717,300 00	70,372,665 96	82,062,186 74
1858–'59	49,565,824 38	....	1,756,687 30	....	30,451,453 96	28,287,500 00	81,773,965 64	83,678,642 92
1859–'60	53,187,511 87	....	1,778,557 71	....	21,875,338 25	20,776,800 00	76,841,407 83	77,055,125 65
Total	1,535,570,454 28	....	174,947,302 66	....	*475,034,293 44	380,621,170 72	2,184,093,266 26	2,151,098,327 14

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* The aggregate receipts show a less sum than the total of customs, lands, and miscellaneous, which is accounted for by deductions at sundry times as per account of the Treasurer for unavailable funds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, *November* 28, 1860.

F. BIGGER, *Register*.

No. 22.

Statement exhibiting the value of manufactured articles of domestic produce exported to foreign countries from the 30th day of June, 1846, to June 30, 1860.

Articles.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wax	$161,527	$134,577	$121,720	$118,055	$122,835	$91,499	$113,602	$87,140	$69,905	$74,005	$91,983	$85,926	$94,850	131,803
Refined sugar	124,824	253,900	129,001	285,056	219,588	149,921	375,780	370,488	526,463	360,444	368,206	200,724	377,944	301,674
Chocolate	1,653	2,207	1,941	2,260	3,255	3,267	10,230	12,257	2,771	1,476	1,932	2,394	2,444	2,593
Spirits from grain	67,781	90,957	67,129	48,314	36,084	48,737	141,173	282,919	384,144	500,945	1,248,234	476,722	272,576	311,595
Spirits from molasses	293,609	269,467	288,452	268,230	289,622	323,941	329,381	809,965	1,448,280	1,329,151	1,216,635	1,267,691	760,889	930,644
Spirits from other materials	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	101,836	95,484	120,011	249,432	188,746	219,199
Molasses	20,959	5,583	7,442	14,137	16,830	13,163	17,582	131,048	189,830	154,630	108,003	115,893	75,699	35,292
Vinegar	9,526	13,920	14,036	11,182	16,915	12,220	20,443	16,945	17,281	26,034	30,788	24,336	35,156	41,368
Beer, ale, porter, and cider	68,114	78,071	51,320	52,251	57,975	48,052	64,677	53,503	45,069	45,086	43,732	59,532	78,226	53,573
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine	498,110	331,404	148,056	229,741	145,410	152,837	362,960	1,084,329	1,186,732	896,238	795,49	1,137,507	1,340,229	1,943,088
Lard oil	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	82,945	161,232	92,499	60,958	50,793	55,783
Household furniture	225,700	297,358	237,342	278,025	362,830	430,182	714,556	763,197	803,960	982,042	879,418	932,499	1,067,197	1,079,114
Coaches and other carriages	75,369	89,963	95,923	95,722	199,421	172,445	184,497	244,638	290,525	370,259	476,394	777,921	655,600	816,973
Hats	59,536	55,493	64,967	68,671	103,768	80,453	91,261	176,404	177,914	226,682	254,208	126,525	216,704	211,602
Saddlery	13,102	27,435	37,276	20,893	30,100	47,937	48,229	53,311	64,886	31,249	45,222	55,280	58,870	71,332
Tallow candles and soap, and other candles	606,798	670,223	627,280	664,963	609,732	660,054	681,362	891,566	1,111,349	1,990,764	1,242,604	934,303	1,137,965	1,203,104
Snuff and tobacco	658,950	568,435	613,044	648,832	1,143,547	1,316,622	1,671,500	1,551,471	1,500,113	1,829,207	1,458,553	2,410,224	3,402,491	3,383,428
Leather, boots and shoes	243,816	194,095	151,774	193,598	458,838	428,708	673,708	896,555	1,052,406	1,313,311	1,311,709	1,269,494	1,319,893	1,456,834
Cordage	27,054	29,911	41,636	51,357	52,054	62,903	103,216	194,076	315,267	367,182	286,163	212,840	320,435	246,572
Gunpowder	88,397	125,263	131,297	190,352	154,257	121,580	180,048	212,700	355,051	644,974	398,244	365,173	371,603	467,772
Salt	42,333	73,274	82,972	75,103	61,424	89,316	119,729	159,026	156,879	311,495	190,699	162,650	212,710	129,717
Lead	124,981	84,278	30,198	12,797	11,774	32,725	5,540	26,874	14,298	27,512	58,624	48,119	28,575	50,446
Iron—														
Pig, bar, and nails	168,817	154,038	149,358	154,210	215,652	118,624	181,998	308,127	288,437	286,980	397,313	205,931	257,662	246,154
Castings	68,889	83,188	60,175	79,318	164,425	191,388	224,420	459,775	306,439	288,316	289,967	464,415	128,659	282,848
All manufactures of	929,778	1,022,408	886,639	1,677,792	1,875,621	1,993,807	2,097,234	3,472,467	3,158,596	3,585,712	4,197,687	4,059,528	5,117,346	5,174,040
Copper and brass, manufactures of	64,980	61,468	66,203	105,060	91,871	103,039	108,205	93,108	690,766	534,846	607,054	1,985,223	1,048,246	1,664,122
Medicinal drugs	165,793	210,581	220,891	334,789	351,585	263,852	327,073	454,789	788,114	1,066,294	886,909	681,278	796,008	1,115,455
Cotton piece goods—														
Printed or colored	290,114	353,534	469,777	606,631	1,006,561	928,404	1,086,167	1,147,788	2,613,655	1,966,845	1,785,685	2,069,194	2,320,890	3,356,449
Uncolored	3,345,902	4,836,559	3,955,117	3,774,407	5,571,576	6,139,391	6,926,485	4,130,149	2,907,276	4,616,264	3,715,339	1,782,025	1,518,236	1,785,595
Twist, yarn, and thread	108,132	170,633	92,555	17,405	37,230	34,718	22,594	49,315	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other manufactures of	338,375	327,479	415,680	335,981	625,808	571,638	733,648	423,085	336,250	384,200	614,153	1,800,285	4,477,096	5,792,752
Hemp and flax—														
Cloth and thread	477	495	1,009	1,183	1,647	5,468	2,924	24,456	2,506	802	1,066	1,326	1,349	1,243
Bags, and all manufactures of	5,305	6,218	4,549	10,593	6,376	8,154	13,860	55,261	34,002	25,233	33,687	87,766	17,529	26,571
Wearing apparel	47,101	574,834	75,945	207,632	1,211,894	250,228	239,733	234,388	223,801	278,832	333,442	210,695	470,613	525,175

Earthen and stone ware	4,758	8,512	10,632	15,644	23,096	18,319	53,685	34,525	32,119	66,696	34,256	36,783	47,261	65,066
Combs and buttons	17,026	16,461	38,136	23,987	27,334	28,833	31,395	37,684	32,049	32,653	39,799	46,349	46,067	23,345
Brushes and brooms	2,967	2,160	2,924	2,827	8,257	4,385	6,612	9,501	10,856	8,385	7,324	49,153	44,638	61,377
Billiard tables and apparatus	615	12	701	2,295	1,798	1,089	1,673	3,204	4,916	2,778	733	8,791	12,094	15,979
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades	2,150	2,916	800	3,395	12,260	8,340	6,183	11,658	8,441	5,989	6,846	6,339	4,837	4,862
Manufactures of India-rubber	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,409,107	1,093,538	643,512	313,379	198,827	240,841
Leather and morocco, (not sold per pound)	29,856	16,483	9,427	9,800	13,309	18,617	6,448	17,018	36,045	5,765	2,119	13,099	41,465	19,011
Fire-engines and apparatus	3,413	7,686	548	3,140	9,488	16,784	9,652	6,597	14,829	29,088	21,524	7,220	3,213	9,948
Printing presses and types	17,431	30,463	28,031	39,242	71,401	47,781	32,250	33,012	36,405	67,517	52,747	106,494	68,868	157,124
Musical instruments	16,997	38,508	23,713	21,634	55,700	67,733	52,397	126,128	106,857	133,517	127,748	99,775	155,101	129,653
Books and maps	44,751	75,193	94,427	119,475	153,912	217,809	142,604	187,335	207,218	202,502	277,647	209,774	319,080	278,268
Paper and stationery	88,731	78,307	86,827	99,696	155,684	119,537	122,212	192,339	185,617	203,013	224,767	229,991	299,857	285,798
Paints and varnish	54,115	50,739	55,145	67,597	109,834	85,368	83,020	121,823	163,096	217,179	223,320	131,217	185,068	223,809
Manufactures of glass	71,155	76,007	101,419	136,682	185,436	194,634	170,561	229,476	204,679	216,439	179,900	214,608	252,316	277,948
Manufactures of tin	6,363	12,353	13,143	13,590	27,823	23,420	22,988	30,750	14,279	13,610	5,622	24,186	39,289	39,064
Manufactures of pewter and lead	13,694	7,739	13,196	22,682	16,426	18,460	14,064	16,478	5,233	5,628	4,818	27,327	28,782	46,081
Manufactures of marble and stone	11,220	22,466	20,282	34,510	41,449	57,240	47,628	88,327	168,546	162,376	111,403	138,590	112,214	176,239
Manufactures of gold and silver, and gold leaf	4,268	6,241	4,502	4,583	68,639	20,332	11,873	1,311,513	9,051	6,116	15,477	26,386	35,947	140,187
Quicksilver	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	442,383	806,119	831,724	665,480	129,184	......	258,682
Artificial flowers and jewelry	3,126	11,217	8,557	45,283	121,013	114,738	66,397	50,471	22,043	26,386	28,070	28,901	58,570	24,866
Trunks and valises	5,270	6,126	5,099	10,370	12,207	15,035	27,148	23,673	35,203	32,457	37,748	59,441	42,153	50,184
Bricks and lime	17,623	24,174	8,671	16,348	22,045	13,539	32,625	33,314	57,393	64,297	68,002	103,821	160,611	154,045
Oil-cake	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,435,861	1,198,581	1,609,328
Articles not enumerated	1,108,984	1,137,828	1,408,278	3,869,071	3,793,341	2,877,659	3,788,700	4,972,084	4,014,432	3,559,613	3,292,722	2,601,788	2,274,652	2,397,445
Total	10,476,345	12,858,758	11,280,075	15,196,451	20,136,967	18,862,93	22,599,930	26,849,411	28,833,299	30,970,992	29,653,267	30,372,180	33,853,660	39,803,080
Gold and silver coin and bullion	62,620	2,700,412	956,874	2,046,679	18,069,580	37,437,837	23,548,535	38,234,565	53,957,418	44,148,279	60,078,352	42,407,246	57,502,305	56,946,851
	10,538,965	15,559,170	12,236,949	17,243,130	38,206,547	56,300,768	46,148,465	65,083,977	82,790,717	75,119,271	89,731,619	72,779,426	91,355,965	96,749,931

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

Treasury Department, *Register's Office, November 27, 1860.*

No. 23.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported, re-exported, and consumed, annually, from 1821 *to* 1860, *inclusive; and also the estimated population and rate of consumption per capita during the same period.*

Years ending—	Value of foreign merchandise.			Population.	Consumption per capita.
	Imported.	Re-exported.	Consumed and on hand.		
September 30..1821	$62,585.724	$21,302,488	$41,283,236	9,960,974	$4 14
1822	83,241,541	22,286,202	60,955,339	10,283,757	5 92
1823	77,579,267	27,543,622	50,035,645	10,606;540	4 71
1824	80,549,007	25,337,157	55,211,850	10,929,323	5 05
1825	96,340,075	32,590,643	63,749,432	11,252,106	5 66
1826	84,974,477	24,539,612	60,434,865	11,574,889	5 22
1827	79,484,068	23,403,136	56,080,932	11,897,672	4 71
1828	88,509,824	21,595,017	66,914,807	12,220,455	5 47
1829	74,492,527	16,658,478	57,834,049	12,243,238	4 61
1830	70,876,920	14,387,479	56,489,441	12,566,020	4 39
1831	103,191,124	20,033,526	83,157,598	13,286,364	6 25
1832	101,029,266	24,039,473	76,989,793	13,706,707	5 61
1833	108,118,311	19,822,735	88,295,576	14,127,050	6 25
1834	126,521,332	23,312,811	103,208,521	14.547,393	7 09
1835	149,895,742	20,504,495	129,391,247	14,967,736	8 64
1836	189,980,035	21,746,360	168,233,675	15,388,079	10 93
1837	140,989,217	21,854,962	119,134,255	15,808,422	7 53
1838	113,717,404	12,452,795	101,264,609	16,228,765	6 23
1839	162,092,132	17,494,525	144,597,607	16,649,108	8 68
1840	107,141,519	18,190,312	88,951,207	17,069,453	5 21
1841	127,946,177	15,469,081	112,477,096	17,612,507	6 38
1842	100,162,087	11,721,538	88,440,549	18,155,561	4 87
9 months to June 30, 1843	64,753,799	6,552,697	58,201,102	18,698,615	3 11
Year to June 30, 1844	108,435,035	11,484,867	96,950,168	19,241,670	5 03
1845	117,254,564	15,346,830	101,907,734	19,784,725	5 15
1846	121,691,797	11,346,623	110,345,174	20,327,780	5 42
1847	146,545,638	8,011,158	138,534,480	20,780,835	6 60
1848	154,998,928	21,128,010	133,870,918	21,413,890	6 25
1849	147,857,439	13,088,865	134,768,574	21,956,945	6 13
1850	178,138,318	14,951,808	163,186,510	23,246,301	7 02
1851	216,224,932	21,698,293	194,526,639	24,250,000	8 02
1852	212,945,442	17,289,382	195,656,060	24,500,000	8 00
1853	267,978,647	17,558,460	250,420,187	25,000,000	10 00
1854	304,562,381	24,850,194	279,712,187	25,750,000	10 00
1855	261,468,520	28,448,293	233,020,227	26,500,000	8 79
1856	314,639,942	16,378,578	298,261,364	27.400,000	10 88
1857	360,890,141	23,975,617	336,914,524	28.500,000	11 82
1858	282,613,150	30,886,142	251,727,008	29,500,000	8 50
1859	338,768,130	20,895,077	317,873,053	30,385,000	10 46
1860	362,163,941	26,933,022	335,230,919	31,000,000	10 80
Total........	6,291,348,520	787,110,363	5,504.238,157		

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 28, 1860.

No. 24.

Statement exhibiting the total value of imports, and imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from 1821 *to* 1860, *inclusive; showing also the value of foreign and domestic exports, exclusive of specie, the aggregate exports, including specie, and the tonnage employed during the same period.*

Years.	Total imports, including specie.	Imports entered for consumption, exclusive of specie.	Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie.	Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie.	Total exports, including specie.	Tonnage.
1821	$62,585,724	$43,696,405	$43,671,894	$10,824,519	$64,974,382	1,298,958
1822	83,241,541	68,367,425	49,874,079	11,476,022	72,160,281	1,324,799
1823	77,579,267	51,308,936	47,155,408	21,170,635	74,699,030	1,336,566
1824	80,549,007	53,846,567	50,649,500	18,322,605	75,986,657	1,389,163
1825	96,340,075	66,375,722	66,944,745	23,802,984	99,535,388	1,423,112
1826	84,974,477	57,652,577	52,449,855	20,440,934	77,595,322	1,534,191
1827	79,484,068	54,901,108	57,878,117	16,431,830	82,324,827	1,620,608
1828	88,509,824	66,975,475	49,976,632	14,044,578	72,264,686	1,741,392
1829	74,492,527	54,741,571	55,087,307	12,347,544	72,358,871	1,260,798
1830	70,876,920	49,575,009	58,524,878	13,145,857	73,849,508	1,191,776
1831	103,191,124	82,808,110	59,218,583	13,077,069	81,310,583	1,267,847
1832	101,029,266	75,327,688	61,726,529	19,794,074	87,176,943	1,439,450
1833	108,118,311	83,470,067	69,950,856	17,577,876	90,140,433	1,606,151
1834	126,521,332	86,973,147	80,623,662	21,636,553	104,336,973	1,758,907
1835	149,895,742	122,007,974	100,450,481	14,756,321	121,693,577	1,824,940
1836	189,980,035	158,811,392	106,570,942	17,767.762	128,663,040	1,882,103
1837	140,989,217	113,310,571	94,280,895	17,162,232	117,419,376	1,896,686
1838	113,717,404	86,552,598	95,560,880	9,417,690	108,486,616	1,994,640
1839	162,092,132	145,870,816	101,625,533	10,626,140	121,028,416	2,096,380
1840	107,141,519	86,250,335	111,660,561	12,088,371	132,085,946	2,180,764
1841	127,946,177	114,776,309	103,636,236	8,181,235	121,851,803	2,130,744
1842	100,162,087	87,996,318	91,798,242	8,078,753	104,690,534	2,092.391
9 months to June 30......1843	64,753,799	37,294,129	77,686,354	5,139,335	84,346,480	2,158,603
Year ending June 30......1844	108,435,035	96,390,548	99,531,774	6,214,058	111,200,046	2,280,095
1845	117,254,564	105,599,541	98,455,330	7,584,781	114,646,606	2,417,002

No. 24—Continued.

Years.	Total imports, including specie.	Imports entered for consumption, exclusive of specie.	Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie.	Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie.	Total exports, including specie.	Tonnage.
1846	$121.691,797	$110,048,859	$101,718,042	$7,865,206	$113,488,516	2,562,085
1847	146,545,638	116,257.595	150,574,844	6,166,754	158,648,622	2,839,046
1848	154,998,928	140,651,902	130,203,709	7,986,806	154,032,131	3,154,042
1849	147,857,439	132,565,168	131,710,081	8,641,091	145,755,820	3,334,015
1850	178,138,318	164,032,033	134,900,233	9,475,493	151,898,720	3,535,454
1851	216,224,932	200,476,219	178,620,138	10,295,121	218,388,011	3,772,439
1852	212,945,442	195,072,695	154,931,147	12,053,084	209,658,366	4,138,441
1853	267,978,647	251,071,358	189,869,162	13,620,120	230,976,157	4,407,010
1854	304,562,381	275,955,893	215,156,304	21,648,304	278,241,064	4,802,903
1855	261,468,520	231,650,340	192,751,135	26,158,368	275,156,846	5,212,001
1856	314,639,942	295,650,938	266,438,051	14,781,372	326,964,908	4,871,652
1857	360,890,141	333,511,295	278,906,713	14,917,047	362,960,682	4,940,843
1858	282,613.150	242,678,413	251,351,033	20,660,241	324,644,421	5,049.808
1859	338,768,130	317,888,456	278,392,080	14,509,971	356,789,462	5,145,037
1860	362,163,941	336,280,172	316,242,423	17,333,634	400,122,296	5,353,868
Total..................	6,291,348,520	5,394,671,668	4,856,863,368	557,142,370	6,102,552,346	....

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 28, 1860.

No. 25.

Statement exhibiting a summary view of the exports of domestic produce, &c., of the United States during the years ending on June 30, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, *and* 1860.

Years ending—	Product of—						Raw produce.	Specie and bullion.	Total value.
	The sea.	The forest.	Agriculture.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Manufactures.			
June 30, 1847	$3,468,033	$5,996,073	$68,450,383	$7,242,086	$53,415,848	$10,476,345	$1,526,076	$62,620	$150,637,464
1848	1,980,963	7,059,084	37,781,446	7,551,122	61,998,294	12,858,758	974,042	2,700,412	132,904,121
1849	2,547,654	5,917,994	38,858,204	5,804,207	66.396,967	11,280,075	904,980	956,874	132.666.955
1850	2,824,818	7,442,503	26,547,158	9,951.023	71,984,616	15,196,451	953,664	2,046,679	136,946,912
1851	3,294,691	7,847,022	24,369,210	9,219,251	112,315,317	20,136,967	1,437,880	18,069.580	196.689,718
1852	2,282,342	7,864,220	26,378,872	10,031,283	87,965,732	18,862,931	1,545,767	37,437,837	192,368,984
1853	3.279,413	7,915,259	33,463,573	11,319.319	109,456,404	22,599,930	1,835,264	23,548,535	213,417,697
1854	3,064,069	11,761,185	67,104,592	10,016,046	93,596,220	26,849,411	2,764,781	38,234,566	253,390,870
1855	3,516,894	12,603,837	42,567,476	14,712,468	88,143.844	28,833.299	2,373,317	53,957,418	246,708.553
1856	3,356,797	10,694,181	77,686,455	12,221.843	128,382,351	30,970,992	3,125,429	44,148,279	310,586.330
1857	3,704,523	14,699.711	75,722,096	20,260,772	131,575,859	29,653,267	3,290,485	60,078,352	338,985,065
1858	3,550,295	13,475.671	53,235,980	17,009,767	131,386,661	30,372,180	2,32[illegible],479	42,407,246	293,758,279
1859	4,462,974	14,489.406	40,400,757	21,074.038	161,434,923	33,853,660	2.676,322	57,502,305	335,894,385
1860	4,156,480	13,738,559	48,451,894	15,906,517	191,806,555	39,803,080	2,279,308	56,946,851	373,189,274
Total	45,489,946	141,504,708	661,018,096	172,319,772	1,489,859,591	331,747,346	28,107,594	438,097,554	3,308,144,607

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 27, 1860.

No. 26.

Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles imported during the years ending June 30, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, *and* 1860, (*after deducting the re-exportations,*) *and the amount of duty which accrued on each during the same periods, respectively.*

Articles.	1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Wollens	$9,408,279	$3,413,495	$10,504,423	$3,731,014	$9,935,925	$3,480,797	$10,639,473	$3,192,293
Cottons	13,236,830	4,850,731	13,360,729	4,908,272	12,857,422	4,865,483	14,704,186	3,956,798
Hempen goods	865,427	213,862	801,661	198,642	696,888	138,394	625,871	121,588
Iron, and manufactures of	2,395,760	1,607,113	4,075,142	2,415,003	3,660,581	1,629,581	8,710,180	2,717,378
Sugar	6,897,245	4,597,093	4,049,708	2,555,075	4,397,239	2,713,866	9,406,253	3,160,444
Hemp, unmanufactured	261,913	101,338	140,372	55,122	180,221	62,282	65,220	19,452
Salt	892,112	654,881	883,359	678,069	748,566	509,244	878,871	228,892
Coal	203,681	133,845	187,962	130,221	336,691	254,149	330,875	162,008
Total	34,161,247	15,472,358	34,003,256	14,671,413	32,813,533	13,653,796	45,360,929	13,558,853

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens	$15,061,102	$4,196,007	$13,503,202	$3,723,768	$16,900,916	$4,682,457	$19,239,930	$5,331,600
Cottons	17,205,417	4,166,573	15,183,759	3,769,565	19,681,612	4,896,278	21,486,502	5,348,695
Hempen goods	606,900	121,380	460,335	92,067	490,077	98,015	615,239	123,048
Iron, and manufactures of	7,060,470	2,118,141	9,262,567	2,778,770	10,864,680	3,259,404	10,780,312	3,234,094
Sugar	8,775,223	2,632,567	7,275,780	2,182,734	6,950,716	2,085,215	13,478,709	4,043,613
Hemp, unmanufactured	180,335	54,100	478,232	143,470	574,783	172,435	212,811	63,843
Salt	1,027,656	205,531	1,424,529	284,906	1,227,518	245,504	1,025,300	205,060
Coal	426,997	128,099	382,254	114,676	361,855	108,557	478,095	143,429
Total	50,344,100	13,622,398	47,970,658	13,089,956	57,052,157	15,547,865	67,316,898	18,493,382

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens	$17,348,184	$4,769,083	$27,051,934	$7,459,794	$31,119,654	$8,629,180
Cottons	18,716,741	4,895,327	26,412,243	6,599,338	32,477,106	8,153,992
Hempen goods	343,777	68,755	433,604	86,721	59,824	11.631
Iron, and manufactures of	18,843,569	5,632,484	26,993,082	8,074,017	28,288,241	8,486,472
Sugar	13,977,393	4,193,218	14,168,337	4,250,501	11,604,656	3,481,397
Hemp, unmanufactured	164.211	49,263	326,812	98,044	335,632	100,689
Salt	1,102,101	220,420	1,041,577	208,315	1,290,975	258,195
Coal	405,652	121,695	488,491	146,547	585,926	175,777
Total	70,901,628	19,950,245	96,916,080	26,923,277	105,762,014	29,297,333

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens	$22,076,448	$6,088,157	$30,705,161	$8,478,552 05	$30,848,620	$8,504,131
Cottons	15,742,923	3,823,294	24,337,504	5,943,181 90	28,114,924	6,845,102
Hempen goods	239,593	47,919	233,735	46,747 00	504,214	100,843
Iron, and manufactures of	23,945,274	7,163,602	21,618,718	6,461,615 00	23,320,148	6,829,279
Sugar	13,284,663	3,985,399	21,295,154	6,388,546 20	41,596,238	12,478,871
Hemp, unmanufactured	55,458	16,637	3,427	1,028 10	411,662	123,499
Salt	1,692,587	338,517	1,954,317	390,863 40	2,991,365	598,273
Coal	893,825	268,147	597,094	119,418 80	769,486	230,846
Total	77,930,771	21,731,672	100,745,110	27,829,952 45	128,556,657	35,710,844

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1858.		1859.		1860.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens	$26,288,189	$5,550,025 98	$33,301,509	$7,195,936 88	$37,735,914	$8,155,518 56
Cottons	17,574,142	3,873,350 20	26,026,140	5,677,083 00	9,079,676	6,120,056 17
Hempen goods	594,323	89,148 45	432,746	60,134 25	726,916	115,370 25
Iron, and manufactures of	14,453,617	3,407,818 20	14,749,056	3,516,878 07	18,464,346	4,395,784 48
Sugar	18,946,663	4,547,199 12	28,345,297	6,802,871 28	28,931,166	6,943,479 84
Hemp, unmanufactured	249,417	59,860 08	381,581	91,579 44	308,563	74,055 12
Salt	1,102,202	165,330 30	1,273,098	190,964 70	1,431,140	214,671 00
Coal	769,926	184,782 24	931,730	223,615 20	839,334	201,440 16
Total	79,978,479	17,877,514 57	105,441,157	23,759,062 82	97,517,055	26,120,875 58

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 29, 1860.

No. 27.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported annually, from 1821 *to* 1860.

Year ending—	VALUE OF EXPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.					Specie and bullion.
	Foreign merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Aggregate value of exports.	
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.			
September 30.......1821............	$286,788	$10,537,731	$10,824,519	$43,671,894	$54,496,413	$10,477,969
1822............	374,716	11,101,306	11,476,022	49,874,079	61,350,101	10,810,180
1823............	1,323,762	19,846,873	21,170,635	47,155,408	68,326,043	6,372,987
1824............	1,100,530	17,222,075	18,322,605	50,649,500	68,972,105	7,014,552
1825............	1,098,181	22,704,803	23,802,984	66,944,745	90,747,729	8,787,659
1826............	1,036,430	19,404,504	20,440,934	52,449,855	72,890,789	4,704,533
1827............	813,844	15,617,986	16,431,830	57,878,117	74,309,947	8,014,880
1828............	877,239	13,167,339	14,044,578	49,976,632	64,021,210	8,243,476
1829............	919,943	11,427,401	12,347,344	55,087,307	67,434,651	4,924,020
1830............	1,078,695	12,067,162	13,145,857	58,524,878	71,670,735	2,178,773
1831............	642,586	12,434,483	13,077,069	59,218,583	72,295,652	9,014,931
1832............	1,345,217	18,448,857	19,794,074	61,726,529	81,520,603	5,656,340
1833............	5,165,907	12,411,969	17,577,876	69,950,856	87,528,732	2,611,701
1834............	10,757,033	10,879,520	21,636,553	80,623,662	102,260,215	2,076,758
1835............	7,012,666	7,743,655	14,756,321	100,459,481	115,215,802	6,477,775
1836............	8,534,895	9,232,867	17,767,762	106,570,942	124,338,704	4,324,336
1837............	7,756,189	9,406,043	17,162,232	94,280,895	111,443,127	5,976,249
1838............	4,951,306	4,466,384	9,417,690	95,560,880	104,978,570	3,508,046
1839............	5,618,442	5,007,698	10,626,140	101,625,533	112,251,673	8,776,743
1840............	6,202,562	5,805,809	12,008,371	111,660,561	123,668,932	8,417,014
1841............	3,953,054	4,228,181	8,181,235	103,636,236	111,817,471	10,034,332
1842............	3,194,299	4,884,454	8,078,753	91,798,242	99,876,995	4,813,539
9 months to June 30, 1843............	1,682,763	3,456,572	5,139,335	77,686,354	82,825,689	1,520,791

No. 27.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Year ending—	VALUE OF EXPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.					Specie and bullion.
	Foreign merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Aggregate value of exports.	
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.			
June 30..............1844	$2,251,550	$3.962,508	$6,214,058	$99,531,774	$105,745,832	$5.454,214
1845...........	2,413,050	5,171,731	7,584,781	98,455,330	106.040,111	8,606,495
1846...........	2,342,629	5,522,577	7,865,206	101,718,042	109,583,248	3,905,268
1847...........	1,812,847	4,353,907	6,166,754	150,574.844	156,741,598	1,907,024
1848...........	1,410,307	6,576,499	7,986,806	130,203,709	138,190,515	15,841,616
1849...........	2,015,815	6,625,276	8,641,091	131,710,081	140,351,172	5,404,648
1850..........	2,099,132	7,376.361	9,475,493	134,900,233	144,375,726	7,522,994
1851...........	1,742,154	8,552,967	10,295,121	178,620,138	188,915,259	29,472,252
1852...........	2,538,159	9,514,925	12,053,084	154,931,147	166,984,231	42,674,135
1853...........	2,449,530	11,170.581	13,620,120	189,869,162	203,489,282	27,486,875
1854...........	3,210,907	18,437.397	21,648,304	215,156,304	236.804,608	41,436,456
1855...........	6,516,550	19,641,818	26,158,368	192,751,135	218,909,503	56,247,343
1856...........	3,144,604	11,636.768	14,781,372	266,438,051	281,219,423	45,745,485
1857...........	4,325,400	10,591,647	14,917,047	278,906,713	293,823,760	69,136,922
1858...........	5,751,850	14,908,391	20,660,241	251,351,033	272,011,274	52,633,147
1859...........	5,429,921	9,080,050	14,509,971	278,392,080	292,902,051	63,887,411
1860	5,350,441	11,983,193	17,333,634	316,242,423	333,576,057	66,546,239
Total......................	130,531,902	426,610,268	557,142,170	4,856,763,368	5,413,905,538	688,646,608

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 28, 1860.

No. 28.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of wine, spirits, &c., imported annually, from 1843 *to* 1860, *inclusive.*

No. 1.—WINE IN CASKS.

Period of importation.	Madeira.		Sherry.		Sicily.	
	Gallons	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843	3,949	$9,075	4,685	$6,491	14,579	$6,617
Year ending June 30, 1844	16,734	30,575	18,665	23,418	31,180	15,000
Do 1845	101,176	145,237	23,616	38,289	110,590	46,033
Do 1846	169,797	122,895	26,538	41,761	209,131	74,000
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	117,117	128,613	14,543	26,194	21,281	8,933
7 mouths ending June 30, 1847	13,806	5,717	77,521	56,061	92,631	24,230
Year ending June 30, 1848	44,634	21,630	215,935	109,983	190,294	67,364
Do 1849	193,971	105,302	170,794	128,510	130,851	32,231
Do 1850	303,125	150,096	212,092	118,952	91,123	24,933
Do 1851	163,941	116,008	250,277	154,668	301,010	98,975
Do 1852	216,683	103,917	168,610	97,680	91,746	22,563
Do 1853	226,403	105,628	313,048	155,819	190,205	45,794
Do 1854	120,391	54,270	415,298	244,028	68,870	23,191
Do 1855	71,912	46,445	383,398	208,414	197,700	65,359
Do 1856	41,393	32,031	398,392	270,317	184,194	61,954
Do 1857	106,359	65,880	544,649	364,906	280,316	133,894
Do 1858	86,805	72,420	418,319	343,100	123,519	56,612
Do 1859	87,237	52,902	318,467	262,849	83,043	37,099
Do 1860	131,481	70,613	564,705	440,295	93,684	36,395

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 2.—WINE IN CASKS.

Period of importation.	Port.		Claret.		Other red wine.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843.	38,593	$25,714	873,895	$134,598	....	....
Year ending June 30, 1844	223,615	156,878	993,198	218,239	340.387	$60,096
Do.....1845	260,593	162,358	1,051,862	249,633	495,558	143,210
Do.....1846	372,528	148,895	951,351	249.703	954,646	316,821
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	80,991	62,851	294,433	111,453	1,072,689	328,814
7 months ending June 30, 1847	8,075	3,791	591,656	119,844	539,454	119,411
Year ending June 30, 1848	501,123	170,134	1,227,071	221,416	781,073	180,928
Do.....1849	711,268	272,700	1,912,701	263,836	994,458	221,177
Do.....1850	626,211	305,354	1,919,766	267,445	1,469,256	265,988
Do.....1851	762,967	349,849	1,940,121	280,333	1,245,201	236,727
Do.....1852	614,816	240,238	2,702,612	405,380	1,172,316	229,350
Do.....1853	662,791	268,005	2,633,802	482,827	1,374,416	377,482
Do.....1854	393,197	177,935	2,045,474	497,005	1,854,885	450,195
Do.....1855	186,460	97,987	1,371,400	440,631	1,519,505	459,985
Do.....1856	264,816	158,729	1,516,018	561,440	697,334	285,111
Do.....1857	600,219	407,564	1,897,108	669,403	1,186,293	500,527
Do.....1858	352,677	226,781	1,027,013	385,750	1,078,926	442,641
Do.....1859	115.874	88,217	2,126,065	524,023	984,251	306,547
Do.....1860	366,715	229,997	3,513,083	1,229,740	1,988,372	838,233

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 3.—WINE, BRANDY, AND GRAIN SPIRITS.

Period of importation.	Other white wine.		Brandy.		Grain spirits.	
	Gallons.	Value	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843	123,832	$28,205	191,832	$106,267	259,129	$121,547
Year ending June 30, 1844	268,414	75,090	782,510	606,633	416,918	171,015
Do 1845	591,735	211,183	1,081,314	819,450	606,311	262,543
Do 1846	705,808	310,241	963,147	839,231	677,785	345,352
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	618,267	296,736	331,108	355,451	136,323	86,073
7 months ending June 30, 1847	278,482	69,831	623,309	575,631	327,635	143,549
Year ending June 30, 1848	840,687	193,358	1,370,111	1,135,089	676,683	327,493
Do 1849	971,895	210,139	2,964,091	1,347,514	796,276	327,957
Do 1850	1,088,801	215,353	4,145,802	2,659,537	751,183	361,078
Do 1851	1,085,374	209,847	3,163,783	2,128,679	984,417	364,204
Do 1852	935,379	195,870	2,751,810	1,792,729	865,304	294,386
Do 1853	1,275,290	305,287	3,854,956	3,251,408	1,060,456	424,638
Do 1854	1,379,888	380,204	2,152,366	2,255,344	1,197,234	564,569
Do 1855	939,354	322,257	1,024,497	1,479,362	1,190,642	575,560
Do 1856	517,135	189,499	1,715,717	2,859,342	1,582,126	772,276
Do 1857	721,417	306,739	1,513,328	2,527,262	1,988,037	1,125,160
Do 1858	853,283	335,235	1,180,484	2,232,452	2,157,553	1,158,517
Do 1859	1,307,828	415,767	2,528,356	3,262,058	3,145,204	1,465,243
Do 1860	2,468,395	1,929,846	2,616,154	3,937,698	2,851,616	1,211,335

No. 4.—OTHER SPIRITS, BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.

Period of importation.	Other spirits.		Beer, ale, and porter, from England.		Beer, ale, and porter, from Scotland.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843	135,399	$32,095	62,612	$57,098	7,423	$6,335
Year ending June 30, 1844	210,477	78,027	107,489	102,157	19,236	18,343
Do 1845	270,484	78,957	79,302	73,729	26,711	21,294
Do 1846	221,314	81,713	117,621	110,397	38,464	39,831
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	65,477	28,862	46,146	42,987	2.161	1,895
7 months ending June 30, 1847	160,747	57,806	132,157	67,305	15,375	8,657
Year ending June 30, 1848	228,671	75,943	130,008	101,171	39,282	21,533
Do 1849	542,492	145,784	146,473	118,233	52,287	30,088
Do 1850	339,169	113,779	156,735	129,957	52,856	41,790
Do 1851	309,214	100,850	275,336	189,010	88,179	56,736
Do 1852	359,677	98.940	262,838	186,964	110.752	67,804
Do 1853	336,477	106,501	397,420	284,347	131,357	77,414
Do 1854	399,583	128,308	825,571	424,875	270,064	128,667
Do 1855	397,572	151,378	919,252	559,900	345,016	188,457
Do 1856	771,604	288,494	792,155	504,146	359,486	193,600
Do 1857	443,495	218,907	1,048,903	619,729	375,706	221.316
Do 1858	645,830	324,905	872,969	508,887	183,572	112,555
Do 1859	1,126,489	444,207	1,057.633	613,477	257.034	136,652
Do 1860	831,712	350,209	677,501	483,240	253,624	137,906

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 28, 1860.

No. 29.

Statement exhibiting the value of imports, annually, from 1821 *to* 1860.

Years ending—	Value of merchandise imported.			
	Specie and bullion.	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.
September 30 1821	$8,064,890	$2,017,423	$52,503,411	$62,585,724
1822	3,369,846	3,928,862	75,942,833	83,241,541
1823	5,097,896	3,950,392	68,530,979	77,579,267
1824	8,379,835	4,183,938	67,985,234	80,549,007
1825	6,150,765	4,796,745	85,392,565	96,340,075
1826	6,880,966	5,686.803	72,406,708	84,974,477
1827	8,151,130	3,703,974	67,628,964	79,484,068
1828	7,489,741	4,889,435	76,130,648	88.509,824
1829	7,403,612	4,401,889	62,687,026	74,492,527
1830	8,155,964	4,590,281	58,130,675	70,876,920
1831	7,305,945	6,150,680	89,734,499	103,191.124
1832	5,907,504	8,341,949	86,779,813	101,029,266
1833	7,070,368	25,377.582	75,670,361	108,118,311
1834	17,911.632	50,481,548	58,128,152	126,521,332
1835	13,131,447	64,809.046	71,955,249	149,895,742
1836	13,400,881	78,655,600	97,923,554	189,980,035
1837	10,516,414	58,733,617	71,739,186	140,989,217
1838	17,747,116	43,112.889	52,857,399	113,717,404
1839	5.595,176	70,806,616	85.690,340	162,092,132
1840	8,882,813	48,313,391	49,945,315	107,141,519
1841	4,988,633	61,031,098	61,926,446	127,946,177
1842	4,087.016	26.540,470	69,534,601	100,162,087
9 months to June 30, 1843	22,390,559	13,184,025	29,179,215	64,753,799
Year to June 30 1844	5,830,429	18.936,452	83,668,154	108,435,035
1845	4,070,242	18,077,598	95,106,724	117,254,564
1846	3,777,732	20,990,007	96,924,058	121,691,797
1847	24,121,289	17,651,347	104,773,002	146,545,638
1848	6,360,224	16.356,379	132,282,325	154,998,928
1849	6,651,240	15,726,425	125,479,774	147,857,439
1850	4,628,792	18,081,590	155,427,936	178,138,318
1851	5,453,592	19.652,995	191,118,345	216,224,932
1852	5,505,044	24,187.890	183,252,508	212,945,442
1853	4,201,382	27,182,152	236,595,113	267,978,647
1854	6,958,184	26,327,637	271,276,560	304,562,381
1855	3,659,812	36,430,524	221,378,184	261.468,520
1856	4,207,632	52,748,074	257,684,236	314,639,942
1857	12,461,799	54,267,507	294,160,835	360,890,141
1858	19,274,496	61,044,779	202,293,875	282,613,150
1859	7,434,789	72,286,327	259,047,014	338,768.130
1860	8,550,135	82,291,614	279,872,327	362,163,941
Total	341,226,962	1,179,927,550	4,778,744,143	6,291,348,520

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 28, 1860.

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens	$17,348,184	$4,769,083	$27,051,934	$7,459,794	$31,119,654	$8,629,180
Cottons	18,716,741	4,895,327	26,412,243	6,599,338	32,477,106	8,153,992
Hempen goods	343,777	68,755	433,604	86,721	59,824	11.631
Iron, and manufactures of	18,843,569	5,632,484	26,993,082	8,074,017	28,288,241	8,486,472
Sugar	13,977,393	4,193,218	14,168,337	4,250,501	11,604,656	3,481,397
Hemp, unmanufactured	164.211	49,263	326,812	98,044	335,632	100,689
Salt	1,102,101	220,420	1,041,577	208,315	1,290,975	258,195
Coal	405,652	121,695	488,491	146,547	585,926	175,777
Total	70,901,628	19,950,245	96,916,080	26,923,277	105,762,014	29,297,333

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens	$22,076,448	$6,088,157	$30,705,161	$8,478,552 05	$30,848,620	$8,504,131
Cottons	15,742,923	3,823,294	24,337,504	5,943,181 90	28,114,924	6,845,102
Hempen goods	239,593	47,919	233,735	46,747 00	504,214	100,843
Iron, and manufactures of	23,945,274	7,163,602	21,618,718	6,461,615 00	23,320,148	6,829,279
Sugar	13,284,663	3,985,399	21,295,154	6,388,546 20	41,596,238	12,478,871
Hemp, unmanufactured	55,458	16,637	3,427	1,028 10	411,662	123,499
Salt	1,692,587	338,517	1,954,317	390,863 40	2,991,365	598,273
Coal	893,825	268,147	597,094	119,418 80	769,486	230,846
Total	77,930,771	21,731,672	100,745,110	27,829,952 45	128,556,657	35,710,844

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1858.		1859.		1860.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens	$26,288,189	$5,550,025 98	$33,301,509	$7,195,936 88	$37,735,914	$8,155,518 56
Cottons	17,574,142	3,873,350 20	26,026,140	5,677,083 00	9,079,676	6,120,056 17
Hempen goods,	594,323	89,148 45	432,746	60,134 25	726,916	115,370 25
Iron, and manufactures of	14,453,617	3,407,818 20	14,749,056	3,516,878 07	18,464,346	4,395,784 48
Sugar	18,946,663	4,547,199 12	28,345,297	6,802,871 28	28,931,166	6,943,479 84
Hemp, unmanufactured,	249,417	59,860 08	381,581	91,579 44	308,563	74,055 12
Salt,	1,102,202	165,330 30	1,273,098	190,964 70	1,431,140	214,671 00
Coal	769,926	184,782 24	931,730	223,615 20	839,334	201,440 16
Total,	79,978,479	17,877,514 57	105,441,157	23,759,062 82	97,517,055	26,120,875 58

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 29, 1860.

No. 27.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported annually, from 1821 *to* 1860.

Year ending—	VALUE OF EXPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.					Specie and bullion.
	Foreign merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Aggregate value of exports.	
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.			
September 30.......1821...........	$286,788	$10,537,731	$10,824,519	$43,671,894	$54,496,413	$10,477,969
1822...........	374,716	11,101,306	11,476,022	49,874,079	61,350,101	10,810,180
1823...........	1,323,762	19,846,873	21,170,635	47,155,408	68,326,043	6,372,987
1824...........	1,100,530	17,222,075	18,322,605	50,649,500	68,972,105	7,014,552
1825...........	1,098,181	22,704,803	23,802,984	66,944,745	90,747,729	8,787,659
1826...........	1,036,430	19,404,504	20,440,934	52,449,855	72,890,789	4,704,533
1827...........	813,844	15,617,986	16,431,830	57,878,117	74,309,947	8,014,880
1828...........	877,239	13,167,339	14,044,578	49,976,632	64,021,210	8,243,476
1829...........	919,943	11,427,401	12,347,344	55,087,307	67,434,651	4,924,020
1830...........	1,078,695	12,067,162	13,145,857	58,524,878	71,670,735	2,178,773
1831...........	642,586	12,434,483	13,077,069	59,218,583	72,295,652	9,014,931
1832...........	1,345,217	18,448,857	19,794,074	61,726,529	81,520,603	5,656,340
1833...........	5,165,907	12,411,969	17,577,876	69,950,856	87,528,732	2,611,701
1834...........	10,757,033	10,879,520	21,636,553	80,623,662	102,260,215	2,076,758
1835...........	7,012,666	7,743,655	14,756,321	100,459,481	115,215,802	6,477,775
1836...........	8,534,895	9,232,867	17,767,762	106,570,942	124,338,704	4,324,336
1837...........	7,756,189	9,406,043	17,162,232	94,280,895	111,443,127	5,976,249
1838...........	4,951,306	4,466,384	9,417,690	95,560,880	104,978,570	3,508,046
1839...........	5,618,442	5,007,698	10,626,140	101,625,533	112,251,673	8,776,743
1840...........	6,202,562	5,805,809	12,008,371	111,660,561	123,668,932	8,417,014
1841...........	3,953,054	4,228,181	8,181,235	103,636,236	111,817,471	10,034,332
1842...........	3,194,299	4,884,454	8,078,753	91,798,242	99,876,995	4,813,539
9 months to June 30, 1843...........	1,682,763	3,456,572	5,139,335	77,686,354	82,825,689	1,520,791

No. 27.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Year ending—	VALUE OF EXPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.					Specie and bullion.
	Foreign merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Aggregate value of exports.	
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.			
June 30..............1844	$2,251,550	$3,962,508	$6,214,058	$99,531,774	$105,745,832	$5,454,214
1845	2,413,050	5,171,731	7,584,781	98,455,330	106.040,111	8,606,495
1846	2,342,629	5,522,577	7,865,206	101,718,042	109,583,248	3,905,268
1847	1,812,847	4,353,907	6,166,754	150,574.844	156,741,598	1,907,024
1848	1,410,307	6,576,499	7,986,806	130,203,709	138,190,515	15,841,616
1849	2,015,815	6,625,276	8,641,091	131,710,081	140,351,172	5,404,648
1850	2,099,132	7,376.361	9,475,493	134,900,233	144,375,726	7,522,994
1851	1,742,154	8,552,967	10,295,121	178,620,138	188,915,259	29,472,252
1852	2,538,159	9,514,925	12,053,084	154,931,147	166,984,231	42,674,135
1853	2,449,539	11,170,581	13,620,120	189,869,162	203,489,282	27,486,875
1854	3,210,907	18,437,397	21,648,304	215,156,304	236,804,608	41,436,456
1855	6,516,550	19,641,818	26,158,368	192,751,135	218,909,503	56,247,343
1856	3,144,604	11,636,768	14,781,372	266,438,051	281,219,423	45,745,485
1857	4,325,400	10,591,647	14,917,047	278,906,713	293,823,760	69,136,922
1858	5,751,850	14,908,391	20,660,241	251,351,033	272,011,274	52,633,147
1859	5,429,921	9,080,050	14,509,971	278,392,080	292,902,051	63,887,411
1860	5,350,441	11,983,193	17,333,634	316,242,423	333,576,057	66,546,239
Total	130,531,902	426,610,268	557,142,170	4,556,763,368	5,413,905,538	688,646,608

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 28, 1860.

No. 28.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of wine, spirits, &c., imported annually, from 1843 *to* 1860, *inclusive.*

No. 1.—WINE IN CASKS.

Period of importation.	Madeira.		Sherry.		Sicily.	
	Gallons	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843	3,949	$9,075	4,685	$6,491	14,579	$6,617
Year ending June 30, 1844	16,734	30,575	18,665	23,418	31,180	15,000
Do. 1845	101,176	145,237	23,616	38,289	110,590	46,033
Do 1846	169,797	122,895	26,538	41,761	209,131	74,000
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	117,117	128,613	14,543	26,194	21,281	8,933
7 mouths ending June 30, 1847	13,806	5,717	77,521	56,061	92,631	24,230
Year ending June 30, 1848	44,634	21,630	215,935	109,983	190,294	67,364
Do. 1849	193,971	105,302	170,794	128,510	130,851	32,231
Do. 1850	303,125	150,096	212,092	118,952	91,123	24,933
Do. 1851	163,941	116,008	250,277	154,668	301,010	98,975
Do. 1852	216,683	103,917	168,610	97,680	91,746	22,563
Do. 1853	226,403	105,628	313,048	155,819	190,205	45,794
Do. 1854	120,391	54,270	415,298	244,028	68,870	23,191
Do. 1855	71,912	46,445	383,398	208,414	197,700	65,359
Do. 1856	41,393	32,031	398,392	270,317	184,194	61,954
Do. 1857	106,359	65,880	544,649	364,906	280,316	133,894
Do. 1858	86,805	72,420	418,319	343,100	123,519	56,612
Do. 1859	87,237	52,902	318,467	262,849	83,043	37,099
Do. 1860	131,481	70,613	564,705	440,295	93,684	36,395

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 2.—WINE IN CASKS.

Period of importation.	Port.		Claret.		Other red wine.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843	38,593	$25,714	873,895	$134,598	....	....
Year ending June 30, 1844	223,615	156,878	993,198	218,239	340.387	$60,096
Do 1845	260,593	162,358	1,051,862	249,633	495,558	143,210
Do 1846	372,528	148,895	951,351	249,703	954,646	316,821
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	80,991	62,851	294,433	111,453	1,072,589	328,814
7 months ending June 30, 1847	8,075	3,791	591,656	119,844	539,454	119,411
Year ending June 30, 1848	501,123	170,134	1,227,071	221,416	781,073	180,928
Do 1849	711,268	272,700	1,912,701	263,836	994,458	221,177
Do 1850	626,211	305,354	1,919,766	267,445	1,469,256	265,988
Do 1851	762,967	349,849	1,940,121	280,333	1,245,201	236,727
Do 1852	614,816	240,238	2,702,612	405,380	1,172,316	229,350
Do 1853	662,791	268,005	2,633,802	482,827	1,374,416	377,482
Do 1854	393,197	177,935	2,045,474	497,005	1,854,885	450,195
Do 1855	186,460	97,987	1,371,400	440,631	1,519,505	459,985
Do 1856	264,816	158,729	1,516,018	561,440	697,334	285,111
Do 1857	600,219	407,564	1,897,108	669,403	1,186,293	500,527
Do 1858	352,677	226,781	1,027,013	385,750	1,078,926	442,641
Do 1859	115.874	88,217	2,126,065	524,023	984,251	306,547
Do 1860	366,715	229,997	3,513,083	1,229,740	1,988,372	838,233

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 3.—WINE, BRANDY, AND GRAIN SPIRITS.

Period of importation.	Other white wine.		Brandy.		Grain spirits.	
	Gallons.	Value	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843	123,832	$28,205	191,832	$106,267	259,129	$121,547
Year ending June 30, 1844	268,414	75,090	782,510	606,633	416,918	171,015
Do 1845	591,735	211,183	1,081,314	819,450	606,311	262,543
Do 1846	705,808	310,241	963,147	839,231	677,785	345,352
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	618,267	296,736	331,108	355,451	136,323	86,073
7 months ending June 30, 1847	278,482	69,831	623,309	575,631	327,635	143,549
Year ending June 30, 1848	840,687	193,358	1,370,111	1,135,089	676,683	327,493
Do 1849	971,895	210,139	2,964,091	1,347,514	796,276	327,957
Do 1850	1,088,801	215,353	4,145,802	2,659,537	751,183	361,078
Do 1851	1,085,374	209,847	3,163,783	2,128,679	984,417	364,204
Do 1852	935,379	195,870	2,751,810	1,792,729	865,304	294,386
Do 1853	1,275,290	305,287	3,854,956	3,251,408	1,060,456	424,638
Do 1854	1,379,888	380,204	2,152,366	2,255,344	1,197,234	564,569
Do 1855	939,354	322,257	1,024,497	1,479,362	1,190,642	575,560
Do 1856	517,135	189,499	1,715,717	2,859,342	1,582,126	772,276
Do 1857	721,417	306,739	1,513,328	2,527,262	1,988,037	1,125,160
Do 1858	853,283	335,235	1,180,484	2,232,452	2,157,553	1,158,517
Do 1859	1,307,828	415,767	2,528,356	3,262,058	3,145,204	1,465,243
Do 1860	2,468,395	1,929,846	2,616,154	3,937,698	2,851,616	1,211,335

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1846.			1847.			1848.		
	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	$7,835,832	$122,587	$1,151,782	$8,781,252	$63,596	$1,167,484	$12,526,854	$98,295	$1,259,632
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	1,234,408	32,564	....	1,126,458	19,218	....	1,284,937	41,397	....
Wool, unmanufactured	1,134,226	41,571	203,996	555,822	37,302	89,460	857,034	1,840	....
manufactures of	10,083,819	147,894	....	10,998,933	315,894	....	15,240,883	179,781	....
Cotton, manufactures of	13,530,625	673,203	3,545,481	15,192,875	486,135	4,082,523	15,421,589	1,216,172	5,718,205
Silk, unmanufactured	216,647	23,999	....	250,086	8,385	....	354,973	19,858	....
manufactures of	10,667,649	195,753	....	11,733,371	334,173	....	14,543,683	340,853	....
Flax, unmanufactured	16,337	....	....	28,365	....	....	102,261	....	....
linen and linen fabrics	5,098,505	125,570	....	5,154,837	97,601	....	6,624,648	300,159	....
Hemp, unmanufactured	180,281	....	....	66,377	1,157	....	187,905	7,570	27,657
manufactures of	766,664	87,518	12,129	684,880	59,009	5,782	658,075	51,175	6,713
manilla, sun, and other, of India	457,276	73,139	....	278,675	27,807	....	342,445	1,833	....
Silk and worsted goods	1,778,202	3,641	....	1,965,095	22,992	....	2,456,652	2,614	....
Total	53,000,471	1,527,439	4,913,388	56,817,026	1,472,769	5,345,249	73,601,889	2,261,547	7,012,207

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1849.			1850.			1851.		
	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	$13,831,823	$109,439	$1,096,172	$16,333,145	$100,746	$1,911,320	$17,306,700	$100,290	$2,255,698
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	1,227,138	55,044	....	1,332,253	40,193	....	1,570,063	38,371	....
Wool, unmanufactured	1,177,347	6,891	....	1,681,691	....	....	3,833,157	7,966	....
manufactures of	13,704,606	201,404	....	17,151,509	174,934	....	19,507,309	267,379	....
Cotton, manufactures of	15,754,841	571,082	4,933,129	20,108,719	427,107	4,734,424	22,164,442	677,940	7,241,205
Silk, unmanufactured	384,535	55,515	....	401,385	7,408	....	456,449	43,856	....
manufactures of	13,791,232	388,572	....	17,639,624	352,637	....	25,777,245	500,168	....
Flax, unmanufactured	127,859	....	....	128,917	....	....	176,197	....	....
linen and linen fabrics	5,907,242	187,948	....	8,134,674	129,878	....	8,795,740	107,382	....
Hemp, unmanufactured	491,633	13,401	8,458	579,814	5,031	5,633	223,984	7,876	29,114
manufactures of	519,774	59,439	5,558	588,446	98,369	11,776	661,768	46,620	8,023
manilla, sun, and other, of India	196,634	29,161	....	659,362	3,843	....	508,709	8,688	....
Silk and worsted goods	2,452,289	27,537	....	1,653,809	15,795	....	1,783,076	5,307	....
Total	69,566,953	1,705,433	6,043,317	86,393,348	1,355,941	6,663,153	102,764,839	1,811,843	9,534,040

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1852.			1853.			1854.		
	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	$18,957,993	$134,937	$2,303,819	$27,255,425	$262,343	$2,499,652	$29,341,775	$795,872	$4,210,350
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	1,703,599	31,569		2,970,313	31,637		2,477,709	53,247	
Wool, unmanufactured	1,930,711	54,285		2,669,718	51,387		2,822,185	41,668	
manufactures of	17,573,964	256,878		27,621,911	343,989		32,382,594	1,262,897	
Cotton, manufactures of	19,689,496	997,030	7,672,151	27,761,313	1,254,363	8,768,894	33,949,503	1,468,179	5,535,516
Silk, unmanufactured	378,747	7,143		722,931	282		1,099,389	7,966	
manufactures of	21,651,752	604,855		30,434,886	607,294		34,696,831	843,154	
Flax, unmanufactured	175,342			135,684			250,391		
linen and linen fabrics	8,515,709	131,153		10,236,037	149,399		10,863,536	179,598	
Hemp, unmanufactured	164,588	377	18,649	329,122	2,310	18,195	378,246	42,614	93,699
manufactures of	391,608	47,831	13,622	479,171	45,567	16,784	598,251	52,318	79,717
manilla, sun, and other, of India	942,422	9,584		1,591,791	4,572		1,528,329	56,679	
Silk and worsted goods	1,667,513	6,285		1,880,918	3,981		1,594,038	21,037	
Laces, insertings, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen									
Total	93,743,174	2,281,927	10,008,241	134,059,220	2,757,124	11,303,525	151,982,777	4,825,229	9,919,282

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1855.			1856.			1857.		
	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	$22,980,728	$1,565,523	$3,753,472	$22,041,939	$423,221	$4,161,008	$23,320,497	$472,910	$4,884,967
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	2,593,137	63,068		2,538,323	25,598		2,633,614	27,703	
Wool, unmanufactured	2,072,139	131.442	27,802	1,665,064	14,997	27,455	2,125,744	920	19,007
manufactures of	24,404,149	2,327,701		31,961,793	1,256,632		31,286,118	437,498	
Cotton, manufactures of	17,757,112	2,012,554	5,857,181	25,917,999	1,580,495	6,967,309	28,685,726	570,802	6,115,177
Silk, unmanufactured	751,617	71,122		991,234	4,255		953,734	4,163	
manufactures of	24,366,556	902,135		30,226,532	576,513		27,800,319	157,186	
Flax, unmanufactured	286,809			132,461			220,738		
linen and linen fabrics	8,617,165	278,850		11,189,463	179,666		11,441,542	92,930	
Hemp, unmanufactured	112,763	57,305	121,320	57,676	54,249	28,598	423,533	11,871	46,907
manufactures of	266,829	27,236	36,508	253,730	19,635	26,035	519,582	15,368	34,753
manilla, sun, and other, of India	2,045,653	198,136		1,945,044	12,256		2,353,891	86,182	
Silk and worsted goods	1,133,839	118,557		1,335,247	14,963		1,580,246	1,169	
Laces, insertings, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen	4,978,315	155,865		6,265,963	77,757		5,894,890	9,532	
Total	112,366,811	7,909,494	9,796,283	136,522,468	4,240,237	11,210,405	139,240,174	1,888,234	11,100,811

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1858.			1859.		
	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	$14,454,928	$183,366	$4,729,874	$15,000,866	$251,810	$5,503,667
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	1,873,111	13,154	....	2,047,730	3,079	....
Wool, unmanufactured	4,022,635	824,898	211,861	4,444,954	32,141	355,563
manufactures of	26,486,091	197,902	....	33,521,956	220,447	....
Cotton, manufactures of	17,965,130	390,988	5,651,504	26,355,081	328,941	8,316,222
Silk, unmanufactured	1,300,065	94,092	....	1,330,890	19,978	....
manufactures of	20,222,103	250,959	....	26,745,527	249,598	....
Flax, unmanufactured	197,934	5,590	....	146,707	29,172	....
linen and linen fabrics	6,557,323	63,770	....	10,340,605	71,582	....
Hemp, unmanufactured	331,307	81,890	47,875	405,173	23,592	9,279
manufactures of	614,666	20,343	89,092	432,746	34,692	18,878
manilla, sun, and other, of India	2,298,709	482,223	....	2,157,895	98,448	....
Silk and worsted goods	1,249,385	4,000	....	1,623,106	5,154	....
Laces, insertings, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen	3,654,203	17,372	....	4,184,000	7,207	....
Total	101,227,590	2,627,547	10,730,206	128,737,236	1,375,841	14,203,609

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1860.		
	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	$18,726,657	$262,311	$5,703,024
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	2,799,937	17,874	....
Wool, unmanufactured	4,842,152	37.280	389,512
manufactures of	37,937,190	201,276	....
Cotton, manufactures of	10,139,209	1,059,533	10,934,796
Silk, unmanufactured	1,341,676	177,881	....
manufactures of	30,767,744	298,034	....
Flax, unmanufactured	213,657	....	....
linen and linen fabrics	10,736,335	180,611	....
Hemp, unmanufactured	371,317	16,983	9,531
manufactures of	769,135	42,219	27,814
manilla, sun, and other, of India	1,820,137	27,148	....
Silk and worsted goods	2,193,376	....	....
Laces, inserting, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen	4,017,675	12,190	....
Total	126,676,197	2,333,340	17,064,677

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 28, 1860.

No. 35.

Statement exhibiting the value of iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel, steel, sugar, wines, and all fabrics of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, imported annually, from 1847 *to* 1856, *both inclusive, with the duties which accrued thereon during each year, respectively, and brandies, for the years* 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, *and* 1860.

Articles.	1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	$8,781,252	$2,751,407 66	$12,526,854	$3,736,223 20	$13,831,823	$4,132,780 50
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	1,126,458	165,780 40	1,284,937	203,909 00	1,227,138	194,688 95
Manufactures of wool	10,998,933	3,365,277 94	15,240,883	4,247,170 30	13,704,606	3,780,863 65
cotton	15,192,875	4,117,803 01	18,421,589	4,558,587 70	15,754,841	3,911,677 55
silk	11,733,371	2,833,850 75	14,543,634	3,739,650 05	13,791,232	3,553,488 55
flax	5,154,837	1,093,180 65	6,624,648	1,327,231 20	5,907,242	1,184,665 50
hemp	684,880	135,754 88	658,075	131,615 00	519,774	103,954 80
Wines	1,801,951	439,873 22	1,434,009	570,595 60	1,821,157	726,374 50
Sugar	9,877,212	3,375,815 53	9,479,817	2,843,945 10	8,048,900	2,414,670 00
Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, viz:						
Silk and worsted goods	1,965,095	535,555 25	2,456,652	614,163 00	2,452,289	613,072 25
Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear	676,404	228,488 30	653,222	195,966 60	587,590	176,277 00
Laces, thread, and insertings	370,028	67,900 50	263,859	52,771 80	176,375	35,275 00
cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, and braids	398,514	99,628 50	716,552	179,138 00	663,991	165,997 75
Cordage, untarred, tared, and cables	67,592	31,863 18	239,526	59,881 50	146,410	36,602 50
Twine and packthread	54,809	13,756 50	45,575	12,479 50	34,378	10,313 40
Seines	446	80 50	502	150 60	182	54 60
Total	68,884,657	19,256,016 77	84,590,334	22,473,478 15	78,667,928	21,040,756 50

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1850.		1851.		1852.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	$16,333,145	$4,876,811 00	$17,306,700	$5,170,213 70	$18,957,993	$5,666,763 80
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	1,332,253	211,106 05	1,570,063	250,706 15	1,703,599	274,332 30
Manufactures of wool	17,151,509	4,752,782 30	19,507,309	5,407,688 85	17,573,694	4,831,729 15
cotton	20,108,719	5,002,633 55	22,164,442	5,516,962 00	19,689,496	4,887,538 45
silk	17,639,624	4,518,423 65	25,777,245	6,574,792 55	21,561,752	5,529,273 50
flax	8,134,674	1,630,900 00	8,795,740	1,765,497 80	8,515,709	1,708,919 10
hemp	588,446	117,689 20	661,768	132,353 60	391,608	78,321 60
Wines	2,065,922	823,608 60	2,359,279	941,190 80	2,203,230	878,604 60
Sugar	7,555,146	2,266,543 80	13,841,426	4,152,427 80	14,712,847	4,413,854 10
Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, viz:						
Silk and worsted goods	1,653,809	413,452 25	1,783,076	445,769 00	1,667,513	416,878 25
Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen						
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear	813,261	243,978 30	1,058,994	317,698 20	1,368,812	410,643 60
Laces, thread, and insertings	185,925	37,185 00	223,115	44,623 00	160,385	32,077 00
cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, and braids.	672,627	168,156 75	756,651	189,162 75	535,056	133,764 00
Cordage, untarred, tarred, and cables	257,377	64,344 25	213,785	53,446 25	205,417	51,354 25
Twine and packthread	62,106	18,631 80	50,282	15,084 60	45,014	13,504 20
Seines	590	177 00	299	89 70	742	222 60
Total	94,555,133	25,146,423 50	116,070,174	30,977,706 75	109,292,867	29,327,780 50

Articles.	1853.		1854.		1855.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	$27,255,425	$8,152,621 40	$29,341,775	$8,777,066 80	$22,980,728	$6,873,058 00
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	2,970,313	476,868 70	2,477,709	403,624 95	2,593,137	431,757 10
Manufactures of wool	27,621,911	7,625,914 05	32,382,594	8,986,151 85	24,404,149	6,755,005 80
cotton	27,731,313	6,924,408 30	33,949,503	8,513,717 85	17,757,112	4,319,033 45
silk	30,434,886	7,748,378 75	34,696,831	8,805,359 65	24,366,556	6,129,583 95
flax	10,236,037	2,056,004 50	10,863,536	2,178,895 90	8,617,165	1,723,573 90
hemp	479,171	95,834 20	598,251	179,475 30	266,829	53,365 80
Brandies						
Wines	2,995,631	1,194,802 20	3,370,802	1,198,614 40	3,114,824	1,098,304 40
Sugar	14,987,776	4,496,332 80	13,700,789	4,110,236 70	14,673,547	4,402,064 10
Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, viz:						
Silk and worsted goods	1,880,918	470,229 50	1,594,038	398,509 50	1,123,839	283,459 75
Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen					3,892,749	1,167,824 70
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear	2,307,135	692,140 50	3,927,141	1,178,142 30	1,975,662	592,698 60
Laces, thread, and insertings	252,170	50,434 00	368,399	73,679 80	318,511	63,702 20
cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c.	841,757	210,439 25	853,552	213,388 00	767,055	191,763 75
Cordage untarred, tarred, and cables	121,660	30,415 00	255,969	63,992 25	187,124	46,781 00
Twine and packthread	58,546	17,563 80	78,553	23,565 90	*55,704	16,711 20
Seines	404	121 20	1,540	462 00		
Total	150,175,053	40,242,508 15	168,460,982	45,104,883 15	127,104,691	34,148,687 70

* Twine and seines are under one head for the year 1855.

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	$22,041,939	$6,587,975 70	$23,320,497	$6,995,619 70	$14,454,928	$3,450,988 05
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	2,538,323	422,746 85	2,633,614	437,958 20	1,873,111	246,533 46
Manufactures of wool	31,961,793	8,835,366 40	31,286,118	8,633,566 60	26,486,091	5,653,019 47
cotton	25,917,999	6,333,740 05	28,685,726	8,035,194 75	17,965,130	3,954,099 15
silk	30,226,532	7,604,846 15	27,800,319	7,010,190 45	20,222,103	3,857,023 87
flax	11,189,463	2,238,384 70	11,441,542	3,288,999 60	6,557,323	984,076 85
hemp	253,780	50,746 00	519,582	103,916 40	614,666	92,199 90
Brandies	2,859,342	2,859,342 00	2,527,262	2,527,262 00	2,232,452	669,735 60
Wines	6,796,058	2,718,423 20	4,274,205	1,709,612 00	3,246,388	973,916 40
Sugar	22,538,653	6,761,595 90	42,776,501	12,832,950 30	26,436,713	5,840,811 12
Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, viz:						
Silk and worsted goods	1,335,247	333,811 75	1,580,246	395,061 50	1,249,385	237,383 15
Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen	4,664,353	1,399,305 90	4,443,175	1,332,952 50	2,845,029	682,806 96
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear	1,978,344	593,503 20	1,918,988	575,696 40	1,283,538	308,049 12
Laces, thread, and insertings	410,591	82,118 20	321,961	64,392 20	189,494	28,424 10
Laces, cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c	1,191,019	297,754 75	1,129,754	282,438 50	619,680	117,739 20
Cordage, untarred, tarred, and cables	132,172	33,043 00	156,532	39,133 00	170,259	32,349 21
Twine and packthread Seines	*53,821	16,146 30	59,957	17,987 10	73,989	17,757 36
Total	166,089,379	47,168,850 05	184,875,979	54,282,931 20	123,520,279	27,146,962,97

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* Twine and seines are under one head for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858.

Articles.	1859.		1860.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	$15,000,866	$3,577,276 38	$18,726,657	$4,458,606 37
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	2,047,730	272,903 37	2,799,937	362,726 04
Manufactures of wool	33,521,956	7,246,780 55	37,937,190	8,155,518 56
cotton	26,355,081	5,749,249 77	10,139,209	1,379,518 49
silk	26,745,527	5,101,292 14	30,767,744	5,889,739 36
flax	10,340,605	1,553,478 36	10,736,335	1,613,647 59
hemp	432,746	64,911 90	769,135	115,370 25
Brandies	3,262,058	978,617 40	3,937,698	1,091,309 40
Wines	3,608,148	1,082,444 40	4,775,119	1,432,535 70
Sugar	30,578,578	7,338,858 72	31,082,005	7,459,681 20
Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, viz:				
Silk and worsted goods	1,623,106	308,390 14	2,193,376	416,743 44
Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen	3,286,408	788,737 92	2,963,616	711,267 84
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear	1,537,284	368,948 16	2,101,958	504,469 92
Laces, thread, and insertings	276,292	41,443 80	397,542	59,631 30
Laces, cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c.	621,300	118,047 00	656,517	124,738 23
Cordage, untarred, tarred, and cables	61,217	11,631 23	132,927	25.256 13
Twine and packthread	54,374	13,049 76	49,238	11,817 12
Seines	1,582	379 68	730	175 20
Total	159,354,858	34,616,440 68	160,271,633	33,825,316 14

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

Treasury Department, *Register's Office, November* 28, 1860.

No. 36.

Statement exhibiting the exports to and the imports from Canada and other British possessions in North America, from the 1st day of July, 1851, *to the* 30*th day of June,* 1860.

Years ending—	Exports.			Imports.	Increase each successive year over 1852.	
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.		Exports.	Imports.
June 30, 1852	$3,853,919	$6,655,097	$10,509,016	$6,110,299		
1853	5,736,555	7,404,087	13,140,642	7,550,718	$2,631,626	$1,440,419
1854	9,362,716	15,204,144	24,566,860	8,927,560	14,057,844	2,817,261
1855	11,999,378	15,806,642	27,806,020	15,136,734	17,297,004	9,026,435
1856	6,314,652	22,714,697	29,029,349	21,310,421	18,520,333	15,200,122
1857	4,326,369	19,936,113	24,262,482	22,124,296	13,753,466	16,013,997
1858	4,012,768	19,638,959	23,651,727	15,806,519	13,142,711	9,696,220
1859	6,384,547	21,769,627	28,154,174	19,727,551	17,645,158	13,617,252
1860	2,918,524	11,264,590	14,183,114	18,861,673	3,674,098	12,751,374
	54,909,428	140,393,956	195,303,384	135,555,671	100,722,240	80,563,080

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 29, 1860.

No. 37.

General result of all receipts and disposal of merchandise within the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

	1859.							
	July.		August.		September.		October.	
	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.
1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month	$22,488,158 77	$5,966,695 87	$23,885,353 37	$6,985,042 65	$22,649,542 25	$5,971,591 58	$20,396,563 76	$5,415,299 57
2. Value of merchandise received in warehouse from foreign ports during each month	6,240,166 03	1,402,594 63	4,854,058 35	1,046,394 98	3,526,789 97	732,430 45	3,361,763 36	687,701 04
3. Value of merchandise received in warehouse transported from other ports during each month	387,843 52	90,703 95	305,081 71	75,034 63	330,392 32	72,557 09	491,145 48	94,568 92
4. Value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month	27,015,226 25	5,280,542 64	22,931,391 80	4,339,194 34	16,972,437 94	3,095,785 12	12,901,800 02	2,369,489 73
5. Value of free merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month	5,432,502 46	....	7,372,773 74	....	6,552,194 37	....	7,112,624 75	....
6. Value of merchandise entered for consumption from warehouse during each month	4,305,062 93	963,083 55	4,924,194 10	1,103,776 70	4,773,378 75	1,082,781 24	4,686,363 40	1,075,962 72
7. Value of merchandise entered for transportation to other ports during each month	447,939 02	110,109 03	464,073 08	112,167 03	619,652 03	145,403 87	773,806 00	186,156 49
8. Value of merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse during each month	477,813 00	101,689 22	1,006,684 00	218,866 95	717,130 00	133,094 44	797,817 06	136,885 08
9. Value of merchandise in warehouse at the close of each month	23,885,353 37	6,985,042 65	22,649,542 25	5,971,591 58	20,396,563 76	5,415,299 57	17,911,486 07	4,799,278 59
10. Value of merchandise *in transitu* at the close of each month	1,041,897 72	290,697 56	1,130,388 08	313,941 85	1,170,021 43	321,266 96	1,510,805 00	402,326 97

	1859.				1860.			
	November.		December.		January.		February.	
	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.
1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month	$17,911,486 07	$4,799,278 59	$18,089,297 21	$4,717,327 96	$18,850,594 00	$4,881,550 66	$18,589,162 93	$4,710,386 25
2. Value of merchandise received in warehouse from foreign ports during each month	4,596,720 24	873,982 24	5,345,599 00	1,123,560 66	4,613,417 00	877,204 96	2,774,568 77	565,170 14
3. Value of merchandise received in warehouse transported from other ports during each month	554,777 60	107,274 78	287,035 00	61,116 10	296,092 00	64,599 71	284,816 10	69,226 81
4. Value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month	14,804,482 29	2,565,766 67	16,927,543 90	3,147,948 96	21,844,823 31	4,264,693 72	18,461,467 36	3,683,875 25
5. Value of free merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month	8,206,861 16	....	5,832,342 27	....	6,973,601 75	....	6,659,484 44	....
6. Value of merchandise entered for consumption from warehouse during each month	3,656,898 75	814,725 84	3,538,125 21	777,720 99	4,426,525 07	952,490 89	3,763,891 75	829,888 67
7. Value of merchandise entered for transportation to other ports during each month	457,927 74	108,191 04	698,464 00	156,063 50	460,978 00	105,681 41	463,753 39	101,641 84
8. Value of merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse during each month	858,860 21	140,290 77	634,748 00	86,669 57	283,437 00	54,796 78	603,827 00	77,621 36
9. Value of merchandise in warehouse at the close of each month	18,089,297 21	4,717,327 96	18,850,594 00	4,881,550 66	18,589,162 93	4,710,386 25	16,817,075 66	4,335,631 33
10. Value of merchandise *in transitu* at the close of each month	1,576,353 21	413,900 29	1,463,064 00	385,226 09	1,549,441 00	416,692 29	1,638,807 00	424,470 65

No. 37.—*General result of all receipts and disposal of merchandise within the United States, &c.*—Continued.

	1860.							
	March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.
1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month	$16,817,075 66	$4,335,631 33	$18,242,486 66	$4,734,728 42	$18,765,665 06	$4,789,728 06	$20,804,969 19	$5,287,311 06
2. Value of merchandise received in warehouse from foreign ports during each month	6,032,900 92	1,398,267 59	6,064,838 67	1,366,935 00	6,956,640 06	1,579,309 76	6,461,081 69	1,488,036 41
3. Value of merchandise received in warehouse transported from other ports during each month	379,244 00	80,111 93	360,446 00	76,639 69	492,716 22	116,754 35	507,002 73	111,179 33
4. Value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month	22,492,424 30	4,196,993 85	15,103,592 56	2,852,016 17	15,129,140 06	2,805,259 57	15,933,101 99	2,979,124 32
5. Value of free merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month	7,603,811 76	....	6,062,341 38	....	6,255,392 29	....	6,615,947 22	....
6. Value of merchandise entered for consumption from warehouse during each month	3,828,308 37	852,168 61	4,896,674 67	1,175,074 76	4,222,940 73	942,361 12	3,947,220 08	882,809 13
7. Value of merchandise entered for transportation to other ports during each month	572,485 60	121,562 75	454,148 00	107,608 91	561,670 00	130,328 48	652,678 83	153,880 69
8. Value of merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse during each month	585,939 95	99,551 07	551,983 00	105,891 35	625,441 42	125,791 51	1,095,556 49	210,721 23
9. Value of merchandise in warehouse at the close of each month	18,242,486 66	4,734,728 42	18,765,665 06	4,789,728 06	20,804,969 19	5,287,311 06	22,077,558 21	5,639,115 75
10. Value of merchandise *in transitu* at the close of each month	1,559,493 00	406,229 29	1,273,786 00	341,068 14	1,309,181 00	343,702 15	1,254,298 00	336,670 68

No. 38.

Synopsis of the returns of the banks in the different States at the dates annexed.

State.	Date.	Number of banks and branches.	Capital.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due by other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Cash items.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.
Maine	Dec., 1854	71	$7,301,252	$13,181,908	$8,850	$112,694	....	$1,781,065	$539,974	....	$1,025,208	$5,691,815	$2,914,601	$172,628	$19,559
	Dec., 1855	75	7,899,793	13,066,956	....	113,879	....	1,396,430	464,561	....	753,085	5,077,248	2,011,028	118,975	104,173
	Jan., 1857	76	8,135,735	13,277,620	....	134,251	....	1,158,276	375,216	....	705,143	4,641,646	1,994,782	145,083	121,743
	Jan. 4, 1858	70	7,614,200	11,210,245	....	135,263	....	876,022	245,121	....	615,441	2,964,327	1,743,939	139,304	76,069
	Jan. 1, 1859	68	7,408,945	11,815,127	....	145,565	....	1,478,896	273,303	....	663,754	3,886,539	2,382,910	89,271	90,082
	Jan., 1860	68	7,506,890	12,654,794	....	181,199	....	1,019,902	290,224	....	670,979	4,149,718	2,411,022	102,392	87,165
New Hampshire ..	Dec., 1854	36	3,626,000	6,891,621	....	52,343	....	602,447	124,860	....	176,434	3,079,548	775,410	....	....
	Dec., 1855	46	4,419,300	8,037,427	....	56,519	....	769,963	241,383	....	236,411	3,589,482	958,474	....	....
	Dec., 1856	49	4,831,000	8,846,421	....	75,893	....	741,475	136,504	....	236,013	3,677,689	1,058,803	....	....
	Jan. 4, 1858	47	5,041,000	7,389,813	....	82,000	....	829,169	158,132	....	275,933	2,289,939	875,789	....	....
	Dec. 6, 1858	52	5,041,000	8,230,754	....	66,086	....	889,330	170,994	....	294,423	3,115,643	1,069,920	....	....
	Dec., 1859	52	5,016,000	8,591,688	....	72,912	....	772,173	181,964	....	255,278	3,271,183	1,187,991	....	....
Vermont	Aug., 1854	40	3,275,656	6,572,951	140,864	136,115	$85,132	1,079,686	125,902	$34,071	196,680	3,986,709	745,170	15,715	979
	July and August, 1855.	42	3,603,460	6,710,928	151,875	123,237	49,428	1,150,362	54,556	32,845	201,548	3,704,341	801,039	4,788	7,647
	July and August, 1856.	41	3,856,946	7,302,951	114,589	135,268	52,881	1,142,104	43,146	39,440	208,858	3,970,720	797,535	7,348	317
	July and August, 1857.	41	4,028,740	7,905,711	39,991	136,582	17,185	926,326	122,923	36,351	188,588	4,275,517	746,557	1,639	....
	Aug., 1858	41	4,082,416	6,392,992	106,500	222,560	73,954	701,545	41,780	232,625	178,556	3,024,141	615,874	5,441	1,443
	July, 1859	46	4,029,240	6,946,523	176,400	190,565	176,412	1,167,602	69,435	69,667	198,409	3,882,983	787,834	19,132	3,780
Massachusetts	Aug., 1854	143	54,432,660	93,341,953	....	1,186,509	....	8,225,682	5,325,594	....	3,828,402	24,803,758	18,783,281	6,930,098	563,313
	Aug., 1855	169	58,632,350	99,506,711	....	1,281,601	....	7,010,323	4,547,710	....	4,409,402	23,116,024	21,478,717	5,947,835	494,542
	Oct., 1856	172	58,598,800	101,132,792	....	1,426,392	....	7,574,791	5,248,379	....	4,555,571	26,544,315	23,437,256	4,807,601	931,868
	Oct. 17, 1857	173	60,319,720	92,458,572	....	1,608,613	....	5,522,088	4,385,650	....	3,611,097	18,104,827	17,631,190	4,106,694	1,343,948
	Oct., 1858	174	61,819,825	101,602,947	....	1,584,884	....	9,187,245	4,993,421	....	11,112,715	20,839,438	30,538,153	7,654,234	1,537,853
	Oct., 1859	174	64,519,200	107,417,323	....	1,601,072	....	7,212,540	5,183,459	....	7,532,647	22,086,920	27,804,699	6,937,042	1,444,338
Rhode Island.	Sept., 1854	87	17,511,162	25,233,304	111,988	262,164	35,429	932,619	880,724	....	312,608	5,035,073	2,772,367	1,046,658	329,425
	Sept., 1855	92	18,682,802	26,385,458	131,072	323,092	70,285	1,242,362	1,157,251	....	385,767	5,404,104	2,914,596	1,192,449	357,539
	Dec., 1856	98	20,275,899	28,679,343	128,539	478,652	70,133	1,255,322	1,281,754	....	548,348	5,521,909	3,141,657	1,475,221	659,703
	Dec. 14, 1857	93	20,334,777	25,823,152	145,129	527,787	50,760	1,410,675	860,778	....	570,850	3,192,661	2,510,108	1,661,204	381,402

No. 38.—*Synopsis of the returns of the banks, &c.*—Continued.

State.	Date.	Number of banks and branches.	Capital.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due by other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Cash items.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.
R. Island—Cont'd.	May, 1858	83	$20,070,741	$24,065,894	$161,309	$536,403	$93,365	$1,700,185	$755,049	....	$732,622	$2,644,195	$2,624,226	$1,150,667	$296,889
	Jan., 1859	90	20,321,069	25,131,150	161,309	536,403	93,365	1,491,522	802,660	....	608,833	3,318,681	3,130,475	936,081	296,889
	Jan., 1860	91	20,865,569	26,719,877	214,102	604,015	100,223	1,143,591	974,620	....	450,929	3,55[illegible],295	3,553,104	1,022,277	....
Connecticut	April, 1854	67	15,597,891	28,292,321	1,298,677	386,212	564,522	2,205,068	459,502	$206,921	1,207,381	11,219,566	3,910,160	1,008,655	1,022,940
	April, 1855	68	17,147,385	23,704,458	1,391,218	375,612	673,037	2,272,606	341,754	281,220	810,101	6,871,102	3,433,081	945,844	482,975
	April, 1856	71	18,913,372	28,511,149	1,216,630	453,172	488,138	3,432,975	367,319	246,248	1,006,493	9,197,762	4,090,835	875,287	911,458
	April 1, 1857	74	19,923,553	33,108,527	946,749	820,241	614,763	2,651,143	413,900	270,722	1,159,708	10,590,421	4,688,843	1,020,711	1,503,135
	April, 1858	76	20,917,168	26,799,430	938,755	1,085,173	877,000	2,584,819	273,381	262,595	915,844	5,380,247	4,140,088	684,997	893,155
	May, 1859	74	21,512,176	27,856,785	1,267,406	1,915,047	799,244	2,994,958	326,617	255,844	989,920	7,561,519	5,574,900	926,308	5,808
New York........	Sept., 1854	329	83,773,288	163,216,392	20,820,653	5,178,831	767,642	12,475,292	3,665,954	16,453,329	13,661,565	31,507,780	84,970,840	21,081,456	4,731,884
	Sept., 1855	338	85,589,590	194,161,111	20,590,150	5,857,537	....	12,666,517	2,958,038	18,096,545	10,910,330	31,340,003	88,832,395	26,045,439	3,615,502
	Sept., 1856	311	96,381,301	205,892,499	24,027,533	6,868,945	....	12,179,169	2,935,205	22,678,628	12,898,771	34,019,633	96,907,970	29,014,125	6,767,333
	Dec. 26, 1857	294	107,449,143	162,807,376	22,623,755	7,423,614	467,855	11,726,973	1,857,658	14,130,673	29,313,421	23,899,964	83,043,353	21,268,562	2,829,656
	March, 1858	296	109,587,702	170,436,240	22,894,677	7,681,904	....	12,803,512	1,705,037	16,152,748	35,071,074	22,710,158	93,738,878	28,710,077	2,292,940
	June, 1858	297	109,340,541	187,468,510	23,097,661	7,899,958	331,602	13,569,231	1,914,031	15,019,241	33,597,211	24,079,193	100,762,909	34,290,766	2,442,812
	Sept., 1858	300	109,996,550	194,734,996	25,031,416	8,182,92[illegible]	350,155	12,860,865	2,106,653	13,740,731	29,905,295	26,605,407	103,481,745	33,610,448	2,539,629
	Dec. 18, 1858	300	110,258,480	200,577,198	25,268,884	8,264,425	397,330	15,169,559	2,044,765	18,436,967	28,335,984	28,507,990	110,465,798	35,134,049	2,824,618
	Dec., 1859	303	111,441,320	200,351,332	26,897,874	8,725,526	1,418	12,524,249	2,261,721	17,376,750	20,921,545	29,959,506	104,070,273	28,807,429	3,059,277
New Jersey.......	Jan., 1855	32	5,314,885	9,177,334	821,964	240,921	158,396	1,810,707	418,342	....	826,452	3,552,585	3,290,462	483,875	....
	Jan., 1856	35	5,682,262	10,999,919	760,697	265,228	71,587	1,639,249	502,949	....	782,659	4,985,079	3,994,541	616,321	....
	Jan., 1857	46	6,582,770	13,380,085	581,773	224,711	288,296	2,237,204	710,072	....	849,926	4,759,855	4,891,970	1,438,658	....
	Jan., 1858	47	7,494,912	11,764,319	721,098	344,045	288,802	1,609,817	494,197	....	1,308,851	3,395,936	3,696,605	507,077	80,763
	Jan., 1859	46	7,359,122	12,449,460	785,593	421,793	391,194	2,223,935	578,006	....	952,231	4,054,770	4,239,235	770,935	....
	Jan., 1860	49	7,844,412	14,909,174	962,911	446,202	590,884	2,395,028	662,196	....	940,700	4,811,832	5,741,465	1,141,664	....
Pennsylvania......	Nov., 1854	64	19,864,825	48,641,393	2,133,492	1,159,740	599,662	4,840,118	3,769,420	3,927,949	3,944,600	16,739,069	21,076,464	3,930,665	2,716,872
	Nov., 1855	71	22,026,596	52,549,199	2,714,232	1,128,674	678,018	5,647,642	4,460,673	155,376	6,738,652	16,883,129	25,340,814	4,955,485	96,792
	Nov., 1856	71	23,609,344	55,287,231	2,301,626	1,206,569	303,730	5,143,330	5,719,234	1,593,696	5,973,138	17,368,096	27,593,534	4,215,515	127,059
	Nov., 1857	76	25,691,439	49,149,323	2,569,119	1,353,285	244,120	3,773,297	4,814,978	75,829	4,580,528	11,610,458	18,924,113	5,847,970	80,706
	Nov., 1858	87	24,565,805	46,825,268	2,954,443	1,423,253	253,521	4,418,438	834,124	3,349,824	11,345,536	11,980,480	26,054,568	4,569,625	429,167
	Nov., 1859	90	25,565,582	50,327,157	2,513,674	1,719,136	685,561	3,073,210	4,277,399	....	8,378,474	13,132,892	26,167,843	3,837,554	975,192
Delaware.........	Jan., 1855	10	1,393,175	3,048,141	37,466	124,356	29,140	402,179	29,051	267,215	90,149	1,380,991	859,010	127,510	....
	Jan., 1856	11	1,493,185	2,906,253	44,086	137,524	3,814	387,079	39,830	156,055	180,051	1,192,204	852,164	125,303	8 000

	Jan., 1857	11	1,428,185	3,021,378	33,076	130,000	1,065	506,514	40,680	195,601	146,367	1,394,094	868,414	147,950	....
	Jan., 1858	11	1,255,010	2,544,912	18,610	57,655	234	507,255	58,639	106,516	203,236	1,240,370	609,179	72,297	....
	Jan., 1859	12	1,632,185	3,009,285	22,610	81,499	....	308,222	61,446	114,819	217,342	960,846	832,657	86,180	....
	Jan., 1860	12	1,640,775	3,150,915	4,750	85,182	....	411,980	122,125	103,862	208,994	1,135,772	976,226	102,166	....
Maryland	Jan., 1855	29	10,411,874	17,588,718	618,295	333,930	295,223	1,490,609	1,566,361	96,518	2,987,225	4,118,107	7,968,888	1,511,970	891,230
	Jan., 1856	31	11,202,606	20,616,005	644,600	318,896	698,890	1,649,166	1,482,744	82,961	3,396,101	5,297.983	8,370,345	1,924,756	938,108
	Jan., 1857	31	12,297,276	22,293,554	758,276	402,217	23,528	1,894,791	1,666,663	9,168	3,522,561	5,155,096	9,611,324	1,885,281	679,701
	Jan., 1858	31	12,451,545	21,804,111	644,318	417,925	14,741	3,236,112	1,473,413	3,164	2,614,728	4,041,021	7,541,186	4,194,677	549,933
	Jan., 1859	32	12,560,635	21,854,934	892,965	484,825	67,574	1,017,641	69,863	1,521,663	3,120,011	3,977,971	9,028,664	1,725,807	417,667
	Jan., 1860	31	12,568,962	20,898,762	848,283	505,179	41,500	1,657,016	1,897,218	....	2,779,418	4,106,869	8,874,180	1,324,740	357,195
Virginia	Jan., 1855	58	14,033,838	23,331,939	3,127,308	786,952	75,309	1,596,434	1,225,106	247,909	2,728,482	10,834,963	5,615,666	815,830	51,546
	Jan., 1856	57	13,600,148	25,319,948	2,647,366	807,981	114,433	2,186,725	909,764	25,999	3,151,109	13,014,936	6,204,340	663,995	36,602
	Jan., 1857	57	13,863,000	24,899,575	3,184,966	872,368	484,662	2,405,211	1,509,089	13,402	3,092,741	12,685,627	7,397,474	729,507	98,235
	Jan. 1, 1858	62	14,651,600	23,338,411	2,591,564	910,394	381,987	2,085,494	1,674,733	6,287	2,710,777	10,347,874	6,971,325	899,796	87,210
	Jan., 1859	63	14,685,370	22,419,512	3,569,437	954,629	413,675	2,557,182	814,060	496,663	3,077,687	10,340,342	7,401,701	962,351	58,780
	Jan., 1860	65	16,005,156	24,975,792	3,584,078	1,019,032	433,423	2,756,047	1,294,093	29,838	2,943,652	9,812,197	7,729,652	1,138,327	34,600
North Carolina....	Nov., 1854	26	5,205,073	11,468,527	123,275	145,033	12,769	672,991	409,764	39,238	1,291,436	6,667,762	1,130,329	112,047	16,907
	Nov. & Dec., 1855.	28	6,031,945	11,558,430	123,985	171,037	4,067	785,852	378,690	....	1,360,995	5,750,092	1,101,113	234,832	10,710
	Nov., Dec., 1856, Jan., 1857.	28	6,425,250	12,636,521	94,116	192,475	7,913	846,416	366,076	1,378	1,156,983	6,301,262	1,170,026	224,821	6,645
	Dec., 1857, Jan., 1858.	28	6,525,100	11,967,733	180,270	196,671	14,275	709,830	383,018	....	1,035,869	5,699,427	1,037,457	82,347	66
	Jan., 1859	28	6,525,200	12,247,300	123,951	216,347	45,696	1,291,343	317,362	51,642	1,248,525	6,202,626	1,502,312	184,356	7,766
	Jan., 1860	30	6,626,478	12,213,272	363,822	188,568	68,009	1,081,463	601,115	54,251	1,617,687	5,594,057	1,487,273	100,139	1,196,478
South Carolina....	Sept., 1854	19	16,603,253	23,149,098	1,670,305	510,565	571,049	1,198,421	441,864	....	1,283,264	6,739,623	2,871,095	1,197,949	53,836
	Sept., 1855	20	17,516,090	22,238,900	3,483,011	600,880	951,832	1,057,476	424,135	....	1,228,221	6,504,679	3,068,188	1,100,299	46,532
	Jan., 1857	20	14,837,642	28,227,370	3,268,876	631,273	698,662	1,180,938	539,497	....	1,197,774	10,654,652	3,502,733	3,518,962	3,355,119
	Dec. 31, 1857	20	14,885,631	22,056,561	3,223,887	698,688	1,005,448	1,331,109	889,722	....	1,104,128	6,185,825	2,955,854	3,074,740	1,700,612
	Dec., 1858	20	14,888,451	24,444,044	3,321,969	677,641	2,964,540	2,200,450	600,290	....	2,601,414	9,170,333	3,897,840	3,746,604	3,214,920
	Dec., 1859	20	14,962,062	27,801,912	2,994,688	681,245	1,455,488	1,592,644	443,478	....	2,324,121	11,475,634	4,165,615	1,499,218	1,417,837
Georgia..........	Aug., 1855, Mar., 1856.	24	11,508,717	16,758,403	1,671,224	4,853,503	135,298	1,285,624	846,675	513,697	1,955,966	10,092,809	2,525,256	1,334,098	623,918
	Oct., Nov., Dec., 1856, Jan., 1857.	23	15,428,690	16,649.201	2,248,083	8,368,280	534,619	1,368,971	1,480,570	31,928	1,702,108	9,147,011	3,126,530	1,663,429	872,644
	Sept. & Oct., 1857.	30	16,015,256	12,677,863	2,358,584	8,470,709	549,639	1,194,465	454,156	259,576	1,417,545	5,518,425	2,215,853	533,819	888,662
	Ap'l, 1858, to Jan., 1859.	28	12,479,111	17,929,066	1,605,127	4,791,022	678,274	4,073,665	720,692	402,451	3,751,988	11,687,582	5,317,923	1,727,995	552,254
	Oct., 1859	29	16,659,560	16,776,282	2,583,158	8,424,463	1,110,377	2,005,768	1,083,710	101,939	3,211,974	8,798,100	4,738,289	1,287,268	787,733
Florida	Jan., 1860	2	300,000	464,630	100,025	....	....	25,853	24,580	....	32,876	183,640	129,518	5,144	....
Alabama	Jan., 1855	4	2,296,400	4,397,298	768,650	53,588	....	271,801	57.061	45,647	1,125,490	2,382,176	1,278,022	181,558	15,000
	Jan., 1856	4	2,297,800	5,117,427	713,026	80,648	....	1,421,445	561,482	....	1,274,944	3,467,242	2,837,556	481,289	10,000
	Jan., 1857	4	2,297,800	6,545,209	142,201	78,148	1,259	665,302	504,287	....	1,139,312	3,177,234	2,423,260	703,443	5,000

State.	Date.	Number of banks and branches.	Capital.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due by other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Cash items.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.
Alabama—Cont'd.	Jan. 1, 1858	6	$3,235,650	$5,585,424	$146,539	$150,141	$24,506	$1,162,972	$151,726	....	$1,302,312	$2,581,791	$1,408,837	$571,556	....
	Jan., 1859	6	3,663,490	9,058,379	160,219	160,410	....	2,192,019	872,746	....	3,371,956	6,651,117	3,830,607	1,006,832	$2,131
	Jan., 1860	8	4,901,000	13,570,027	524,513	171,300	28,296	1,208,506	643,657	$20,800	2,747,174	7,477,976	4,851,153	874,800	196,049
Louisiana.........	Jan., 1855	19	20,179,107	27,142,907	4,187,180	3,317,422	1,985,373	3,151,437	....	....	6,570,568	6,586,601	11,688,296	1,154,538	2,239,973
	Dec., 1855	19	19,027,728	27,500,348	2,591,400	2,311,335	2,233,412	6,099,850	....	....	8,191,625	7,222,614	14,747,470	1,687,531	2,301,747
	Dec., 1856	19	21,730,400	31,200,296	4,794,885	2,470,683	1,493,905	6,416,728	....	....	6,811,162	9,191,139	13,478,729	965,555	2,207,583
	Dec. 26, 1857	15	22,800,830	23,229,096	5,318,418	2,493,494	1,147,287	3,951,205	....	....	10,370,701	4,336,624	11,638,120	1,340,619	....
	Dec., 1858	12	24,215,6[illegible]9	29,424,278	5,564,590	2,395,500	873,471	9,268,254	....	....	16,218,027	9,094,009	21,822,538	2,198,982	1,781,058
	Dec., 1859	13	24,496,866	35,401,609	5,842,096	2,141,881	1,082,041	7,305,115	....	....	12,115,431	11,579,313	19,777,812	1,165,675	2,201,138
Mississippi	Jan., 1855	1	240,165	352,739	5,914	11,964	50,000	60,710	5,450	....	8,063	221,760	42,738	....	....
	Jan., 1856	1	240,165	488,411	4,894	12,613	....	81,152	7,740	....	7,744	324,080	35,606	....	....
	Jan., 1857	1	346,000	657,020	519	11,413	....	257,505	26,503	....	7,912	556,345	83,435	....	....
	Jan. 1, 1858	2	1,110,600	393,216	1,007	780,767	30,209	219,086	975	47,254	591	169,400	49,781	31,792	60
Tennessee	Jan., 1855	32	6,717,848	11,755,729	871,076	486,455	166,395	1,057,140	491,800	68,209	1,473,040	5,850,562	2,413,418	211,681	85,501
	Jan., 1856	45	8,593,694	14,880,609	1,466,455	541,711	143,696	2,617,686	859,956	16,037	2,231,418	8,518,545	3,740,101	467,070	664,910
	Jan., 1857	40	8,454,423	16,893,390	2,450,308	590,715	24,169	2,380,700	1,069,408	62,767	2,094,632	8,401,948	4,875,346	944,917	951,262
	July 1, 1857	45	9,083,069	13,124,292	3,317,060	583,406	118,323	3,327,335	998,917	....	2,670,751	6,036,982	4,545,104	1,617,616	2,768,141
	Jan., 1859	39	8,361,357	13,262,766	1,577,578	486,622	8,258	2,575,465	581,723	1,287,077	2,863,018	6,472,822	4,659,809	1,073,269	441,165
	Jan., 1860	34	8,067,037	11,751,019	1,233,432	595,759	84,355	2,613,910	495,362	932,092	2,267,710	5,538,378	4,324,799	264,627	462,420
Kentucky	Jan., 1855	34	10,369,717	17,307,567	743,033	416,920	216,505	3,319,718	686,370	....	4,152,988	8,628,946	3,011,719	2,577,824	296,605
	Jan., 1856	33	10,434,572	21,132,519	678,389	488,504	535,730	3,731,463	965,878	....	4,611,766	12,634,533	3,608,757	2,555,953	532,000
	Jan., 1857	35	10,596,305	23,404,551	739,126	465,907	363,924	4,115,430	840,959	....	4,406,106	13,682,215	4,473,378	2,983,373	50,000
	Jan. 1, 1858	37	10,782,588	17,681,283	738,705	500,202	2,611	4,431,131	725,460	139	4,027,825	8,8[illegible]4,225	3,232,132	3,195,352	1,915
	Jan., 1859	37	12,216,725	24,404,942	793,641	508,503	141,075	6,535,215	1,017,580	199	4,984,141	14,345,696	5,141,879	4,338,364	....
	Jan., 1860	45	12,835,670	25,284,869	851,562	477,971	188,391	5,099,678	779,565	20,900	4,502,250	13,520,207	5,662,892	3,259,717	....
Missouri.	Nov., 1854	6	1,215,398	3,441,643	....	111,185	....	49,960	....	....	975,491	1,460,650	1,247,651	284,776	....
	Dec., 1855	6	1,215,403	4,393,029	....	104,622	....	28,331	33,870	....	4,355,050	2,805,660	1,331,126	172,425	....
	Dec., 1856	6	2,215,405	4,112,791	....	98,254	....	75,991	196,910	....	1,245,184	2,780,380	1,188,982	111,984	....
	Jan. 1, 1858	10	2,620,615	4,620,534	72,000	99,773	116,084	96,626	321,705	....	1,424,034	1,718,750	1,482,442	242,117	....
	Jan., 1859	22	5,796,781	9,837,426	417,335	169,549	....	597,679	1,007,575	348,658	3,921,789	6,069,120	3,123,622	579,830	....
	Jan., 1860	38	9,082,951	15,461,192	725,670	226,609	....	1,090,506	1,016,015	....	4,160,912	7,884,888	3,357,176	1,200,010	....

Illinois	April, 1854	29	2,513,790	316,841	2,671,903	31,158	1,368,903	878,619	385,339	63,892	565,159	2,953,598	1,986,109	....	894,034
	Jan., 1856	36	3,840,946	337,675	3,777,676	79,940	1,108,148	2,354,571	517,006	37,165	759,474	3,490,985	1,967,234	....	941,903
	Oct., 1856	42	5,872,144	1,740,671	6,129,613	52,832	....	3,953,450	433,717	19,297	635,810	5,534,945	1,002,399	210,483	157,981
	Jan. 4, 1858	45	4,679,325	1,146,770	6,164,017	59,567	4,757	2,813,578	965,034	6,433	333,239	5,238,930	658,521	19,662	131,764
	Oct., 1858	48	4,000,334	1,296,616	6,486,653	87,769	1,837	2,627,690	271,526	9,272	269,585	5,707,048	640,058	15,621	525,344
	Jan., 1860	74	5,251,225	987,229	9,826,691	92,429	1,679,277	3,201,416	343,269	39,397	223,812	8,981,723	697,037	26,533	552,338
Indiana...........	Dec., 1853	44	5,554,552	7,247,366	3,257,064	289.673	127,238	1,985,114	715,305	128,860	1,820,760	7,116,837	1,764,747	445,359	100,622
	July & Oct., 1854.	59	7,281,934	9,305,651	6,148,837	249,298	....	3,087,827	911,000	173,573	1,894,357	8,165,856	2,289,605	803,849	....
	Oct., 1855, & Jan., 1856.	46	4,045,325	6,986,992	1,705,070	231,929	132,946	1,274,992	598,262	369,600	1,599,014	4,516,422	1,957,097	379,804	161,975
	July & Oct., 1856.	46	4,123,089	7,039,691	1,694,357	227,599	380,911	1,338,418	557,238	68,506	1,420,076	4,731,705	1,852,742	272,815	177,309
	Nov., 1857, & Jan., 1858.	40	3,585,922	4,881,445	1,416,737	104,224	10,891	920,441	395,536	236,661	1,261,720	3,363,976	1,417,966	380,569	60,954
	Nov., 1858, & Jan., 1859.	37	3,617,629	6,468,308	1,252,981	195,711	111,089	1,177,489	505,685	36,623	1.639,000	5,379,936	1,723,840	176,366	68,215
	Jan, 1860	37	4,343,210	7,675,881	1,349,466	258,309	221,457	950,836	418,991	80,799	1,583,540	5,390,246	1,700,479	89,530	140,895
Ohio	Nov., 1854	66	7,166,581	13,578,339	2,466,247	298,222	1,006,525	2,751,312	905,555	158,310	1,690,105	8,074.132	5,450,566	949,727	411,652
	Feb., 1856	65	6,491,421	14,921,998	2,476,751	350,708	1,195,047	3,117,178	1,632,969	106,559	2,096,809	9,080.589	7,101,325	1,712.040	296,202
	Nov., 1855	61	6,742,421	15,223,241	2,749,686	310,145	687,337	2,749,558	1,199,863	39,007	2,016.814	9,153,629	6,543,420	1,202,961	392,758
	Feb. 1, 1858	49	6,560,770	9,558,927	2,088,778	522,041	910,436	2,139,364	768,213	121,354	1,734,995	6,201,286	3,915,781	280,786	282,071
	Aug., 1858	53	6,675,426	10,549,574	2,016,597	601,000	749,681	2,317,041	796,998	195,517	1,935,025	7,588,291	3,780,214	306,793	195,464
	Nov., 1858	53	6,707,151	11,171,343	2,069.789	586.670	711,157	2,613,615	1,152,433	150,741	1,845,441	8.040,304	4,389,831	488.878	206,235
	Feb., 1860	52	6,890,839	11,100,462	1,153,552	718,913	961,720	2,667,763	898,337	157,378	1,828,640	7,983,889	4,039,614	790,558	144,781
Michigan	Jan., 1855	6	980,416	1,900,942	555,431	146,035	15,345	392,550	118,784	6,162	143,123	500,942	1,170,974	95,597	187,522
	Dec., 1855	4	730,438	1,988,087	517,945	121,486	21,347	402,520	97,265	6,433	152,080	572,840	1,366,958	53,425	198,216
	Dec., 1856	4	841,489	1,903,603	588,389	60,110	11,145	245,061	159,489	9,141	92,762	670,549	1,347,956	118.962	52,646
	Dec., 1857, & Jan., 1858	4	851,804	1,111,786	322,466	115.661	15,727	77,034	31,411	10,043	23,776	364,676	310,479	78,975	124,198
	Dec., 1858	3	745,304	1,153,547	258,776	124,357	14,440	137,059	54,963	22,579	42,018	331,978	555,693	35,165	126,011
	Dec., 1859	4	755,465	892,949	192,831	130,861	36,119	120,372	44,644	23,871	24,175	222,197	375,397	13,969	76,206
Wisconsin	Jan., 1855	23	1,400,000	1,861,043	1,044,021	24,320	8,791	316,982	341,174	103,184	334,383	740,761	1,482,053	....	456,739
	Jan., 1856	32	1,870,000	3,906,079	1,200,083	94,261	1,501	363,161	603,848	57,218	531,713	1,060,165	2,806,341	....	1,073.874
	Jan., 1857	49	2,955,000	5,280,634	2,025,160	150,315	1,892	453,771	701,161	73,222	542,938	1.702,570	3,365,562	....	1,990.486
	Jan. 4, 1858	66	5,515,000	6.230,861	3,626,468	229,236	45,266	498,794	467,411	67,439	576,543	2,913.071	2,077,862	....	1,278.872
	Jan., 1859	98	7,995,000	9,262,457	5,114,415	301,142	....	892,775	852,283	83,893	706,009	4,695.170	3,022.384	....	1,573,694
	Jan, 1860	108	7,620,000	7,592,361	5,031,504	326,461	1,329,668	890,454	925,110	64,430	419,947	4,429,855	3,085,813	....	1,493,529
Minnesota	Jan., 1859	2	50,000	5,185	50,000	....	1,250	30,806	4,223	512	15,272	48,643	13,131	....	....
Iowa	Dec., 1859	12	460,450	724,228	101,849	....	49,308	248,817	213.661	....	255,545	563,806	527,378	16,689	25,056
Kansas Territory..	Jan., 1859	1	52,000	48,256	....	2,295	....	4,068	....	....	8,268	8,895	2,695	....	....
Nebraska..........	Jan., 1857	4	205,000	418,097	....	3,975	2,154	129,804	15,069	210	136,325	353,796	125,291	1,749	....
	Jan. 1, 1858	6	15,000	15,679	....	3,850	....	35,601	1,000	....	5,683	41,641	3,673	....	2,576
	Nov., 1858	2	56,000	97,087	....	1,155	1,341	3,172	1,399	26	6,629	23,346	23,748	4,418	....

No. 39.

Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union in 1856–'57, 1857–'58, 1858–'59, *and* 1859–'60.

Sections.	Banks and branches.				Capital paid in.				Loans and discounts.			
	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60.	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60.
Eastern States	507	498	501	505	$114,611,752	$117,261,990	$119,590,423	$123,449,075	$187,750,276	$177,896,020	$179,992,400	$190,186,990
Middle States	470	459	477	485	140,298,876	154,442,049	156,382,227	159,091,051	299,874,750	247,669,341	284,716,143	289,636,640
Southern States	128	140	139	146	50,554,582	32,077,587	48,578,132	54,583,256	82,412,667	70,040,568	77,039,922	82,231,866
Southwestern States	105	115	116	138	44,630,333	49,633,352	54,254,042	59,383,594	83,813,257	64,633,845	85,980,791	101,468,716
Western States	206	210	243	288	20,739,143	21,907,821	23,171,418	25,373,189	31,605,937	22,925,468	29,454,543	28,421,346
	1,416	1,422	1,476	1,562	370,834,686	394,622,799	401,976,242	421,880,095	684,456,887	583,165,242	657,183,799	691,945,580

No. 39.—*Comparative view of the condition of the banks in the different sections of the Union*—Continued.

Sections.	Stocks.				Real estate.				Other investments.			
	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60.	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60.	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60.
Eastern States	$1,459,758	$1,131,869	$1,206,564	$1,657,908	$2,707,588	$3,310,486	$3,640,675	$3,844,810	$611,152	$682,708	$1,044,319	$1,075,879
Middle States	27,702,286	26,576,900	29,924,425	31,227,492	8,832,442	9,596,594	10,675,795	11,481,225	616,619	1,015,752	1,309,619	1,319,363
Southern States	8,796,041	9,354,305	8,625,484	9,625,777	10,064,396	10,276,462	6,639,639	10,313,308	1,725,876	1,951,349	4,102,185	3,067,297
Southwestern States	8,127,039	9,623,729	8,513,363	9,177,273	3,715,120	4,537,783	3,720,584	3,613,520	1,883,250	1,439,020	1,025,804	1,383,063
Western States	13,187,205	13,618,466	15,232,613	18,655,893	804,976	1,034,579	1,299,804	1,529,268	1,083,439	987,077	841,114	4,277,549
	59,272,329	60,305,269	63,502,449	70,344,343	26,124,522	28,755,834	25,976,497	30,782,131	5,920,336	6,075,906	8,323,041	11,123,171

No. 39.—*Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union*—Continued.

Sections.	Due by other banks.				Notes of other banks.				Cash items.			
	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60.	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60.	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60.
Eastern States	$15,304,943	$12,215,423	$16,333,357	$14,310,756	$7,452,318	$6,216,504	$6,495,545	$7,026,319	$285,688	$307,073	$495,220	$325,511
Middle States	21,961,008	20,843,384	23,137,793	20,061,485	11,071,854	8,698,885	3,588,204	9,220,661	24,477,093	14,318,182	23,423,266	17,480,612
Southern States	5,801,536	5,320,828	10,122,640	7,461,775	3,895,232	3,401,629	2,452,404	3,446,976	46,708	265,863	950,756	186,031
Southwestern States	13,911,656	13,188,355	21,168,632	17,317,715	2,638,067	2,291,783	3,479,624	2,964,599	62,767	47,393	1,635,943	973,792
Western States	8,870,062	6,484,812	7,482,565	8,083,726	3,066,537	1,928,635	2,842,512	2,844,012	209,385	441,930	303,646	365,575
	65,849,205	58,052,802	78,244,987	67,235,457	28,124,008	22,447,436	18,858,289	25,502,567	25,081,641	15,380,441	26,808,822	19,331,521

No. 39.—*Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union*—Continued.

Sections.	Specie.				Circulation.				Deposits.			
	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60.	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60.	1856–'57.	1857–'58.	1858–'59.	1859–'60.
Eastern States	$7,260,426	$6,391,617	$13,774,125	$10,098,162	$53,554,041	$41,417,692	$39,564,689	$44,510,618	$34,520,868	$28,198,426	$41,877,490	$41,319,550
Middle States	23,390,763	38,020,756	43,971,104	33,229,061	62,696,774	44,187,749	49,482,057	53,146,871	139,873,112	113,814,435	150,620,922	145,829,987
Southern States	7,149,616	6,268,319	10,679,614	10,130,310	38,788,552	27,751,551	37,400,883	35,863,618	15,196,763	13,180,489	18,119,776	18,250,347
Southwestern States	15,704,308	19,796,184	31,359,021	25,793,477	37,792,261	23,727,772	42,632,764	46,000,759	26,523,139	22,356,416	38,581,455	37,973,832
Western States	4,844,725	3,935,956	4,753,954	4,343,527	22,147,194	18,123,580	24,226,425	27,580,611	14,237,370	8,384,282	10,368,705	10,428,413
	58,349,838	74,412,832	104,537,818	83,594,537	214,778,822	155,208,344	193,306,818	207,102,477	230,351,352	185,932,049	259,568,278	253,802,129

Sections.	Due to other banks.				Other liabilities.			
	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.
Eastern States	$7,310,540	$6,929,552	$9,370,024	$8,987,151	$2,625,089	$3,304,554	$2,819,422	$1,541,091
Middle States	36,710,832	31,890,583	42,286,596	35,213,553	7,574,093	3,541,058	3,731,452	4,391,664
Southern States	6,136,719	4,590,702	6,641,306	4,030,096	4,332,643	2,670,550	3,833,720	3,436.648
Southwestern States	5,709,272	6,999,046	9,197,277	6,764,829	3,213,845	2,770,116	2,224,354	2,859,607
Western States	1,806,970	759,992	720,448	937,289	2,071,080	1,880,435	2,499,499	2,432,805
	57,674,333	51,169,875	68,215,651	55,932,918	19,816,850	14,166,713	15,048,427	14,661,815

Eastern States.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
Middle States.—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland.
Southern States.—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.
Southwestern States.—Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri.
Western States.—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska Territory, Minnesota, Kansas.

No. 40.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS,

ACCORDING TO

RETURNS DATED NEAREST TO JANUARY 1, 1860.

No. 40.—*General statement of the condition of the banks*

State.	Number of banks.	Number of branches.	Date of returns.	Capital.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Real estate.
Maine	68	......	Jan. 2, 1860	$7,506,890	$12,654,794	... .	$181,199
New Hampshire	52	......	Dec. 5, 1859	5,016,000	8,591,688	....	72,912
Vermont	46	......	July & Aug., 1859.	4,029,240	6,946,523	$176,400	190,565
Massachusetts	174	......	Oct. 29, 1859	64,519,200	107,417,323	....	1,601,072
Rhode Island	91	.....	Jan. 2, 1860	20,865,569	26,719,877	214,102	604,015
Connecticut	73	1	May —, 1859	21,512,176	27,856,785	1,267,406	1,195,047
New York	303	.....	Dec. 10, 1859	111,441,320	200,351,332	26,897,874	8,725,526
New Jersey	49	......	Jan. —, 1860	7,884,412	14,909,174	962,911	446,202
Pennsylvania	90	......	Nov. —, 1859	25,565,582	50,327,157	2,513,674	1,719,136
Delaware	9	3	Jan. —, 1860	1,640,775	3,150,215	4,750	85,182
Maryland	31	......	Jan. 2, 1860	12,568,962	20,898,762	848,963	505,179
Virginia	24	41	Jan. 1, 1860	16,005,156	24,975,792	3,584,078	1,019,032
North Carolina	13	17	......do......	6,626,478	12,213,272	363,828	166,568
South Carolina	18	2	Dec. —, 1859	14,962,062	27,801,912	2,994,688	681,245
Georgia	25	4	Oct. —, 1859	16,689,560	16,776,262	2,583,158	8,494,463
Florida	2	......	Jan. —, 1860	300,000	464,630	100,025	....
Alabama	8	......	..... do......	4,901,000	13,570,027	524,513	171,300
Louisiana	12	1	Dec. 31, 1859	24,496,866	35,401,609	5,842,096	2,141,881
Tennessee	16	18	Jan. —, 1860	8,067,037	11,751,019	1,233,432	595,750
Kentucky	11	34	......do......	12,835,670	25,284,869	851,562	477,971
Missouri	9	29	......do......	9,082,951	15,461,192	725,670	296,609
Illinois	74	......	......do......	5,231,225	387,229	9,836,691	92,429
Indiana	17	20	Nov., 1859, to Jan., 1860.	4,343,210	7,675,861	1,349,466	258,309
Ohio	52	......	Feb. 6, 1860	6,890,839	11,100,462	2,153,552	718,913
Michigan	4	......	Dec. —, 1859	755,465	892,949	192,831	130,861
Wisconsin	108	......	Jan. 2, 1860	7,620,000	7,592,361	5,031,594	326,461
Iowa	12	......	Dec. 5, 1859	460,450	724,226	101,849	....
Kansas Territory	1	......	Jan. 1, 1860	52,000	48,256	....	2,295
Total	1,392	170	....	421,880,095	691,945,580	70,344,343	30,782,131

This table embraces, with a few unimportant exceptions, all the chartered banks in the United States that were doing business on the 1st of January, 1860.

In California, Oregon, Texas, Arkansas, Washington Territory, Utah, and New Mexico, there are no banks of issue.

according to returns dated nearest to January 1, 1860.

Other investments.	Due by other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Cash items.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.
....	$1,019,902	$190,224	....	$670,979	$4,149,718	$2,411,029	$102,392	$87,165
....	772,173	181,964	....	255,278	3,271,183	1,187,991	....	....
$176,412	1,167,602	69,435	$69,667	196,409	3,882,983	787,834	19,132	3,780
....	7,212,530	5,183,459	....	7,532,647	22,086,920	27,804,699	6,937,042	1,444,338
100,223	1,143,591	974,620	....	450,929	3,558,295	3,553,104	1,002,277	....
799,244	2,994,956	326,617	255,844	989,920	7,561,519	5,574,900	926,308	5,806
1,418	12,594,949	2,261,723	17,376,750	20,921,545	29,959,506	104,070,273	28,807,429	3,059,277
590,884	2,395,098	662,196	....	940,700	4,811,832	5,741,465	1,141,664	....
685,561	3,073,210	4,277,399	....	8,378,474	13,132,892	26,167,843	3,837,554	975,192
....	411,982	122,125	103,862	208,924	1,135,772	976,226	102,166	....
41,500	1,657,016	1,897,218	....	2,779,418	4,106,869	8,874,180	1,324,740	357,195
433,423	2,756,047	1,294,093	29,838	2,943,652	9,812,197	7,729,652	1,138,327	34,600
68,009	1,081,463	601,115	54,254	1,617,687	5,594,047	1,487,273	100,139	1,196,478
1,455,488	1,592,644	443,478	....	2,324,121	11,475,634	4,165,615	1,499,218	1,417,837
1,110,377	2,005,768	1,083,710	101,939	3,211,974	8,798,100	4,738,289	1,287,268	787,733
....	25,653	24,580	....	32,876	183,640	129,518	5,144	....
28,296	1,208,506	643,657	20,800	2,747,174	7,477,976	4,851,153	874,800	196,049
1,082,041	7,305,115	....	....	12,115,431	11,579,313	19,777,812	1,165,675	2,201,136
84,355	2,613,910	495,362	932,092	2,267,710	5,538,378	4,324,799	264,627	462,426
188,391	5,099,678	779,565	20,900	4,502,250	13,520,907	5,662,892	3,259,717	....
....	1,090,506	1,046,015	....	4,160,912	7,884,885	3,357,176	1,200,010	....
1,679,277	3,201,416	343,269	39,397	223,812	8,981,723	697,037	26,533	552,338
221,457	950,836	418,991	80,799	1,583,140	5,390,946	1,700,479	89,530	140,895
961,720	2,667,763	898,337	157,378	1,828,640	7,963,889	4,039,614	790,568	144,781
36,119	120,372	44,644	23,871	24,175	222,197	375,397	13,969	76,206
1,329,668	890,454	925,110	64,130	419,947	4,429,855	3,085,813	....	1,493,529
49,308	248,817	213,661	....	255,545	563,806	527,378	16,689	25,056
....	4,068	....	....	8,268	8,895	2,695	....	....
11,123,171	67,235,457	25,502,567	19,331,521	83,594,537	207,102,477	253,802,129	55,932,918	14,661,815

In Mississippi there is one small bank at Yazoo City, and there may be a few in Minnesota and Nebraska but they can hardly be said to do a regular business.

No. 41.

General view of the condition of the banks in the United States, in different years, from 1851 to 1860, inclusive.

	1851.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number of banks	731	1,059	1,163	1,255	1,283	1,284	1,329	1,392
Number of branches	148	149	144	143	133	138	147	170
Number of banks and branches	879	1,208	1,307	1,398	1,416	1,422	1,476	1,562
Capital paid in	$227,807,553	$301,376,071	$332,177,288	$343,874,272	$370,834,686	$391,622,799	$401,976,242	$421,880,095
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts	413,756,799	557,397,779	576,144,758	634,183,280	684,456,887	583,165,242	657,183,799	691,945,580
Stocks	22,388,989	41,350,330	52,727,082	49,485,215	59,272,329	60,305,260	63,502,449	70,344,343
Real estate	20,219,724	22,367,472	24,073,801	20,865,867	26,124,522	28,755,834	25,976,497	30,782,131
Other investments	8,935,972	7,589,830	8,734,540	8,822,516	5,920,336	6,075,906	8,323,041	11,123,171
Due by other banks	50,718,015	55,516,085	55,738,735	62,639,725	65,849,205	58,052,802	78,244,987	67,235,457
Notes of other banks	17,196,083	22,659,066	23,429,518	24,779,049	28,124,008	21,447,436	18,858,289	25,502,547
Cash items	15,341,196	25,579,253	21,935,738	19,937,710	25,081,611	15,380,441	26,808,822	19,331,521
Specie	48,671,048	59,410,253	53,944,546	59,314,063	58,349,838	74,412,832	104,537,818	83,594,537
LIABILITIES.								
Circulation	155,165,251	204,689,207	186,952,223	195,747,950	214,778,822	155,208,344	193,306,818	207,102,477
Deposits	128,957,712	188,188,744	190,400,342	212,705,662	230,351,352	185,932,049	259,568,278	253,802,129
Due to other banks	46,416,928	50,322,162	45,156,697	52,719,956	57,674,333	51,169,875	68,215,651	55,932,918
Other liabilities	6,438,327	13,439,276	15,599,623	12,227,887	19,816,850	14,166,713	15,048,427	14,661,815
Aggregate of immediate liabilities, *i. e.*, of circulation, deposits, and dues to other banks	330,539,891	443,200,113	422,509,262	461,173,568	502,804,507	392,310,268	521,090,747	516,837,524
Aggregate of immediate means, *i. e.*, of specie, cash items, notes of other banks, and dues from other banks	131,926,342	163,164,657	158,048,537	166,670,547	177,404,692	170,293,511	228,449,916	195,664,062
Gold and silver in United States treasury depositories	11,164,727	25,136,252	27,188,889	22,706,431	20,066,114	10,229,229	3,033,600	6,695,225
Total of specie in banks and treasury depositories	59,835,775	84,546,505	81,133,435	82,020,494	78,415,952	84,642,061	107,571,418	90,289,762

NOTE.—The bank reports for the years 1852 and 1853 are omitted in the above table on account of their incompleteness.

No. 42.

Statement in relation to the deposit accounts, receipts and payments, and outstanding drafts, condensed from the Treasurer's weekly exhibits rendered during the year ending June 30, 1860.

Period.		Am't of deposits.	Outstanding.	Subject to draft.	Am't of receipts.	Am't drafts paid.
1859.						
July	11	$6,089,858 82	$1,912,712 54	$4,177,146 28	$2,043,345 80	$2,691,186 74
	18	6,471,435 11	1,654,108 40	4,817,326 71	1,854,403 62	1,472,827 33
	25	7,107,393 47	2,151,970 30	4,955,423 17	2,251,871 39	1,615,913 03
Aug.	1	6,829,564 57	1,865,888 51	4,963,676 06	1,573,370 35	1,851,199 25
	8	6,566,281 12	2,293,524 99	4,272,756 24	1,490,723 78	1,754,007 23
	15	6,465,693 79	2,331,475 53	4,134,218 26	1,119,984 68	1,220,572 01
	22	6,617,338 10	2,494,429 39	4,122,908 71	1,606,003 04	1,414,358 73
	29	6,602,935 09	2,888,129 32	3,714,805 77	1,180,146 54	1,194,549 55
Sept.	5	6,374,122 77	2,029,906 25	4,344,216 52	1,503,052 96	1,731,865 28
	12	6,688,146 95	1,960,028 31	4,728,118 64	1,003,044 56	689,020 38
	19	6,555,236 84	2,150,405 62	4,404,831 22	834,832 39	967,742 50
	26	6,746,344 59	1,582,885 48	5,163,459 11	1,598,730 70	1,407,622 95
	30	6,384,873 29	1,409,248 39	4,975,624 90	925,664 48	1,287,135 78
Oct.	10	6,235,201 51	1,665,353 93	4,569,847 58	1,136,099 99	1,285,771 77
	17	6,208,727 17	1,531,142 66	4,677,584 51	1,021,028 62	1,047,502 96
	24	6,101,248 43	1,592,724 34	4,508,524 09	1,105,731 41	1,213,210 20
	31	6,339,592 03	1,473,050 43	4,866,541 60	1,309,503 93	1,071,160 33
Nov.	7	6,222,282 13	1,480,557 50	4,741,724 63	819,070 99	936,380 89
	14	6,573,792 07	1,384,237 98	5,189,554 09	1,175,968 83	824,458 89
	21	7,141,721 66	1,854,495 94	5,287,225 72	1,366,183 67	798,254 08
	28	7,411,743 84	1,851,533 25	5,560,210 59	801,843 12	531,820 94
Dec.	5	7,060,372 89	1,305,621 28	5,754,751 61	1,042,583 45	1,393,954 40
	12	7,144,431 57	1,189,268 63	5,955,162 94	1,028,742 90	944,684 22
	19	7,270,464 96	1,453,550 22	5,816,914 74	878,468 73	752,435 34
	26	5,824,331 00	1,836,129 93	3,988,201 07	1,434,320 15	2,880,454 11
	31	6,695,225 05	2,181,600 25	4,513,624 80	2,073,076 87	1,202,182 82
1860.						
Jan.	7	8,131,393 29	1,385,501 17	6,745,892 12	2,855,193 98	1,419,025 74
	14	8,481,725 05	1,565,637 13	6,916,087 92	1,143,525 85	793,194 09
	21	9,538,240 10	1,562,832 77	7,975,407 33	1,806,226 79	749,711 74
	28	9,910,743 61	1,967,655 96	7,943,087 65	1,174,975 76	802,472 25
Feb.	6	10,073,835 19	1,672,987 89	8,400,847 30	1,494,596 60	1,331,505 02
	13	10,840,766 41	1,817,259 59	9,023,506 82	2,054,781 04	1,287,849 82
	20	11,451,180 71	5,823,406 47	5,627,774 24	1,483,376 23	872,961 93
	27	7,951,244 13	2,127,915 83	5,823,328 30	857,842 63	4,357,779 21
Mar.	5	6,577,540 62	1,804,467 62	4,773,073 00	2,706,421 13	4,080,124 64
	12	7,337,278 86	1,505,376 18	5,831,902 68	1,656,305 17	896,566 93
	19	8,007,524 39	1,374,717 78	6,632,806 61	1,412,490 08	742,244 55
	26	8,163,683 25	1,386,893 17	6,776,790 08	1,167,619 40	1,011,460 54
	31	8,206,603 90	1,795,035 41	6,411,568 49	1,227,047 01	1,184,126 36
April	9	8,355,089 02	1,830,798 05	6,524,290 97	934,039 69	805,551 57
	16	8,445,162 71	1,452,590 59	6,992,572 12	1,142,006 80	1,051,933 11
	23	8,288,421 16	1,611,024 48	6,677,396 68	816,482 47	973,224 02
	30	7,930,498 19	1,581,917 47	6,348,580 72	1,096,660 06	1,454,583 03
May	7	7,777,303 55	1,343,604 95	6,433,698 72	615,281 37	768,476 01
	14	7,995,797 92	1,263,740 44	6,732,057 48	884,895 54	646,401 17
	21	8,653,536 38	1,385,242 08	7,268,294 30	1,181,218 87	523,500 41
	28	8,585,151 19	1,232,583 81	7,352,567 38	873,079 61	941,464 80
June	4	8,326,190 84	1,752,681 26	6,573,509 58	774,742 60	1,033,702 95
	11	8,427,473 65	1,661,028 83	6,766,444 82	982,714 26	881,431 45
	18	8,358,842 18	1,536,318 37	6,822,523 81	697,490 70	766,122 17
	25	8,153,680 57	2,563,521 35	5,590,159 22	1,117,778 90	1,322,940 51
	30	5,560,459 44	1,694,452 50	3,866,006 94	1,433,969 08	4,027,190 21

No. 43.

Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States during the year commencing July 1, 1859, *and ending June* 30, 1860.

PRODUCT OF THE SEA.			
Fisheries—			
Oil, spermaceti		$1,789,089	
Oil, whale and other fish		537,547	
Whalebone		896,293	
Spermaceti and sperm candles		51,829	
Fish, dried or smoked		690,088	
Fish, pickled		191,634	
			$4,156,480
PRODUCT OF THE FOREST.			
Wood—			
Staves and headings	$2,365,516		
Shingles	169,546		
Boards, plank and scantling	2,777,919		
Hewn timber	231,668		
Other lumber	705,119		
Oak bark and other dye	164,260		
All manufactures of wood	2,703,095		
Naval stores—			
Tar and pitch	151,404		
Rosin and turpentine	1,818,238		
Ashes, pot and pearl	822,820		
Ginseng	295,766		
Skins and furs	1,533,208		
			13,738,559
PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE.			
Of animals—			
Beef	2,674,324		
Tallow	1,598,176		
Hides	1,036,260		
Horned cattle	1,052,426		
Butter	1,144,321		
Cheese	1,565,630		
Pork, pickled	3,132,313		
Hams and bacon	2,273,768		
Lard	4,545,831		
Wool	389,512		
Hogs	377,604		
Horses	233,368		
Mules	158,080		
Sheep	33,613		
			20,215,226
Vegetable food—			
Wheat		4,076,704	
Flour		15,448,507	
Indian corn		2,399,808	
Indian meal		912,075	
Rye meal		48,172	
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse		1,058,304	
Biscuit, or ship bread		478,740	
Potatoes		284,673	
Apples		206,055	
Onions		109,861	
Rice		2,567,399	
			27,590,298

No. 43.—STATEMENT—Continued.

PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued.			
Cotton			$191,806,555
Tobacco			15,906,547
Hemp			9,531
Other agricultural products—			
Clover seed		$596,919	
Flaxseed		3,810	
Brown sugar		103,244	
Hops		32,866	
			736,839
MANUFACTURES.			
Refined sugar		301,674	
Wax		131,803	
Chocolate		2,593	
Spirits from grain		311,595	
Spirits from molasses		930,644	
Spirits from other materials		219,199	
Molasses		35,292	
Vinegar		41,368	
Beer, ale, porter, and cider, in casks		31,373	
Beer, ale, porter, and cider, in bottles		22,202	
Linseed oil		26,799	
Spirits of turpentine		1,916,289	
Household furniture		1,079,114	
Carriages and parts, and railroad cars and parts		816,973	
Hats of fur or silk		118,770	
Hats of palm leaf		92,832	
Saddlery		71,332	
Trunks and valises		50,184	
Adamantine and other candles		708,699	
Soap		494,405	
Snuff		11,354	
Tobacco, manufactured		3,372,074	
Gunpowder		467,772	
Leather		674,309	
Leather, boots and shoes		782,525	
Cables and cordage		246,572	
Salt		129,717	
Lead		50,446	
Iron—			
Pig		19,143	
Bar		38,257	
Nails		188,754	
Castings of		282,848	
All manufactures of		5,174,040	
Copper and brass, and manufactures of		1,664,122	
Drugs and medicines		1,115,455	
			21,620,526
Cotton piece goods—			
Printed or colored	$3,356,449		
White, other than duck	1,403,506		
Duck	382,089		
All manufactures of	5,792,752		
			10,934,796
Hemp—			
Thread		430	
Bags		4,733	
Cloth		813	
Other manufactures of		21,838	
Wearing apparel		525,175	

No. 43.—STATEMENT—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.			
Earthen and stone ware		$65,086	
Combs		20,746	
Buttons		2,699	
Brooms and brushes of all kinds		61,377	
Billiard tables and apparatus		15,979	
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades		4,862	
Morocco and other leather not sold by the pound		19,011	
Fire-engines		9,948	
Printing presses and type		157,124	
Musical instruments		129,653	
Books and maps		278,268	
Paper and stationery		285,798	
Paints and varnish		223,809	
Jewelry, real and imitation		24,659	
Other manufactures of gold and silver, and gold leaf		140,187	
Glass		277,948	
Tin		39,064	
Pewter and lead		46,081	
Marble and stone		176,239	
Bricks, lime, and cement		154,045	
India rubber shoes		58,826	
India-rubber, other than shoes		182,015	
Lard oil		55,783	
Oil-cake		1,609,328	
Artificial flowers		207	
			$4,591,631
Coal			740,783
Ice			183,134
Gold and silver coin			26.033,678
Gold and silver bullion			30,913,173
Quicksilver			258,682
Articles not enumerated—			
Manufactured			2,397,445
Raw produce			1,355,391
Total			373,189,274

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 27, 1860.

No. 44.

Amount of duties on goods in warehouse in New York on December 1, 1859; *also for the same time in* 1860.

District.	Year.	Amount.	Duties.
New York	1859	$10,334,627 00	$2,742,096 16
New York	1860		3,037,011 56
Excess in favor of 1860			294,915 40

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 31, 1860.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of April 23, requesting us to furnish you with estimates of the cost of exhibiting, in practical shape, the processes proposed by Dr. James T. Barclay for protecting the coinage, and of adapting the present minting arrangements to Dr. Barclay's methods, and would, in reply, transmit the enclosed communications from Mr. James F. Heiskell, Dr. Barclay's representative, and from Mr. David Gilbert, machinist, and Mr. E. G. Chorman, engraver.

Desiring to place the responsibility where it should rest, we made application, on the receipt of your communication, to Mr. Heiskell, for the information called for; and after receiving from him the estimates rendered by Messrs. Gilbert and Chorman, have, by personal interviews with them, learned the grounds upon which they base their calculations of *forty-three hundred dollars* for their joint work. Knowing the high personal character of these individuals, and their standing as workmen in their respective branches, we feel no hesitation in testifying to the fairness and reasonableness of their estimates, and in expressing the belief that through their aid the results which they promise can be accomplished.

Of the cost of substituting for the present system the minting processes of Dr. Barclay, we find it impossible to furnish an estimate, but will endeavor, by conveying to the department the information we possess, to enable it to arrive at some general opinion.

The devices of Dr. Barclay will require scarcely any alterations—certainly no radical ones—in the *coining* presses, nor in the machinery for rolling the bars, nor any important changes in that for cutting the planchets. A machine for each size of coin will need to be added to such as now exist, the cost of which can only be arrived at after the work proposed by Mr. Gilbert in his estimate has been executed.

In explanation of our delay in communicating this reply, we would state that, being compelled to appeal to others for the estimates, we have deemed it proper to allow them their own time to deliberately make their calculation.

We are, with great respect, your obedient servants,

R. E. ROGERS,
HENRY VETHAKE,
1121 *Girard street.*

HON. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 22, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to reply to your communication of the 25th ultimo, in which you state that you have been requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish him with an estimate of the cost of machinery requisite for producing a "specimen coin" embodying Dr. James T. Barclay's proposed plans for *protecting* the coinage of the country; also the probable cost of having the coinage at the mint conducted according to Dr. Barclay's method, and asking me, as the representative of Dr. Barclay, to put you in the possession of the desired information. In answer to the first query, I beg to enclose the estimate of Mr. E. G. Chorman, engraver and die-sinker, for the artistic, and that of Mr. David Gilbert, machinist, for the mechanical branches. I have great confidence in the skill of both these gentlemen, as well as their knowledge of the subject. As to the second query, no specific amount could be named; but I can see no reason why the coinage according to Dr. Barclay's method should be more costly than the present one, or, at all events, than the more careful and exact work of the European mints, after the machinery had been once adapted to the new mode, which adaptation, I imagine, would not be more expensive than the renewals and alterations the present machinery is subject to; and if the success of the former should inspire the department with confidence to undertake the latter, it will afford me sincere gratification to communicate my views as to the best manner of introducing the same in the most creditable mode. Awaiting your further commands, I am, with high respect, yours, very truly,

JAMES F. HEISKELL,
Attorney for Dr. James T. Barclay.

Prof's ROBERT E. ROGERS and HENRY VETHAKE,
Commissioners, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 19, 1860.

Being conversant with the plans proposed by Dr. J. T. Barclay for the improvement of the coinage, (having been engaged in the recent experiments connected therewith,) I will agree to engrave all the dies (for the facial and peripheral devices) that may be required for the production of a specimen coin, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, ($2,500.) I will guarantee the same to be in accordance with recent experiments, embracing Dr. J. T. Barclay's method of improving the coinage of the United States.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. CHORMAN,
41 *N. Chestnut street.*

MR. JAMES F. HEISKELL.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 19, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Having had several interviews with Dr. James T. Barclay, and by him been made acquainted with certain plans for improving the coinage of the United States, and my having been for about fifteen years in the employ of the mint of the United States as a practical machinist, and having knowledge of the machinery and coining operations of the mint, and at the request of Mr. James F. Heiskell, said Dr. James T. Barclay's agent, I herewith engage to construct the machinery, and to produce the mechanical results as proposed by said Dr. James T. Barclay, or his agent, Mr. James F. Heiskell.

My estimate for machinery and services is for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; payment to be made at such times and ways as may be agreed upon at the time of contracting.

Very respectfully submitted by

DAVID GILBERT.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 12, 1860.

HONORABLE SIR: I am informed unofficially that at the recent session of Congress an appropriation was made, to be expended under the joint resolution passed February 26, 1857, to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States, and have likewise seen the printed report of the commissioners appointed to examine the proposed preventive plans, which, from their high attainments, I trust will be a sufficient indorsement to those friends who have so generously aided me in keeping this matter before the government.

Nevertheless, that there may be, in a matter of such magnitude, a tangible demonstration, it is proposed to employ this appropriation in constructing by machinery *a coin* embodying the principles suggested by Dr. Barclay; and as it will necessarily require considerable time and labor, I should be pleased to learn your wishes and instructions in the prosecution of the matter, and would also, if agreeable to you, take pleasure in laying before you, for consideration, my plans for the *introduction* of the improved currency, should this government accept and adopt it.

Awaiting your commands, I am your obedient servant,

JAMES F. HEISKELL,
Attorney for Dr. James T. Barclay.

HON. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—Please find enclosure clipped from newspaper.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 13, 1860.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant is received, asking my opinion and instructions in regard to the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, to be expended under the joint resolution of July 26, 1857.

My wish in the matter is that this amount be so expended as to give the best opportunity of satisfying the public of the superiority of the processes proposed by you over the present mode of coinage.

Having no personal acquaintance with such matters, I shall be glad to receive, at your convenience, a full and detailed programme of the manner in which you propose that this appropriation of $5,000 shall be applied, in order to accomplish the object desired.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. James F. Heiskell,
Att'y of Dr. James T. Barclay, Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia, *September* 8, 1860.

Hon. Sir: Your letter of 13th July last was received by due course of mail, and my apology for not replying sooner is sickness on my part, and the absence of those with whom I wished to consult before so doing. Being pleased to learn that your views and wishes coincide with mine, I would propose that the commissioners who have heretofore acted in this matter be directed to contract with the proper persons (as per the estimates submitted) for the execution of coins, in accordance with Dr. Barclay's proposed methods, which coins, *in themselves*, I feel assured will *clearly demonstrate the great value* of the improvements proposed for protecting the future coinage from fraudulent attempts on its integrity, or base imitations of the genuine, thereby greatly lessening crime, and of course *saving* the very large amount annually expended by the federal government in prosecuting this class of offences, (rarely successfully,) besides imparting a degree of confidence that the present coinage does not enjoy, independently of preventing a large portion of the general loss resulting from abrasion by recoining under *reduced areas not enlarged*, as has been done through ignorance of all laws on the subject, as in the three-dollar piece, which, however, *can only be* done *with safety* in connexion with the *protective peripheral* device submitted by Dr. Barclay.

On the completion of these illustrative pieces, and the entire approval of the same, it is proposed to ask of the government such remuneration as the magnitude of the end attained may merit, in which I trust to obtain your very favorable recommendation.

This point being reached, it is further proposed as follows:

We would undertake, after proper legislation, so as to be placed independent of the mint officers, (for whose co-operation we can never hope, bitterly arrayed as they have ever been against the improvement,) to *remodel*, prepare, and introduce the *new coinage*, calling to our aid skilful designers and artificers to make the whole worthy of this great coin manufacturing government, and would condition that our compensation should be a percentage for a certain number of years on the amount that might be *conclusively* shown to be saved over a like number of years under the *old* coinage. In conclusion, allow me to express my thanks for the attention and consideration this matter has obtained from the department under your direction;

and feeling confident of success should the government continue to foster our enterprise, and awaiting your commands, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. HEISKELL,
Attorney for Dr. Jas. T. Barclay,
413½ *and* 415 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of Treasury, Washington City, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 31st of May enclosed a letter from Dr. Heiskell containing the estimates of Messrs. Chorman & Gilbert of the expense of producing a specimen for the purpose of showing Dr. Barclay's processes and discoveries. They offered to make the necessary dies and machinery for $4,300, being $2,500 for the former, and $1,800 for the latter.

Near the close of the last session of Congress an appropriation of $5,000 was made applicable to this purpose. The amount beyond the estimates, $700, will probably be required to furnish the necessary bullion for a sufficient number of the specimens to illustrate Dr. Barclay's improvements, which I desire may be fully and fairly done.

Soon after this appropriation was made I addressed Dr. Heiskell, as agent and attorney of Dr. Barclay, as to the best and most satisfactory mode of applying the appropriation. I have now received his answer of the 8th instant, in which he suggests that you be requested to cause a coin to be made in accordance with the estimates before referred to. Allow me, therefore, to request you to take the necessary and proper steps to have a coin of the denomination of eagle or half eagle, as you may deem most suitable to exhibit Dr. Barclay's views, struck off, at an expense not to exceed the $4,300 estimated by Messrs. Chorman & Gilbert.

I have to-day sent a copy of your report to the director of the mint, and requested him to furnish you with all proper facilities in regard to such specimens.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of Treasury.

Professors R. E. ROGERS and HENRY VETHAKE,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1860.

SIR. Your letter of the 8th instant is received. The object of my letter of the 13th of July, to which it is a reply, was merely to obtain from you, as the authorized agent of Dr. Barclay, a full and detailed programme of the manner in which you desired the $5,000, appropriated near the close of the last session of Congress, to be expended, in order to show the public the superiority of Dr. Barclay's processes over the present coinage. The suggestions in your letter in regard to the terms on which those processes shall supersede the existing mode cannot be made the subject of discussion at present, because no one, except yourself and the commissioners, is possessed of the means of being satisfied that Dr. Barclay's processes are, in fact, superior to those now in use at the mint. When the public shall be convinced of such superiority the time will have arrived for provision by law for the introduction of those processes; and before that time any discussion with this department or elsewhere on this subject seems to me premature, there being no lawful power in existence for any change in the present system.

In conformity with these views and the desire expressed in your letter, I have requested the commissioners to cause a specimen coin to be prepared for the exhibition of Dr. Barclay's processes, according to the estimates which accompanied their letter of the 31st of May.

I have proposed to them that this specimen coin may be an eagle or half eagle, as in their opinion may be best calculated to show the practical importance of Dr. Barclay's discoveries.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of Treasury.

DR. JAMES F. HEISKELL,
No. 413½ *and* 415 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

No. 45.

SIR: The undersigned, appointed as commissioners to examine into the methods proposed by Dr. James T. Barclay, for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States, beg leave to make the following report.

We received the notification of our appointment to conduct the investigations in the summer of 1857, and so soon thereafter as our own professional engagements permitted and the arrangements of Dr. Barclay were made for the purpose, we entered upon the duties, and have continued to devote our attention to the subject down to the present time.

Frequent and occasionally prolonged interruptions have occurred in the course of the investigation, but these have been unavoidable, and have arisen in a great degree from the necessity forced upon Dr. Barclay to often spend much time in the effort to devise *cheap* expedients to accomplish ends for which the appropriation of Congress would have been altogether inadequate had regular minting machinery been constructed.

An apartment in the mint at Philadelphia was placed at our service by the director as a workshop for Dr. Barclay in the execution of some of the mechanical details of the experiments, and as a convenient office for our frequent interviews, and was so made use of until May, 1858. The small amount of bullion in the shape of gold and silver planchets which was required from time to time in the experiments, was supplied likewise by the director of the mint. The chemical experiments have in the main been conducted in the laboratory of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

From the nature of the suggestions and devices submitted by Dr. Barclay for our examination and criticism, our inquiries have necessarily taken a somewhat wide range, and been various in their character.

They have been conducted partly by direct research through mechanical and chemical experiments, partly by tentative processes or successive steps of trial, and partly by an appeal to the experience and knowledge of practical artists and workmen; and have frequently involved the investigation of collateral matters, as preliminary to the solution of the main question.

It is proper, however, in this connexion to state, that although we have pushed our examination of the subject as far as the resources at our command have permitted, and believe a point has been reached from which we are prepared to communicate to the department a definite expression of our convictions, we yet feel that owing to a want of sufficient funds at our disposal, to defray the cost of the construction of machinery and to compensate those who alone were competent to carry out in *practical* detail most of the proposed devices of Dr. Barclay, a *promising beginning only* has been made towards the development of a system which when attained cannot fail to confer the most important benefits upon society.

As indicating the character of the inquiries which have engaged our attention, and in explanation of the form we have thought it desirable to give to this communication, we herewith transcribe the memorial of Doctor Barclay, presented in 1857, and which gave rise to the action of Congress on the subject, and the joint resolution of Congress authorizing the investigation with which we have been intrusted. The former sets forth in general terms the propositions which Doctor Barclay assumes to establish, and the latter exhibits the sum of the instructions we have received for our guidance.

Left to decide in our own judgment upon the course best calculated to meet the views of Congress, as expressed in that resolution, and which would at the same time seem most fair to both the government and Doctor Barclay, we have deemed it proper to limit our report to a detail of such of the evils pointed out by him, to which the coins of the country are liable, as in our view came within the scope of the investigations, with an expression of opinion derived from careful experiment, and other modes of inquiry, upon the feasibility and merits of the several methods and devices by which he proposes to correct them. As yet, the "processes and means for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States," into which we have been appointed to inquire, are the property of Doctor Barclay, (or have been so claimed by him,) and have, we conceive, been intrusted to our confidence solely for the purpose that their *practicability* should be tested, and so reported upon. To reveal them to the public in this stage of the investigation, and in the present relative position of Doctor Barclay and the government, would be to open the way to much possible interference with his rights by those who in this country or abroad might feel tempted to take advantage of his suggestions. We therefore do not contemplate entering into any account or explanation of the *modes* by which he designs to carry into effect the details of his system, since, while such a course does not seem called for by our interpretation of the "resolution," it would involve a compromise of his private interests.

In the communications, written and otherwise, which we have received from Doctor Barclay, he has submitted the following three propositions:

1. That the coins of the United States sustain a very serious loss from the ordinary wear and tear of circulation, and that much of this amount can be as easily saved as lost.
2. That our coins are extensively, profitably, and speciously counterfeited and impaired in value, and government thereby subjected to great expense, and society to serious inconvenience and loss on account of this great and growing evil.
3 That every method of counterfeiting at all *specious* and *dangerous* can be entirely prevented, and that all the other attempts upon the integrity of coin that have hitherto been devised can either be altogether frustrated, or so materially obviated as to be rendered virtually impossible.

These propositions may be treated of in the order in which they have been presented.

Natural abrasions of coin by circulation.—Its diminution.

That all coin in circulation suffers loss by natural abrasion is a fact universally admitted. The *amount*, however, of the loss, or in other words, the annual average abrasion which it sustains, is not generally appreciated or easily determined. Every individual occasionally meets with coin which to the senses gives evidence of a serious diminution of value, the result of wear, while the mints, banks, and those who deal in bullion, have constant occasion to discover the same fact by an appeal to the scale beam. Yet how long such coin has been in *active* circulation, and to what peculiar influences of abrasion it may have been subjected, are circumstances which cannot with certainty be ascertained. To solve such a question, therefore, even approximately, it becomes necessary to extend the observations over large collections of coins, and to make them upon those derived from various branches of trade and commerce. It has not, of course, been possible for us to institute any experiments of the kind, even if it had been called for in the investigation of the suggestions of a remedy by Doctor Barclay. We may therefore refer to the conclusions which others have arrived at, based upon the experiments heretofore conducted upon the subject.

By experiments made in the British mint, and at the mint of the United States, it has been ascertained that coins lose more the first year after they are put in circulation than subsequently; that coins of small denominations lose more in proportion than those of larger value, from the fact that smaller coins expose a greater relative surface than those which are larger; that the loss in gold and silver is nearly the same.

The loss is estimated by Mr. Jacobs for English coin at one part in *four hundred and twenty in the year*, and by Prof. Tucker for the coin of the United States, at one part in *two hundred* for the same period.

Assuming for the calculation the intermediate figure of one part in *three hundred*, it may be safely concluded that in the United States the annual loss by abrasion of gold and silver coins amounts, at the date of Dr. Barclay's memorial, to scarcely less than three fourths of a million of dollars, the bullion currency being estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress for 1855, at $250,000,000. At the same rate, the aggregate loss with the present increased circulation would no doubt largely exceed a million.

The suggestions of Dr. Barclay for reducing a portion of this enormous annual loss are founded upon the correctness of the facts above cited.

The method by which he proposes to save to the government that portion of the loss which all *new coin* suffers very quickly after being thrown into circulation, is prompt and efficient, and commends itself for adoption.

To diminish that larger loss which the coins suffer in their continual round of circulation, Dr. Barclay urges, and with force of good reasoning, that since the amount of abrasion of a coin is in a direct ratio to its extent of surface and degree of embossment, and inversely as these are diminished, the coins of each of the dimensions, and especially the larger ones, should be reduced in diameter and made thicker, and the character of the engraving upon each face materially modified.

That this obviously important principle of contracting the surface in order to diminish the abrasion should not have been carried further than has been done in our coinage, is ascribable doubtless to the fear of the drill and saw—a fraud to which the *increased thickness* would invite.

Were the proposed changes open to the objection that a coin so constructed could thus be tampered with, we could not hesitate to condemn it as not only an undesirable, but a dangerous innovation.

But these changes have been submitted to us as a *part of a plan*, and cannot fairly be judged of but in connexion with the other devices with which Dr. Barclay proposes to associate them, providing against the danger of the drill and saw. Viewed in this light we would respectfully recommend the suggestions as well worthy the attention of the government.

In investigating next the suggestions of Dr. Barclay having reference to the counterfeiting and debasement of the coins of our country, and in order to feel prepared to form a more correct judgment of the feasibility of the devices by which he proposes to prevent them, it became an important duty to inform ourselves as far as practicable of the nature of the frauds attempted upon the coinage, and of the methods by which they are effected.

Our inquiries have brought us to the conclusion that the counterfeits and other attempts upon the integrity of our coins are very numerous when counted in all their slight modifications of detail, but that they may all be embraced, so far as their principal features are concerned, under the following fourteen varieties:

I. *Imitation by casting.*

Casting a metal of inferior value, but resembling the coin, imitated as much as possible in color, specific gravity, ring, etc., is the simplest kind of counterfeiting practiced, but is limited exclusively to the imitation of silver coin. It is very easily executed upon our present coin, is much practiced, and though not very specious, is dangerous.

II. *The gilding fraud.*

The gilding fraud is usually effected by stamping a soft metal of inferior value, and then coating it with silver or gold, by means of the electro-bath, or covering it with silver or gold leaf, as in ordinary gilding.

The die with which the impression is struck is generally a mere cast from the genuine coin, made in a hard but fusible metal. The color of the compound is immaterial, being concealed by the subsequent gilding operation. Even the sound, and in the case of silver coins the density also, are obtainable.

This fraud, it must therefore be clearly seen, is a most specious and dangerous one.

Our inquiries lead us to believe that it is carried on at the present time to a formidable extent.

III. *Coining alloys resembling gold and silver, but containing neither.*

This fraud consists in coining a metal of inferior value, but resembling the genuine coin as nearly as possible in color, density, and ring, either with or without a coating of precious metal. Such compositions being generally very hard, require for the impression a steel die. Nevertheless, the higher grade of skill demanded in the execution of such dies does not exclude the production, to a very considerable extent, of this variety of counterfeit.

IV. *Counterfeits with alloy above the standard amount.*

This fraud consists in coining a compound containing a liberal proportion of precious metal, but still much poorer than the genuine coin.

It is attended with so little profit, compared with other modes of counterfeiting, on account of the skill and machinery required, that it is not extensively practiced.

V. *The encasing process.*

This mode of counterfeiting consists in enveloping a cheap metal within thin soldered disks of precious metal, and then striking the planchet in a coining press.

With a die and press at command, the fraud is easily practiced. It has been pronounced by the "Director of the Mint," according to the statement of Dr. Barclay, as the most dangerous which has attracted his notice.

VI. *Altering and gilding certain silver coins, in imitation of gold coins.*

This fraud is performed by electro-coating or otherwise gilding certain silver coins, after scraping off particular portions, in order to make them conform more closely to certain gold coins, which they resemble in other respects.

Some of our *old half dollars* are susceptible of being thus transformed into *eagles.*

VII. *The facing fraud.*

This species of deception is accomplished by removing one of the faces of a silver coin, and soldering the thin face of a gold coin of similar dimensions upon the silver coin suitably gilded. Thus the half dollar of 1801 harmonizes sufficiently well with the eagle of our earlier coinage to deceive the unpracticed.

This fraud, however, is one which cannot be extensively perpetrated at the present time, since our gold and silver coins differ from each other in their dimensions and designs more widely than formerly.

VIII. *The sawing and inserting fraud.*

This fraud is practiced by sawing apart the two faces of a gold coin, and inserting between them a planchet of base metal, by solder, in place of the precious metal thus removed, the circumference being gilded to conceal the interposed metal.

How far counterfeits of this description have been circulated we have been unable to ascertain.

IX. *The drilling and plugging fraud.*

This method of impairing coin is performed by drilling the coin edgewise and plugging the perforation with base metal, the outer extremity being closed with precious metal.

Upon the larger denominations of coin, and especially of gold, there is much temptation to this fraud, since it is easily accomplished, and may be made highly remunerative.

X. *The evicerating fraud.*

This very lucrative mode of impairing coin, without appreciably diminishing its weight or affecting either the impressions on its face, its dimensions, or its appearance, is performed by removing one of the faces of the coin by means of the lathe as far as the beaded circle or even to the edge, and turning out so much of the contents as will leave a mere shell.

The corresponding thin face of another similar coin, exactly fitting the conical aperture left by the removal of the other, is then soldered on, the cavity having been previously filled with a fusible alloy of platinum so as exactly to preserve the correct weight.

A counterfeit of this description has been recently circulated, and can be detected by those only who are expert in examining coins.

XI. *The peripheral fraud.*

This fraud consists in removing from the circumference of coin more or less of the metal by means of the turning-lathe and chisel or the file. Several dimes' worth of precious metal may be thus removed from the larger coins, and yet the reading be so perfectly restored by the simplest mechanical device that the loss cannot be discovered except by means of measurement or weighing.

It is a process easily executed, and one which we have reason to believe is practiced to very considerable extent.

XII. *The galvano-plastic fraud.*

By means of the electrotype process one of the faces and the periphery of the coin are deposited quite thin in precious metal. The other face is made in like manner and of the exact size, and the hollow portion being filled with a platinum alloy of proper weight, the two are adjusted and soldered together.

The accuracy and economy of this mode of copying the designs of coins render it a fraud not difficult to accomplish, and offers to dishonesty the incentive of large profits.

XIII. *The sweating fraud.*

This method of reducing the value of coin consists in abstracting a portion of precious metals by means of mercury.

If the process be carefully conducted and not carried too far, the coin may be robbed to a very serious extent, and yet the impressions on its faces not be so observably impaired as to awaken suspicion.

XIV. *Chemical reduction.*

This fraud, sometimes also called "sweating," is performed by exposing coin to the action of dissolving liquids; for silver, nitric acid is usually employed, and for gold, the mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. This process is greatly more lucrative than the one with mercury, and is, indeed, in our opinion, by far the most dangerous of all the methods by which our coinage is tampered with.

This danger arises from the cheapness, facility, and impunity from discovery, with which a profitable amount of gold or silver can be removed from the coins. Experiments have shown that it can be practiced to an extent to reduce a coin almost one-tenth of its value without greatly endangering a detection of the fraud by the incautious or unobserving.

In the course of inquiry which has enabled us to exhibit the foregoing classification, the truth has become painfully apparent that, notwithstanding the guards of artistic skill and mechanical ingenuity in aid of legal authority by which it has been hoped to protect our coinage, the system is yet not only *open* to the frauds enumerated, but is *actually* so tampered with to an alarming extent.

We have been informed upon good authority that not less than *one per cent.* of the silver, and as much as *two per cent.* of the gold coin in circulation is either spurious or has been impaired in value, and yet by processes so speciously performed as daily to deceive banks and brokers.

That some of the above detailed modes of counterfeiting, falsifying, or depleting our coins should be practiced to the extent which is done ceases to be a matter of surprise when we reflect that during the past thirty years, amid the improvements which have arisen in machinery and the developments made in the mechanical arts, giving facility and resources to the dishonest for the accomplishment of their frauds, the *main features* of legitimate coin-making have undergone but little change.

On the contrary, when it becomes understood how small is the risk of detection in the case of several of the frauds, and what little expenditure of skill and capital is requisite for conducting this most lucrative species of imposture, we may regard it as a subject for congratulation, if not of wonder, that the contamination of our currency is not greater than is found to exist.

To realize the force and justness of these remarks it is only requisite for one to familiarize himself with those processes described in the preceding pages under the title of "Imitation by Casting," "The Gilding Fraud," and the "Chemical Reduction."

To conduct them profitably and to an extent to flood the currency with adroitly forged coins in imitation of almost every denomination, from the silver dime up to the twenty dollar gold piece, or with the genuine coin impaired in value by a reduction in weight, the entire stock in trade consists of a few simply constructed moulds, a quantity of inexpensive fusible alloy, a few books of gold leaf, or a solution of electrotyping liquid, with a small galvanic battery, a few pounds of nitric and of hydrochloric acids.

Such being the state of things the question may be reasonably asked, why has not some plan been *heretofore* devised to meet so imperative a want—to arrest this grave and growing evil.

The answer, we believe, is to be found in the fact that the problem being a difficult and complex one and offering to individual enter-prize but little promise of reward, since governments alone exercise the right to issue coin, seems, until the researches of Dr. Barclay, not to have been investigated in that broad and comprehensive manner which could alone lead to satisfactory results.

By ascertaining first, through a careful survey of the subject, the nature of the various fraudulent practices to which our coins are exposed, and thereby obtaining in a single picture, as it were, a view of the various processes in their resemblances and dissimilitudes, Dr. Barclay laid for himself a ground-work upon which to construct a system for their prevention.

By pursuing this course it was possible, for example, to study in juxtaposition and contrast the fraud of *casting* with that of *stamping* a base alloy, or the counterfeit of *gilding* with that of *encasing*, or even the fraud of *plugging and drilling* with the still more unlike process of *chemical reduction*, and thus to be enabled to submit the preventive devices each to the test of reason and experiment to determine their adaptation to all the diversified exigencies they were required to encounter.

The result of a study thus directed has been the invention of a plan of coinage which we believe, if fully carried out by the government with the resources which it could well afford to devote to so important an object, can scarcely fail either altogether to relieve our currency from the frauds of counterfeiters or so far render their attempts upon its integrity unremunerative as to disarm them of their danger.

We have carefully examined with all the means of investigation at our command each of the several devices which Dr. Barclay proposes to include in the manufacture of coins, and would express the opinion that his suggestions are founded in good sense and upon correct principles and that they are eminently *practical* in their nature.

They involve no violent innovations or any change of a kind which could offend good taste.

On the contrary, a coin so made, while less liable to loss by abrasion, even assuming that its dimensions remain unaltered, and proof against the designs of the dishonest, would be no less convenient for use nor attractive in appearance than those now in circulation. In this connexion it is due to Dr. Barclay to bear testimony not only to the philosophic zeal which has characterized his devotion to the undertaking and the ingenuity with which he has combatted the difficulties in his path, but also to the rational aim which has prevailed throughout his efforts to harmonize his improvement as far as practicable with the present state of things, so that prejudice based on long habit might be more readily led to acquiesce in his suggestions.

It has not been in our power, because of insufficient funds for the purpose, to have prepared in complete detail and finish a *specimen* coin to submit to the department. To make a *single* such piece, blending that perfection of artistic design and mechanical execution which would commend it for acceptance with the protective features Dr. Barclay desires to incorporate, would require the construction of machinery on a scale and at a cost adequate for regular minting business and, of course, not to be attempted in a preliminary experimental inquiry.

Therefore, as already intimated by a remark made early in this communication, less expensive expedients have been resorted to by which to test the feasibility of the methods through which Dr. Barclay seeks to accomplish the ends of his undertaking.

The conclusion to which this investigation has brought us is that it is altogether within the reach of the present advanced skill in workmanship and perfection in mechanism to combine in our coinage all the improvements which Dr. Barclay would employ for the protection of the currency. In expressing this opinion we have the sustaining testimony of some of the most experienced artizans, who express themselves as ready both to undertake the execution of the plan and to guarantee its accomplishment.

In view of the results of our investigations and of the magnitude of the interests involved, we feel it to be our duty in concluding the present report to recommend in the strongest terms the adoption by government of such measures as may be necessary to embody in the practical form of a completed coin the several protective devices which have been suggested.

The appropriation which would be demanded for this, considerable as it might be deemed, would, we feel assured, be utterly insignificant in amount compared with the vast pecuniary and moral benefits which the proposed reforms would confer upon the country.

We feel confident, from our examination of the subject in all its bearings, that the mechanical, artistic, and scientific capacity of the country applicable to this object, if *wielded by the resources of the government* and directed as suggested by Dr. Barclay, would furnish a protection completely setting at defiance the dishonest ingenuity which the limited capital of individuals could command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. ROGERS.
HENRY VETHAKE.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 17, 1860.

MEMORIAL

Alleging that our metallic circulating medium not only sustains an enormous loss from abrasion in the ordinary current of circulation, but that it is counterfeited and impaired to an alarming extent, and proposing certain improvements in mintage by which these evils can be either entirely obviated or so far remedied as not only to prevent the annual loss of a very large sum of money but the commission of much crime.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

This memorial respectfully represents that the coinage of the United States being extensively counterfeited and impaired by fraudulent practices as well as deteriorated by abrasion in the ordinary current of circulation, serious detriment is occasioned both to the government and society at large on account of these great and growing evils, but that alarming as these evils are, both in a moral and monetary point of view, all such fraudulent attempts upon the integrity of coin can be successfully counteracted, and a large portion of its natural loss by the wear and tear of circulation effectually prevented by an improvement of our present detective system of coinage, commended by the strongest considerations, and operated without involving any additional expense or skill in the fabrication of coins.

The large* amount of counterfeit money said to be in circulation by those most conversant with the state of our metallic currency is truly alarming, and loudly demands the adoption of remedial measures, for nothing can well transcend in importance whatever has for its object the protection of our circulating medium. Your memorialist has therefore been induced to undertake a thorough examination of spurious coin, in the hope of discovering the means of arresting the practice of coin-forging and falsification, so fearfully on the increase of late, owing to the facilities afforded by the recently discovered sciences of photography and electro-metallurgy; and after much experimental investigation he has succeeded in devising certain expedients which will not only greatly increase the difficulty of every kind of counterfeiting and falsification, but render such of these frauds as are most specious and lucrative entirely impracticable; not only securing the coinage infallibly against those frauds characterized as "most dangerous" by the mint authorities, but at the same time shielding it against every known species of fraudulent reduction.

Besides the various methods of reduction heretofore known, a certain process was discovered by your memorialist some years ago by means of which coin can be reduced about one-tenth its weight, (at a cost of material not exceeding the hundredth part of the value of the precious metal withdrawn,) in such a way as not to be readily detected by the unaided senses, and being reducible to a smaller extent, (though still large enough to be exceedingly lucrative,) without exciting the slightest suspicion of fraudulent reduction.

But though so specious and easily practiced, he succeeded, after much observation, reflection, and experiment, in devising an expedient for the prevention of this and all similar fraudulent practices, which will so far diminish the liability of coin to such a process that the rate of reduction would be so small and the risk of detection so great as virtually to guarantee its immunity from reduction, and in combination with another device, (esteemed entirely unexceptionable,) would render it absolutely insusceptible of the slightest reduction without instant exposure. But what is still more astonishing, his late investigation of the subject has developed the startling fact that, by a certain process of depletion and compensation, one-half the precious metal may be abstracted from coin without appreciably diminishing its weight, or in the slightest degree affecting either its impression, its dimensions, or its appearance.

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* Messrs. Drexel & Co., eminent bankers and brokers of Philadelphia, remark that the spurious coin is so handsomely executed that the banks and brokers are daily deceived: "Under silver there is now no doubt one per cent. of the circulation, and of gold more than two per cent."

The United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania thus declares, in reply to the query whether there is much spurious metallic money in circulation? "There is; and some of it so exceedingly well executed that it circulates with great facility, and is sold as an article of commerce among those who follow the business at about fifty cents per hundred. The proportion of criminal business in the district, growing out of prosecutions for violations of the laws for the protection of the coins of the United States, is very large as compared with the other criminal business."

Fortunately, however, the plan devised for the prevention of the debasing and counterfeiting practices already known is a perfect preventive of this most seductive fraud.

But however important it may be thus to correct the exposedness of coin to fraudulent practices, it is scarcely less important (apart from moral considerations) to counteract the natural abrasion to which coins are constantly exposed in the ordinary round of circulation. And although complete success is not, and from the very nature of things, cannot be attained, yet perhaps the most important result of his protracted investigation of the subject is the discovery of the fact that *so large* a portion of the enormous sum now annually dissipated by the natural attrition of coin in performing its functions is a loss as needless as it is serious, and may be effectually prevented in the future coinage.

The sum that can be annually saved to the country by the means proposed would (within certain limits) be almost directly commensurate in amount with the extent of their adoption, and may reasonably be computed to exceed the third part of the sum now lost by abrasion.

The entire amount thus annually wasted in the United States depends, of course, upon the current amount of our specie circulation, which is now estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at two hundred and fifty millions dollars,* and is supposed by many considerably to exceed that sum.

Estimating it, however, only at two hundred and fifty millions, composed of gold and silver in nearly equal quantities, (and a smaller amount would by no means be adequate to the demands of commerce, even conjointly with the present bank-note circulation of three-fourths this amount,) its annual loss, according to the ascertained rate of abrasion, cannot fall short of half a million of dollars, and may exceed three-quarters—one-third of which, if not one-half, may be just as easily saved as lost, and that too by the adoption of means entirely unexceptionable.

The obvious importance of preserving unimpaired the integrity of metallic money, as the universal measure of value and medium of interchange, and the fact that its integrity is endangered by the existence of processes offering such seductive temptation to their practice, but which may be so successfully counteracted in the future coinage, entitle this subject, in the opinion of your memorialist, to the earnest consideration and prompt action of your honorable body.

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* The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, (1855,) estimates "the amount of gold and silver in circulation for the fiscal year 1855 at over $250,000,000, and the bank notes in circulation at $187,000,000."—(Page 9.)

Your memorialist is aware that he who thinks he has made a discovery which has escaped all others has occasion to suspect that he has fallen into an error, and especially when the subject is of great importance and extensive interest. But he pledges himself *to demonstrate* what he here alleges, whenever an investigation may be instituted; and with this view he is desirous of subjecting the whole matter to the ordeal of a most rigid examination that may be demanded by the great importance of the subject.

Your petitioner therefore respectfully asks of your honorable body an early examination of the subject, either by a scientific commission or in any other manner that may be prescribed. And if he shall succeed in establishing the validity of the objections alleged against the existing coinage, and the practicability of a plan by means of which we may have a mintage possessing such superior advantages as that proposed—a measure of such grave importance to a great commercial nation and coin-manufacturing government—respectfully proposes its adoption, and asks such remuneration as the discovery, in the estimation of your honorable body, may merit.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. BARCLAY.

JOINT RESOLUTION to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause inquiry to be made by two competent commissioners into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States, and to report the result of the said inquiry to Congress at its next session, with his opinion as to the probable value of the alleged discoveries; and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Approved February 26, 1857.

No. 46.

LONDON, *July* 21, 1860.

SIR: My mission to the International Statistical Congress terminated abruptly, even before the first regular meeting for the transaction of business.

At the appointed time, 16th instant, a preliminary meeting was called to appoint officers and arrange the order of business for the regular meetings. All the foreign delegates were declared to be vice-presidents, and, by invitation of the chairman, took their seats as such upon the stand. Lord Brougham was, I think, the last member of the congress who entered the hall, and was applauded from the first glimpse of him until he took his seat—it was near and to the left of the Chair. Mr. Dallas, appearing as a complimentary visitor, was seated to the right, in a rather conspicuous position. Things thus arranged, the assembly waited the presence of his royal highness, the prince consort, who was to preside and open the meeting with an address. He soon appeared, delivered his address and took his seat. As soon as he concluded and the long-continued plaudits ceased, Lord Brougham rose, complimented the speech very highly and deservedly, and requested all who approved of it to hold up their hands. We did so, of course. This done, he turned to Mr. Dallas, and addressing him across the prince's table, said: "I call the attention of Mr. Dallas to the fact that there is a negro present," ("or among the delegates,") "and I hope he will have no scruples on that account." This appeal was received by the delegates with general and enthusiastic applause. Silence being restored, the negro, who goes by the name of Delany, rose and said: "I thank your royal highness and Lord Brougham, and have only to say *that I am a man.*" This too was applauded warmly by the delegates. I regarded this an ill-timed, unprovoked assault upon our country, a wanton indignity offered to our minister, and a pointed insult offered to me. I immediately withdrew from the body. The propriety of my course is respectfully submitted to my government.

What England can promise herself from exciting the ire of the United States I cannot divine. Surely there is nothing in the past history of the two countries which offers to her the least encouragement to seek contests with the great republic, either national or individual. Will not her championship of the slave against his master be in full time when the slave shall complain of his lot and solicit her interference?

My reasons, more at large, for the course that I have pursued, will be found in the London Morning Chronicle, herewith transmitted, which in its slightly modified form I pray you to regard as part of my report.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

A. B. LONGSTREET.

Hon. Howell Cobb,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATE AND LORD BROUGHAM.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir: After what occurred at the first meeting of the Statistical Congress, I withdrew immediately from that body, intending to offer no reasons here for my course, because, from what I saw, I judged that they would not be worth the paper on which they might be written. I reserved them, therefore, for my own government. After waiting awhile to see what comments the papers would make upon the opening scenes of the congress, I commenced my despatch to my government; but a friend, in whose opinions I have great confidence, said he thought I ought to address the people here in vindication of myself. Upon this intimation (for it was rather an intimation than counsel) I sat down and, amidst a thousand doubts and interruptions, wrote the subjoined communication. I was just bringing it to a close for the press yesterday, (Thursday,) when I received information that, at the opening of the meeting on the day previous, Lord Brougham had explained his remarks at the first meeting, as I would see in a paper referred to, and the information came with a request that I would return to the congress. I read the explanation in that paper and two others. They only differ in their reports of it, but they all concur in making his lordship disavow any intention to show any disrespect to the American minister or the United States; and they make him say that he merely meant to call to notice an interesting or a statistical fact, viz: that there was a negro in the assembly. Now, I found myself in a very ticklish predicament. It was not his lordship's remarks so much as the reception they met with by all my associates of the congress that determined me to leave it. The signs were infallible that in that body I could not be received as an equal, either in country or in character, while the negro was received with open arms. They understood his lordship as I did. All the papers understood him in the same way, and some of them glory in the exposure of the American minister, and promise themselves a rich treat when the President shall discover in what contempt his minister is held here. All this remains precisely as it did before his lordship's explanation. Of course, therefore, I cannot return to them. They would receive me courteously no doubt—possibly, now, with plaudits; but why? Not from personal respect to me or my country, but to avoid schism in the society—to preserve its popularity. I am only three years removed from an Englishman, (I date from the birth of my government,) and I have too much English spirit in me to thrust myself into any company upon charity. Had the delegates received his lordship's remarks with a silent smile, (ill-timed as they were,) and Dr. Delany's response in the same way, I never should have left the congress. But the plaudits came like a tempest of hail upon my half-English spirit. Nothing, then, in the piece needs qualification but what refers to his lordship's intentions. Learning these from his own lips, I sat down to correct it in all that imputed to him, directly or impliedly, wrong intentions and wrong feelings; but I found that they were so often referred to in a vast variety of ways, so often intermingled with sentiments void against the principal, but good against the endorsers, and in all respects good against the leading spirits of Europe and the Congress, and so essential to the harmony and grammatical construction, that if I undertook to correct generally I should hardly leave it printable or readable. And yet the piece must now appear; for if not, it will go forth to all Europe that the United States delegate took offence, pro-slavery like, at an old man's playful remark, left the congress at its beginning, and that neither explanations nor entreaties could bring him back. I have neither time nor patience to remodel it, much less to rewrite it. I am called away to-day; I should have been off from London before. In my dilemma I have concluded to publish the piece just as I wrote it; not now as fairly representing his lordship, but as exactly representing my understanding of him when I left the congress, and the reasons. I am at the bar now, and I am to be judged of by the reasonableness of my interpretations and of my conduct founded on them. I beg his lordship, in consideration of my situation, to indulge me in this. In return I beg the reader to treat as revoked, and utterly null and void, every reference to his lordship that is in the slightest degree inconsistent with his explanations. I am not very far behind him in years, I have long been his debtor, and I esteem him almost reverentially; and if he is not debtor for his judicial reform bill to my native State, there is the most remarkable accidental coincidence between the two systems that ever occurred since the world began. If he is, he ought to esteem me for my State's sake. Be this as it may, we are too old to quarrel.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Before I terminate my first and last visit to Europe, I deem it due to my country and myself to leave behind me a word of comment upon a most remarkable incident of that visit. It may be of some service to the people on both sides of the Atlantic. England owes to my country much respect—to my native State, a little. I came hither as a delegate (and by accident the only delegate) from the United States to the International Statistical Congress, now in session at this place. The appointment was made by request of the authorities of this country. I am a native of the State of Georgia, the birthplace of two gallant Tattnalls; the one well known to me, the other well known to England. He was that humane and chivalrous commodore who, at the peril of his commission and his life, rescued the captain and the crew of Hope's sinking ship from a watery grave at Peiho. He has received much praise for the deed, but not quite all that is due to him, for in yielding to his generous impulses he forgot that his no less gallant brother was borne from the battle field at Point Peter, severely wounded by British muskets. What is done in war should be, but is not, always forgotten in peace. The commodore's conduct was approved by his government—that government which Mr. Dallas represents at the court of St. James.

The Statistical Congress convened; a preliminary meeting was held to appoint officers and arrange the order of business. All the foreign delegates were declared to be vice-presidents and they took their seats on the platform with the presiding officer. Mr. Dallas, a complimentary visitor, took his seat to the right of the chair; Lord Brougham to the left. All things being now in readiness for the opening of the regular meeting, his royal highness Prince Albert appeared, took the chair, and opened the meeting with that admirable address which has been published, and which carries its highest commendation upon its face. As soon as he had concluded, and the long resounding plaudits ceased, Lord Brougham rose, and after a few remarks strongly and deservedly complimentary of the address, and after calling upon all present to testify their approval of it by holding up their hands, (!) he turned to the American minister, and addressing him across the table of his royal highness, said: "I call the attention of *Mr. Dallas* to the fact that there is a *negro* present, and I hope he will feel no scruples on that account." This appeal to the American minister was received with general applause by the house. The colored gentleman rose and said: "I thank his royal highness and your lordship, and have only to say *that I am a man.*" And this was received with loud applause!

Now, if the noble lord's address to the American minister was meant for pleasantry, I must be permitted to say that the time, the subject, and the place were exceedingly unpropitious to such sallies. If it was meant for sarcasm, it was equally unfortunate in conception and delivery. If it was meant for insult, it was mercilessly cruel to his lordship's heart, refinement, dignity, and moral sense. I could readily have found an apology for it in his lordship's locks and wrinkles, if it had not been so triumphantly applauded. The European delegates understood it; the colored gentleman understood it, and from the response of the latter we can collect unerringly its import. It was meant as a boastful comparison of his lordship's country with the minister's. It was meant as a cutting reflection upon that country where negroes are not admitted to the councils of white men. This is the very least and best that can be made of it, and the dignity of the American minister's character and office, his entire disconnexion with slavery personally, and his peculiar position in the assembly, were no protection to his country from this humiliating assault; nay, he is selected as the vehicle of it before the assembled wisdom of Europe, who signify openly their approbation of it. All the city papers that I have seen differ from each other in their report of this matter, but they all soften its rugged features somewhat. The *Times* is the most correct, but at fault in making Lord Brougham preface his remarks to Mr. Dallas with, "I hope my friend Mr. Dallas will forgive me for reminding him," &c., and in making Dr. Delany (the colored gentleman) say to Lord Brougham, "who is always a most unflinching friend of the negro." If one or the other of these remarks was made I did not hear it; the doctor would hardly have used the last.

Now, I take leave to say that a Briton was the last man on earth who should cast contemptuous reflections upon the United States, and the delegates the last men on earth who should have countenanced them. Not one of them, not a man on all the broad surface of Europe, can assail that country without assailing some near home-born friend of his own language and blood, or some kinsman by short lineage from a common ancestry. She spreads herself out from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the lakes, and through all her length and breadth she is one vast asylum for the poor, the oppressed, the down-trodden, the persecuted of the world. Her sons are a multitudinous brotherhood of all climes, religions, and tongues, living together in harmony, peace, and equality, so far as these can possibly prevail within her borders. Say what you may, think as you may, sneer as you may, at her "peculiar institution," she is, after all, the good Samaritan of nations. Do a people cry and waste from famine? She loads her ships with supplies and lays them at the sufferers' doors without money and without price. Do an oppresed people strike for liberty? You will find some of her sons under their flag. Does a wife's cry come across the water for help to find a noble, long-missing husband? She fits out her ships, her volunteers man them, they search nearly to the pole, learn the husband's fate, disburden the wife's heart from suspense, and then lie down and die from the exposure and toils of the search. Does she find a nation's sloop-of-war afloat, still sound but unmanned? She puts her in decent trim and sends her to her owner in charge of her own men and at her own expense. "Bear with me." If "I am become a fool in glorying, ye have compelled me, for I ought to have been commended to you."

Such a nation is not to be taunted, certainly not by Great Britain. Her slavery is a heritage, not a creature of her own begetting. It was forced on her against her wishes, her prayers, and her protestations—screwed down upon her, pressed into her, until it has become so completely incorporated with her very being that it is now impossible to eradicate it. The term "slave property" is borrowed, it is not of her coinage. In all her slave States there are not ten men living (until very recently not one) who ever made a slave of a freeman, counting the Hottentot a freeman. Their sin, then, is not in making slaves, but in not restoring them to liberty, in courtesy to the sensibilities of those who made them for us. Before they make this exaction of us they surely ought to have the magnanimity of Judas, and lay the price at our feet. But let us look into this matter a little.

There are about 4,000,000 of slaves in the United States. They are worth, at a very moderate calculation, $240,000,000; but as we wish to keep within the realm of morality we cast that little item aside. There they are, from a day old to one hundred years old—ignorant, helpless, thriftless, penniless. What would become of them if set free? They would suffer, languish, die. Does charity, does religion demand of us to put them in that condition? How are they to live? "Support them yourselves," said a man to me once, of more *negrophilism* than brains. What would we have to support them on, and what obligation is there upon one class of freemen to support another? The very act of emancipation would consign nineteen-twentieths of the masters to abject penury and want. There would be no more conscience, mercy, or remorse in the scramble between the races for the provision on hand at the date of the act than there is for the means of safety among the crew of a sinking ship. The last year's crop of cotton was, in round numbers, 4,500,000 bales. Three-fourths of this amount goes abroad, and most of it to England. Will the reader take the trouble to compute the amount of shipping it takes to transport that quantity of cotton from America to Europe, the number of hands employed in the transportation, and the number employed in working up the raw material? Shipping, seamen, manufacturers, under-workmen, must all go by the boards the first year of emancipation. Now, add to the exports 80,000 tierces of rice and 128,000 hogsheads of tobacco in the same category, (nearly,) and tell me if it is possible to conceive of a greater calamity that could befall the world than the immediate emancipation of the slaves of the United States. Nine millions at least would certainly be ruined by it (the slaves and their masters) as the first fruits of the measure; and hundreds of thousands, if not millions more, in the free States and kingdoms, *i. e.*, all who are dependent upon cotton, rice, and tobacco in any way for a living, as its ultimate fruits. Will it be said that the negroes will still produce these articles for their own benefit? How could they, unless the masters would give them the land to cultivate, implements to till it, and food and clothing for one year? To do this would cost the masters at least two hundred million dollars more; and what would become of the whites and their dependents in the meantime? But if the negroes had the outfit, they would not make the fifth part of these articles the first year. Look at your freed men in the West Indies. We regard them as a warning, not as an encouragement. In the face of the thunderbolt I would assert that our slaves are infinitely healthier, holier, and happier, than your freed men. Will it be said that white labor would supply their places? How could we hire white labor? and if it performed the work, where would the slaves be? But what of foreigners dependent upon those articles? Will it be said the shipping and labor would be turned into other channels? What other? The world does not produce the article, nor the wants of the world a demand for them if it did. This thing of diverting large amounts of labor and capital from one channel into another is a work of time; it cannot be accomplished in a day. They who have seen the effects of a change of fashion simply upon many laborers may form some distant idea of the consequences of turning millions of property and labor into new channels. Time may turn the sailor into a farmer, but death would overtake him before employment, where there were practiced farmers enough to supply the demand.

Now, I could say much more to show the utter impracticability of emancipation in the United States, even upon the score of humanity; but enough is said until what is said be fairly answered. Until it is fairly answered, until some practicable means is pointed out of ridding ourselves of slavery, I enter my most solemn protest against all denunciation of our country on account of it. It is like denouncing a man because he carries an incurable disease; and, coming from British lips, it is like stabbing a man, and, while catching his blood to work into puddings, abusing him for bleeding, and crying out all the time, "Cure yourself! cure yourself! or keep out of decent company!" But if abuse, villification, sarcasm, and contempt, are to be the lot of slaveholders, let it be the lot of slaveholders alone, and of those alone who thrust themselves unbidden into the society of their betters.

Whatever his lordship did not intend by the remark—and I am ready to believe that he did not intend to wound—he certainly did intend to bring to the minister's notice that England made no distinctions between men on account of their color. And herein his lordship was lamentably unfortunate, for the whole scene showed that not only he, but all his applauders, make a marked distinction between colors. Would not his lordship have had more respect for the feelings of any white man than to have made him the object of special notice—and such a notice!—to men gathered from all quarters of the world? Would his lordship's discourtesy to a white man have been applauded, as it was, by gentlemen of refinement and delicacy? True, it hit Dr. Delany's sensibilities exactly in the right place, for he returned thanks for it; but the chances were a thousand to one that it would have enkindled his indignation. "What!" he was likely to have said, "is it a boast of the nobility of England that I am admitted to a seat among white men?" His thanksgiving, too, was applauded—a thing not exactly in keeping with our ordinary dealings with white men. And when he proclaimed the indubitable fact "that he was a man," again he was applauded. If any other man had arisen in the assembly and said the selfsame thing he would have been laughed at, not applauded. Again: his lordship pointed him out as "a negro"—that was the word—not as some of the gazettes have it, "a colored person," or "colored gentleman;" the *Times* has it right. Now, if he had felt a due regard for the doctor's rank, would he not have softened his designation, as the papers have kindly done for him? I am told that the doctor is a member of the Geographical Society and a delegate from Canada. If so, I demand, by all the canons of courtesy, why he was not called to the stand as one of the vice-presidents and placed right between Mr. Dallas and myself? Here would have been a scenic representation of thrilling moral effect—more eloquent of Old England's love of freedom and contempt of mastery than all lip-compliments of all her nobles put together. Or, if that seat was too low for the doctor, why was he not placed between Lord Brougham and the Chair? Had I seen him there, verily my own heart would have swelled with a compliment to noble Old England which no lips could have fitly uttered. Where was the doctor at the prince's reception? I did not see him there. To what section does he belong? I do not find him allotted to either. To how many of the entertainments has he been invited? Now, in all this I detect a lurking feeling, ever and anon peeping out, which convinces me that the colored man is yet far, very far, below the white man in public estimation even in Europe; and, until this is conquered, let not the European assume to lecture the American upon his duty to the slave, or upon the equality of the races. Why, if the thing is fated to us, like death, can any man of common humanity and generosity take pleasure in throwing it in our teeth? Slavery is either a blessing or a curse. If a blessing, why disturb us in the enjoyment of it? You Englishmen ought to plume yourselves upon it, for it is your benefaction. If a curse, you should not embitter it. We regard it a blessing; why disenchant us of the delusion? You say "it is a great sin." I doubt it, as I find it; and shall ever doubt while Paul's Epistle to Philemon is universally acknowledged an inspired epistle.* But, suppose it a sin, has God commissioned you to reform it? and do you think you ever will reform it by eternally sprinkling vitriol upon the master? As for your contempt, we would rather not have it, to be sure; but, if you will be content with that, we will live in peace forever, for it is an article in equal store on both sides. If you cannot condescend to our company, we will not complain at giving a place to Dr. Delany, and we can beatify you with four millions precisely such. But, in your intercourse with us, do not, for your own sakes, forget all the rules of delicacy, benevolence, and humanity, for every adult of us can stand up and say, "I am a man!" Farewell to thee, London, for a short time; one more brief look at thy wonders, and then farewell forever! Another visit to Liverpool; I like her better than London because she likes my people better—"interest!" "cotton!" It may be so, but I am grateful for love of any kind in England. Never, in all my long, long life, did my heartstrings knit around a fair one so quickly and so closely as they did round a lady in London, who approached me and said, "Mr. Longstreet, I must get acquainted with you. I love your country; I have several kinsmen there." That's natural; that's womanlike. It is for man to draw favors from a country and curse her. God bless her! And God bless the family in which she said it. As Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, slaveholders, are in Heaven, I hope to get there, too. May I meet them all there! But whither am I wandering! Liverpool—another look at Liverpool, another benefice to the English Cunard line, and then farewell to Europe forever and forever!

A. B. LONGSTREET.

P. S.—I forgot to mention many kind invitations that I have received from distinguished personages. I declined them all, not indifferently nor disrespectfully, but because they were obviously given to me as a member of the congress, which I was not when they reached me and never shall be.

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* This espistle has been an enigma to commentators for seventeen hundred years. That it is the fruit of divine inspiration has never been questioned by Christians; and it is but a letter from Paul to a brother, pleading for a runaway slave whom he sent home to his master. Read it, and see the Christians who joined in it. In Paul's day they did not steal negroes and murder their masters. There were no Browns and Hugos in those days. Philemon was beloved of Paul, was doubtless a preacher, and had church in his house. Is not the enigma now solved? Can we not now see why the epistle was inspired? What would become of us if we were bound to emancipate under all circumstances or forfeit heaven? I have only hinted at the horrors of the thing.

No. 47.

Statement exhibiting the amount of treasury notes (issued under act of December 23, 1857,*) outstanding on December* 1, 1860, *the amounts under the different per centums, and the amount past due or falling due at the close of each month and year, respectively, from* 1859 *to* 1861, *inclusive.*

When due.	3 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5¾ per cent.	6 per cent.	Am't due each month.	Total.
1859.									
January	$6,400							$6,400	
February	10,000							10,000	
March	2,200			$12,000				14,200	
May		$300	$4,100	100				4,500	
June			2,200					2,200	
July		200						200	
August	5,100							5,100	$42,600
1860.									
June				10,200	$31,100	$14,000	$124,100	179,400	
July					644,500			644,500	
August					116,700			116,700	
September					159,000			159,000	
October					183,600			183,600	
November					411,200			411,200	
December					149,600	75,000	1,214,400	1,439,000	3,133,400
1861.									
January						50,000	2,978,400	3,028,400	
February							35,000	35,000	
March							2,483,800	2,483,800	
June				1,690,700	829,200	1,508,100	1,848,500	5,876,500	11,423,700
Total	23,700	500	6,300	1,713,000	2,524,900	1,647,100	8,684,200	14,599,700	14,599,700

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1860.

No. 48.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for loan of ten million dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 8, 1860.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 22d day of October next, for ten millions of dollars of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 22d of June last, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of treasury notes, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in ten years from the first day of January next, and will bear interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer will be accepted below par, and none for any fraction of one thousand dollars. Nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany the proposals. In all cases the offers must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the rate of premium offered.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1860," and be addressed "to the Secretary of the Treasury Washington, D. C."

The best bidders under the foregoing conditions, for the aggregate sum of ten millions of dollars, will be immediately informed by mail of the acceptance of their offers, and they must deposit the amount so accepted, with the premium thereon, with the Treasurer of the United States, or the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, or St. Louis, on or before the twenty-second day of November next. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, their wishes will be duly considered on being stated to this department.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued in sums not less than one thousand dollars each to the successful bidders, or their assigns, for the principal so deposited, carrying interest at the rate of five per centum from the date of such deposit. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any of the successful bidders require certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon from the 1st of January next, such certificates will be issued with such coupons attached in sums of one thousand dollars each; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on the last named stock, from the date of the deposit to the first day of January next, will be paid to the successful bidder or his attorney by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum, required upon all proposals under this notice, will be included in the deposits of principal and premium made by successful bidders, and will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 48—Continued.

Loan of $10,000,000, *at* 5 *per cent., opened at the Treasury Department October* 22, 1860.

Names of bidders.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Premium.
Riggs & Co	Washington	$300,000	1
		2,800,000	$\frac{15}{100}$
Lockwood & Co	New York	200,000	$\frac{3}{100}$
		125,000	$\frac{8}{100}$
		125,000	$\frac{13}{100}$
		125,000	$\frac{18}{100}$
		125,000	$\frac{23}{100}$
		125,000	$\frac{28}{100}$
		75,000	$\frac{33}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{38}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{43}{100}$
J. W. Schmidt & Co	do	35,000	$\frac{51}{100}$
C. H. Merryman	do	20,000	$\frac{51}{100}$
		20,000	$\frac{62}{100}$
Julius Y. Dewey	Montpelier, Vermont	*2,000	Par.
		5,000	$\frac{7\frac{1}{4}}{100}$
		5,000	$\frac{11\frac{1}{4}}{100}$
		5,000	$\frac{26}{100}$
		5,000	$\frac{55}{100}$
		3,000	$\frac{76}{100}$
		2,000	1
		3,000	$1\frac{7}{100}$
A. Muirhead	New York	8,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
Isaac Bell, jr	do	100,000	$\frac{1}{4}$
Dry Dock Savings Institution	do	25,000	$\frac{1}{4}$
W. B. Scott	do	*19,000	Par.
		25,000	$\frac{5}{100}$
Gabriel Mead & W. H. Carter	do	10,000	$\frac{1}{8}$
		10,000	$\frac{1}{4}$
		10,000	$\frac{3}{8}$
Gabriel Mead, trustee	do	10,000	$\frac{1}{8}$
		10,000	$\frac{1}{4}$
		12,000	$\frac{3}{8}$
W. B. Scott & Co	do	25,000	$\frac{10}{100}$
		25,000	$\frac{25}{100}$
		25,000	$\frac{60}{100}$
H. J. Morgan & Co	do	*9,000	Par.
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company	Philadelphia	100,000	$\frac{25}{100}$
Levi Hasbrouck	New York	*4,000	Par.
Drexel & Co	Philadelphia	20,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
B. F. Wheelwright	do	20,000	$\frac{30}{100}$
D. A. Cushman & B. F. Wheelwright	do	100,000	$\frac{30}{100}$
		100,000	$\frac{55}{100}$
		100,000	$\frac{80}{100}$
Provident Institution for Savings	Boston	500,000	$\frac{1}{4}$
Merchants' Bank	do	*38,000	Par.
		50,000	$\frac{1}{4}$
		50,000	$\frac{1}{2}$

* Accepted.

No. 48—Continued.

Names of bidders.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Premium.
Marie & Kanz	New York Bid A	$20,000	1
		10,000	$\frac{75}{100}$
		10,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
		10,000	$\frac{1}{4}$
		30,000	$\frac{15}{100}$
		30,000	$\frac{5}{100}$
		°14,000	Par.
	Bid B	9,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
		50,000	$\frac{14}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{9}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{7}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{3}{100}$
Orient Mutual Insurance Company	do	100,000	$\frac{26}{100}$
Bank of La Salle	Illinois	50,000	$\frac{6}{100}$
		30,000	$\frac{27}{100}$
		30,000	$\frac{40}{100}$
		30,000	$\frac{56}{100}$
		10,000	$\frac{82}{100}$
Ketchum Son & Co	New York	100,000	$\frac{31}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{51}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{56}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{63}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{77}{100}$
Cortland de P. Field	do	5,000	$\frac{60}{100}$
		8,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
		°7,000	Par.
P. T. Homer	Boston	2,000	$\frac{30}{100}$
		3,000	$\frac{65}{100}$
		3,000	$\frac{80}{100}$
		2,000	$1\frac{5}{100}$
Merchants' & Traders' Bank	New York	20,000	$\frac{1}{4}$
		20,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
		10,000	$\frac{3}{4}$
B. H. Field, executor	do	°6,000	Par.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	do	10,000	$\frac{22}{100}$
		10,000	$\frac{32}{100}$
		10,000	$\frac{42}{100}$
		10,000	$\frac{61}{100}$
		6,000	$\frac{62}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{65}{100}$
		4,000	$\frac{96}{100}$
Bank of Troy	do	20,000	$\frac{6}{10}$ of 1 per cent.
Ribon & Co	do	°7,000	Par.
Gwynne & Day	do	°38,000	Par.
		100,000	$\frac{10}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{26}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{31}{100}$
Clarkson & Co	do	21,000	$\frac{1}{100}$
F. G. Blanchard	Brooklyn	10,000	$1\frac{1}{8}$
H. F. Vail	New York	50,000	$\frac{10}{100}$
Harrisburg Bank	Pennsylvania	°19,000	Par.
Troy Savings Bank	New York	20,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	°19,000	Par.
		20,000	$\frac{2}{100}$
		20,000	$\frac{5}{100}$
		10,000	$\frac{10}{100}$
		10,000	$\frac{15}{100}$

° Accepted.

No. 48—Continued.

Names of bidders.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Premium.
Livermore, Clews & Mason—Continued.	New York	$10,000	$\frac{17}{100}$
		10,000	$\frac{21}{100}$
		10,000	$\frac{26}{100}$
		10,000	$\frac{41}{100}$
Philip Speyer & Co	do	30,000	$\frac{6}{100}$
		15,000	$\frac{8}{100}$
		10,000	$\frac{13}{100}$
		5,000	$\frac{21}{100}$
		5,000	$\frac{26}{100}$
		5,000	$\frac{28}{100}$
		5,000	$\frac{31}{100}$
Rufus H. King	Albany, New York	50,000	$\frac{1}{4}$
		50,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bowery Savings Bank	New York	100,000	$\frac{1}{100}$
		100,000	$\frac{26}{100}$
		100,000	$\frac{51}{100}$
		100,000	$\frac{76}{100}$
		100,000	$\frac{91}{100}$
		100,000	1
John C. Green	do	600,000	$\frac{66}{100}$
William Mertens	do	5,000	$\frac{62}{100}$
Oelrichs & Co	do	5,000	1
Ward, Campbell & Co	do	100,000	1$\frac{46}{100}$
		200,000	1$\frac{39}{100}$
		100,000	1$\frac{28}{100}$
		100,000	1$\frac{9}{100}$
		35,000	$\frac{91}{100}$
		65,000	$\frac{67}{100}$
		50,000	$\frac{61}{100}$
Thompson Brothers	do	*225,000	Par.
		100,000	$\frac{3}{100}$
		100,000	$\frac{7}{100}$
		100,000	$\frac{13}{100}$
		100,000	$\frac{21}{100}$
Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company	Philadelphia	50,000	$\frac{5}{100}$
		25,000	$\frac{30}{100}$
		25,000	$\frac{46}{100}$
Pittsburg Trust Company		*57,000	Par.

* Accepted.

Statement of expenses incurred in making loan under act of June 22, 1860.

Paid American Bank Note Company for engraving plates, furnishing paper, and printing certificates of loan.......	$1,429 00
Since the foregoing amount was paid several hundred certificates have been ordered, a portion of which have been received, but none paid for, the bills not having been sent.	
Paid sundry newspapers for publishing the official notice of September 8, 1860, inviting proposals for the loan...	464 38
	1,893 38

No. 49

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 24, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your note of this morning, that the cash receipts from sales of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are estimated by this department at $2,500,000, and the receipts for the next succeeding fiscal year, at $3,000,000.

Herewith I enclose a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the subject, embracing the same estimates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

JUN 19 1899

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